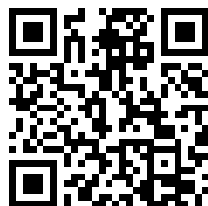

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P A P E R S
RELATING TO
HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PART II.—1873.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
March, 1873.*



LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHANCERY CROSS,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1873.

[C.—709-1.] Price 2s. 3d.

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P A P E R S

RELATING TO

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PART II.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GREGORY to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

The Pavilion, Kandy, Ceylon,

MY LORD,

August 3, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Ceylon for the year 1871. As I was not in this Island last year, having arrived here only in the beginning of March last, I will confine my Report to a mere statistical review of the results exhibited in the returns.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2.	The revenue for 1871 was - - - -	£ 1,121,679
	The expenditure for ditto - - - -	1,064,184

Excess of revenue over expenditure - £57,495

3.	As compared with 1870, the revenue of 1871 shows	1871 - - 1,121,679
	an increase of 30,073 <i>l</i> .	1870 - - 1,091,606

4. The following are the principal items of increase:—

Arrears of revenue 9,021*l*., the result of a change in the system of accounts. In former years the recoveries of arrears of Paddy Commutation and Assessment Tax were brought to account as current revenue; whilst they are now classified as arrears.

Land sales, 31,243*l*. This includes a sum of 14,477*l*. realized by sales of military reserves and buildings in the fort of Colombo, the proceeds of which are applied to the reconstruction and improvement of the barracks for the troops. Omitting this item the increase under this head amounts to 16,765*l*., which is attributable mainly to the demand for coffee land in the Central Province.

Licences, arrack, rum, and toddy, 20,287*l*. This increase the Auditor-General states "is partly a matter of account, the revenue for the Kurunégala District and of Mannár having been collected in aumany during the first half year of 1870; a sum of 6,489*l*. collected from this source, therefore figures under 'Sale of Government Property' in 1870. There was, however, a general rise in the prices paid for arrack rents, amounting to no less than 38,000*l*. for the renting year (1st July, 1872, to 1st July, 1873), which was caused partly by a return of confidence after the heavy losses

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CEYLON.

“experienced in 1866, 1867, and partly by anticipated profits in “the Central Province from the labour employed on the Nawalapitiya “Railway extension.”

Under the head of “Licences” there is also an increase of 425*l.* in the item of “Elephants.” This is a new source of revenue arising from the duty levied under Ordinance No. 13 of 1869, on the licences for the capture of elephants, and on their exportation.

Fines and forfeitures, 3,242*l.*, due to the discovery and confiscation sale of a large quantity of illegally felled timber in the Eastern Province.

Government vessels, 695*l.*, a new source of revenue consequent on the arrival of the colonial steamer ‘Serendib.’

5. There is a decrease of revenue under the following heads:—

Imports, 5,244*l.*, owing to a falling off in the importation of certain goods in 1871.

Land revenue, paddy, 17,045*l.*, caused chiefly by an alteration in the system of account, the collections which formerly figured as revenue being now returned under the head of Arrears; also by a partial failure of crops and other causes.

Sale of Government property, arrack, and rum. The decrease under this head is owing, as already explained, to the collections made in aumany in 1870, amounting to 6,489*l.*, having been brought to account in 1870 under the head of Sale of Government Property; whereas the farms appear under the head “Licences” in 1871.

Miscellaneous receipts, repayment for deficiency of troops, 2,679*l.* The repayment was less in 1871 than in 1870, as there was a larger number of troops in the Island in the former year, in consequence partly of the withdrawal of a detachment of the Ceylon Rifles from Labuan.

Railway receipts, 5,849*l.*, occasioned by the shortness of the coffee crop of 1871.

6. The expenditure of 1871 amounted to 1,064,181*l.*; that of 1870 was 1,026,870*l.*, showing an increase of 37,311*l.*

7. The increase of 2,243*l.* under the head of “Revenue Services,” was caused by the larger expenditure incurred in 1871 for collecting and storing salt in the Southern Province. The large increase under the head of “Police and Gaols,” was owing to the payment of a sum of 18,443*l.* to the Government of India for expenses on account of the Ceylon convicts at the Straits Settlements, from 1867 to 1870. There is a decrease of 4,038 under the head of “Works and Buildings,” and an increase of 3,118*l.* on roads, streets, and bridges. Under the head of “Miscellaneous,” the large increase of 17,071*l.* appears. This is accounted for by the refund of 14,477*l.*, value of lands sold in the fort, the payment of remuneration to Mr. Townshend for reporting on harbour accommodation, and the cost of new stamps, dies, &c. The decrease of 12,998*l.* under the head of “Colonial Store,” is chiefly owing to the cost of certain stores, &c., indented for from England, being charged against the respective departments, and not as formerly against this vote. There is an increase of 4,670*l.* under the head of “Government Vessels,” being expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the crew, &c., of the new colonial steamer ‘Serendib,’ and a decrease of 2,033*l.* on “Railway Services,” attri-

butable to a smaller expenditure in 1871 for additional station accommodation.

CEYLON.

Assets and Liabilities.

8. The assets of the Colony on the 31st December, 1871, amounted to 371,676*l*. The liabilities amounted to 243,896*l*., showing a balance in favour of the Government of 127,780*l*. Omitting from the statement of assets the sum of 30,000*l*. on account of arrears of revenue outstanding, believed to be recoverable, and 3,000*l*. on account of surcharges outstanding; and deducting also from the statement of liabilities, the item of 10,405*l*. on account of drafts outstanding, the actual balance of the Colony available for appropriation on the 31st December, 1871, amounted to 105,186*l*. This is, however, subject to a further deduction to meet liability on account of the cost of the copper coin received from the Calcutta Mint, the exact amount of which has not yet been ascertained. Estimating it at 15,000*l*., and deducting this from the above sum of 105,186*l*., the balance will be reduced to 90,186*l*.

Imports and Exports.

9. The value of goods imported in 1871, exclusive of specie, was 3,912,811*l*., showing a decrease of 180,796*l*., as compared with that of 1870, which amounted to 4,093,607*l*. There was also a decrease of 201,634*l*. on the exports, the value for the two years having been—1870, 3,754,533*l*; 1871, 3,552,899*l*.

10. Adding to these the specie imported and exported, the total value of the imports and exports of 1871, as compared with the preceding year, stands thus:—

IMPORTS.				
				£
1870 -	-	-	-	4,634,297
1871 -	-	-	-	4,797,952

EXPORTS.				
				£
1870 -	-	-	-	3,803,730
1871 -	-	-	-	3,634,853

11. The total value of goods (exclusive of specie) imported and retained in the Colony during 1871, amounted to 3,503,321*l*., viz.:—

Imports, exclusive of specie	-	-	-	£ 3,912,811
Deduct imports exported	-	-	-	409,490
Goods retained	-	-	-	<u>£3,503,321</u>

12. The total value of specie imported and retained in the Island during 1871, amounted to 803,187*l*., viz.:—

Specie imported	-	-	-	£ 885,141
„ exported	-	-	-	81,954
Specie retained	-	-	-	<u>£803,187</u>

CEYLON.

13. The total value, therefore, of goods and specie imported and retained in the Island during 1871, amounted to 4,306,508*l.*, as follows :—

Goods retained	-	-	-	-	-	£	3,503,321
Specie	„	-	-	-	-		803,187
							<hr/>
Goods and specie retained	-	£	4,306,508				

14. The total value of Ceylon produce exported in 1871 amounted to 3,143,409*l.*, viz. :—

Exports, exclusive of specie	-	-	-	-	£	3,552,899
Deduct imports exported	-	-	-	-		409,490
						<hr/>
Ceylon produce	-	-	-	£	3,143,409	

15. I subjoin the following explanatory Report, furnished by the Principal Collector of Customs, in submitting the Customs returns for 1871.

“ The trade of Ceylon was almost stationary in 1871 compared with 1870; but has increased compared with 1869. The total trade (imports and exports) for 1871, was 8,433,000*l.*; for 1870, 8,438,000*l.*; and for 1869, 8,266,000*l.*, showing a falling off of 5,000 in 1871 compared with 1870; and an increase of 167,000*l.* compared with the year before that. The totals in the Table of Imports and Exports show that imports exceed exports in value by about a million a year. This may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that while nearly all specie imported is entered at the Custom House, very little of that exported is entered, being taken away on the persons of native passengers proceeding to India; and there is evidently a balance of trade against the Island. The importations of specie were 885,141*l.*, 510,690*l.*, and 1,227,929*l.* in 1871, 1870, and 1869, respectively, while the exports during the same years were 81,954*l.*, 49,197*l.*, and 299,136*l.*

“ The details of the return show that the trade with the United Kingdom had diminished in 1871 compared with 1870 by 343,418*l.*, but had increased by 266,680*l.* compared with 1869.

“ The trade with India, including British and French, is important, and amounted to 3,670,000*l.*, 3,414,000*l.*, and 3,620,000*l.*, in 1871, 1870, and 1869, respectively. The imports therefrom, however, exceed very largely the exports thereto; the former being 2,958,000*l.*, 2,727,000*l.*, and 2,847,000*l.*; and the latter 713,000*l.*, 687,000*l.*, and 765,000*l.*, in 1871, 1870, and 1869, respectively.

“ The trade with Australia exhibits a considerable falling off; its value amounted to 411,124*l.* in 1869, 300,845*l.* in 1870, and 232,229*l.* in 1871. This is caused mainly by the diminished importation of specie, which was 331,932*l.* in 1869, 194,976*l.* in 1870, and 114,791*l.* in 1871. The value of horses imported also fell off in 1871; but that of manures, coal, and wheat flour increased.

“ The opening of the Suez Canal appears to have led to a trade with some foreign ports with which there was none previously. In

1871 there are shipments of Ceylon produce to Hamburg, Trieste, and Genoa, which are not to be found in previous years."

CEYLON.

16. I append to this Despatch a return of exports of coffee, cinnamon, cocoanut-oil, and coir, for the last ten years; and a return of the total value of imports and exports (including specie and bullion) in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871.

Public Works.

17. The total expenditure on public works during the past year amounted to 282,575*l*.

Government money - - - - -	£	211,783
Road Ordinance labour and private contribution -		33,925
Establishments - - - - -		36,867
	£	282,575

18. In the year 1870 the expenditure was 277,489*l*., showing an increase of 5,086*l*. in 1871.

19. The expenditure is divided under the following heads:—

	Government Money.			Roads Ordinance Funds and Private Contributions.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WORKS AND BUILDINGS.									
New works and buildings	9,553	16	8½	192	3	11½	9,746	0	8
Alterations and additions to buildings - - -	5,955	1	5½	—			5,955	1	5½
Repairs to buildings - -	9,220	6	1½	—			9,220	6	1½
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS.									
New roads - - -	39,597	0	3½	8,061	18	11½	47,658	14	3½
Additions and improvements to roads - - -	11,179	19	8½	878	7	4½	12,058	7	0½
Upkeep of roads - - -	85,721	17	10	24,792	13	6½	110,514	11	4½
New bridges - - -	4,755	6	3½	—			4,755	6	3½
Repair of bridges - - -	5,905	14	6½	—			5,905	14	6½
Inland navigation - - -	4,963	17	7½	—			4,963	17	7½
IRRIGATION WORKS.									
New works - - -	26,964	17	0½	—			26,964	17	0½
Upkeep works - - -	698	5	2½	—			698	5	2½
DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES.									
Ferry-boats - - -	221	9	0	—			221	9	0
General service - - -	1,455	0	2½	—			1,455	0	2½
Miscellaneous - - -	5,590	2	11½	—			5,590	2	11½
	211,782	15	0½	33,924	18	10	245,707	13	10½
Establishment - - - - -							36,867	8	1
Total - - - - -				£			282,575	1	11½

CEYLON.

20. The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows :—

	£
Supply Bill, 1871 - - - - -	212,690
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1871 - - -	2,906
Unexpended balances of previous years - -	21,655
Road Ordinance Funds - - - - -	23,064
Private contribution - - - - -	10,861
Loan Board Funds - - - - -	2,311
Surplus Funds, 1867 - - - - -	1,572
Ditto, 1871 - - - - -	7,516
	<hr/>
	£282,575

21. Amongst the new buildings last year may be noticed several hospitals at different stations which were in progress, or have been completed, on which 5,650*l.* were expended, viz. :—

	£
Leper Hospital - - - - -	1,935
Matara " - - - - -	620
Nuwara Eliya Hospital - - - - -	225
Kurunégalá " - - - - -	848
Negombo " - - - - -	528
Hospital and Quarters (Mullaittivu and Vavonia Vélan Kulam) - - - - -	779
Galle Hospital - - - - -	400
Gampola " - - - - -	315
	<hr/>
	£5,650

22. The following are some of the most important of the new roads which were proceeded with or completed last year :—

	£
Badulla and Batticaloa road - - - - -	27,052
Morowaka road - - - - -	8,057
Dik Oya road - - - - -	5,550
Dimbula road - - - - -	5,904
Badulla and Ratnapura road - - - - -	4,180
Kegalla and Polgatravelle road - - - - -	1,253
Causeway between Taladu and Mannár - -	1,625
Navala and Goorookandura road - - - -	1,559

23. Of new bridges, the following were the principal :—

	£
Diggerella Bridge, on the Galle road - - -	1,224
Bridge over the Wellaway River at Amblantota, in the Southern Province - - - - -	458
Bridge over the Madura Oya, in the Eastern Province	1,326
" over the Billool Oya, in the Central Province -	708

Irrigation.

24. The following is a summary of the expenditure upon irrigation works during the past year :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.				£	s.	d.
Restoring Wallalodde Irrigation Works	-	-	-	787	3	11
„ Malwatta „ „	-	-	-	214	3	5

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.						
Deduru Oya Channel	-	-	-	-	133	15 10
Restoration of Tinipitiya Wewa	-	-	-	-	2,131	14 0
Channel and annicut (Kestpota Oya to Wewagedere)	-	-	-	-	700	0 0
Repairs to Weneruwewa Tank	-	-	-	-	482	5 8½
„ Magalawewa at Nickaweretiya	-	-	-	-	787	12 5½

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.						
Kekenadura Channel and Tank	-	-	-	-	484	5 8½
Halu Ela Dam	-	-	-	-	2,508	0 7½
Channel from Urapola to Butawita	-	-	-	-	931	16 10
Annicuts at Urapola and Supugoda	-	-	-	-	401	10 11
Restoration of Tissi Maha Rama	-	-	-	-	1,820	6 1½
Completing the works (Denigame and Weangwewa)	-	-	-	-	1,791	15 0
Repairs to Udukerewela Tank	-	-	-	-	2,366	15 0

EASTERN PROVINCE.						
Restoration of Devilane Tank	-	-	-	-	2,524	12 7½
Senkapade Dam (completion)	-	-	-	-	2,444	7 11½
Restoration of Sakamatukulam	-	-	-	-	1,603	14 10
„ of Pulukanawa ditto	-	-	-	-	1,965	12 7
Extra works to Rugam Tank	-	-	-	-	379	7 4
Repairs to Periya Kulam	-	-	-	-	26	9 4
Channel from Allai to Mutur	-	-	-	-	280	14 7½
Kaddukkaimunai Villu	-	-	-	-	551	0 10
Kurunicanje Dam	-	-	-	-	87	9 6½

CENTRAL PROVINCE.						
Butale Ela Dam	-	-	-	-	352	3 4
				25,756	18	6½
Surveys of Irrigation Works	-	-	-	1,207	18	6
				£26,964	17	0½

Government Houses at Colombo, Galle, and Kandy.

25. I enclose Reports of the Director of Public Works on the state of these buildings. They are, on the whole, in good order. The Queen's House at Galle is within the fort, in the worst situation possible. There can be no ventilation, and the heat is intolerable. The rooms are ill-arranged and inconvenient, and the whole structure is defective. I have given directions for the sale of this building, as I consider it to be altogether unsuited for the purpose for which it is maintained. From the enclosed Report* of the Colonial Storekeeper it will be seen that the public furniture in the several Queen's Houses has been kept in good order and suitable condition.

*Not printed.

Surveying Department.

CEYLON.

26. The results of the operations of the Survey Department in 1871 were satisfactory. 3,329 lots, containing in extent 25,227 acres, were disposed of for 61,331*l.*, or at an average rate of 2*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 5,181*l.* Certificates were given for 2,277 lots, containing 15,722 acres, the survey fees on which realized 2,151*l.* The fees received on account of Temple land surveys amounted to 350*l.*, and the fees for tracings to 188*l.*

27. The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 5,609, comprising 40,953 acres; and the total sum realized by land sales and fees amounted to 70,184*l.* (exclusive of a sum of 21,004*l.* received for military buildings). This sum is considerably in excess of the receipt for 1870, which amounted only to 57,225*l.*

28. The following are the results of the sales in the different provinces:—

Provinces.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Purchase Amount.	Average rate per Acre.
		acres.	£	£ s. d.
Western - - - -	1,336	5,205	16,590	3 3 8½
Central - - - -	233	12,796	31,661	2 9 5½
Southern - - - -	915	2,193	4,062	1 17 0½
Eastern - - - -	369	3,118	4,920	1 11 6½
North-Western - -	187	1,092	2,222	2 0 8½
Northern - - - -	239	820	1,876	2 5 9

29. The expenses of the department amounted to 26,099*l.*, of which 4,976*l.* were expended on railway extension surveys, meteorological observations, town and Temple land surveys, surveys for irrigation purposes, surveys and borings at Paumben Channel, and borings in Colombo Lake and Harbour, leaving 21,123*l.* as the expenditure on the ordinary work of the department.

Railway.

30. The gross receipts of the year amounted to 199,605*l.*, and the working expenses to 74,271*l.*, leaving a profit of 125,334*l.* In 1870, the receipts amounted to 206,640*l.*, and the working expenses to 73,547*l.*, showing a decrease in 1871 in the receipts of 7,035*l.*, and an increase in the expenditure of 724*l.*

31. The number of passengers carried during the year was 211,056 against 202,620 in 1870, and the tonnage of goods was 149,033 against 156,205 in the previous year.

32. There were several interruptions to the traffic during the year, caused by land and rock slips, and by the line being washed away in some parts; but they were of short duration, and the interruption to traffic was not serious.

33. A contract was entered into in September, 1871, by the Government, with Messrs. Reid and Mitchell, for the extension of the railway from Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya, a distance of 17 miles, for the sum of 1,907,176 rupees, or 190,717*l.*, the portion from Peradeniya to Gampola to be completed within two years, and the

whole work within two years and nine months from the date of the contract. The work was commenced by Messrs. Reid and Mitchell immediately after the acceptance of their tender, and some time before the execution of the contract; and they have already made such considerable progress in it, that it is hoped that the line as far as Gampola can be opened in the early part of next year.

CEYLON.
—

Legislation.

34. The following are the Ordinances enacted in the session of 1871:—

No. 10, of 1871, "To amend the law respecting the concealment of the birth of children," supplies an omission in the former Ordinance on this subject, No. 2 of 1842, and following the Imperial Act, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, it provides for the punishment, not only of women concealing the birth of their children, but of others who might be concerned in such concealment.

No. 11, "To authorize the discontinuance of the third yearly criminal session at Kandy," was passed, in compliance with a memorial from planters and others in the Central Province, and with a view to remove the inconvenience to which they were subjected by being withdrawn for lengthened periods from their homes to serve as jurors, in the busiest part of the crop season.

No. 12, "To reduce the minimum rates fixed by Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 for railway passenger fares," was also enacted in compliance with a memorial from merchants, planters, and others, who prayed for a reduction of the rates charged for passengers and parcels by railway between Colombo and Kandy; a concession which the Government felt that they were justified in granting, in view of the satisfactory results of the working of the railway.

No. 13, "Relating to postal rates," and No. 14, "To adjust Customs duties to the currency of rupees and cents," were rendered necessary by the change of currency from *l. s. d.* to rupees and cents, which was introduced at the commencement of this year.

No. 15 authorizes the appropriation of a portion of the surplus revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged public utility. It includes an item of 25,000*l.* for the extension of the railway to Nawalapitiya.

No. 16 is an Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in criminal matters, which were framed by the judges of the Supreme Court.

Nos. 17 and 25 make provision respectively for the supplementary contingent charges for the year 1871, and for the contingent services of 1872.

No. 18, "To amend the practice and proceedings of Police Courts," was passed with the view to check frivolous litigation. It authorizes the magistrate to make a preliminary inquiry before putting the process of the court into motion, and to refuse to issue process where no crime is disclosed, or where the court has no jurisdiction. It imposes a small stamp duty on the plaint and subpoenas, and empowers the magistrate to require the deposit of the expenses of

CEYLON

witnesses and others summoned from beyond 10 miles, and to award expenses of defendants in certain cases. Magistrates are empowered to dispense with the stamp duty and deposit where the parties are very poor.

No. 19 provides for the reduction, in certain places, of the minimum rates payable for maintenance of police. It was represented to the Government that the minimum rate of two shillings was rather heavy in places other than towns. The Ordinance authorizes the Government to reduce the rate by one-half in places where, owing to the poverty of the inhabitants, or any other cause, such reduction is deemed reasonable.

No. 20 provides for the summoning of special jurors to try criminal cases before the Supreme Court. Cases of importance arise at times which, in the interests of justice, require to be tried before a superior class of jurors. To secure the services of such a class of men, the property qualification has been increased beyond the amount fixed in respect to ordinary jurors. Another evil which the Ordinance provides against is the very large expense which the Crown is put to in cases transferred from one circuit to another. Provision is accordingly made for taking a panel from one part of a district to another, or to another district or circuit, under certain conditions.

No. 21, 'To amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871, entitled "An Ordinance to amend in certain respects the law of mortgage and hypothec," and No. 22, "To amend the laws regulating the "prescription of actions," were introduced in order to supply certain omissions in the former Ordinances on these subjects.

No. 23, "To consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp "duties" was rendered necessary by the change of currency. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to consolidate the Stamp Law of the Colony, to introduce into it amendments, the necessity for which had from time to time suggested themselves, and to adopt a system of adhesive stamps instead of the less convenient and less economical system of impressed stamps formerly in use.

No. 24 establishes tolls on certain roads recently completed.

No. 26, "To facilitate the administration of village communities and to provide for the establishment of village tribunals," was introduced to provide an inexpensive, prompt, and popular means of settling village disputes on the spot, in order to check the great increase in the number of petty criminal charges which were being instituted in the minor courts; and also to devise some mode of settling the petty social quarrels and disputes connected with property or land, and with the daily occupations of the people, which give rise in reality to these charges. For a more detailed explanation of the objects and reasons of this Ordinance I would refer your Lordship to Sir Hercules Robinson's Speech in opening the Session of the Legislative Council in 1871, and to Mr. Irving's Despatch, No. 38, of the 4th February last.

No. 27, "To provide for the inland transmission of post cards," introduces the system adopted in England for the transmission of post cards at half the rate charged for ordinary letters, the postage being fixed at two cents (the nearest equivalent to a half penny) for each card.

No. 28 provides for the registration of domestic servants; a measure which was called for by the great increase in petty thefts by domestic servants. The registration established by the Ordinance will enable employers to ascertain the antecedents of the persons whom they engage in their service. The Proclamation has been confined to Colombo. The circumstances justifying this Ordinance have been laid before your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 50, of the 28th April, 1872.

Population.

35. A census of the population was taken in March last year. The detailed and classified returns of the population are not yet complete, but a return, showing the general result of the census, is given in the Blue Book. From this it will be seen that the total population of the Island is 2,405,287, viz. :—

Western Province -	-	-	776,930
North-Western Province -	-	-	276,033
Southern Province -	-	-	399,452
Eastern	„	-	118,077
Northern	„	-	340,169
Central	„	-	494,626
			<hr/>
			2,405,287

Public Health.

36. The principal civil medical officer reports that the health of the country during the year has been exceptionally good. Fever, in an epidemic form, has been scarcely known; and cholera has been confined to a few sporadic cases in the Western Province, and a few cases in the Northern and Central Provinces connected with the chain of immigrant Coolies from the coast. The total number of cases reported during the year was 106, of which 62 proved fatal, or 57·16 per cent. Small-pox developed into an epidemic towards the close of the year in the Western Province, but only a comparatively few cases occurred in other parts of the Island. The total number of cases reported to have occurred throughout the Island was 3,013, of which 481 died, or 15·96 per cent.

37. The returns submitted by the principal civil medical officer show an increase of 528 in the number of cases treated in the Government hospitals over that of 1870, having been 8,916 against 8,388. The number of deaths was 962, or 10·78 per cent. of the total number treated. This shows a lower rate of mortality than that of 1870, which was 11·21 per cent. The total number of sick prisoners treated during the year in the several gaol hospitals was 1,953, with a mortality of 133, or 6·8 per cent. against 1,976 in 1870, with a mortality of 90, or 4·55 per cent.

Education.

38. The number of schools supported by Government on the 31st December last was 180, and the number of pupils on the list was 10,449, the average daily attendance being 7,805. This number

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shows an increase of 24 schools, as compared with the number in existence in the previous year, and there is a corresponding increase of 1,723 in the total number of pupils, with an increase of 980 in the average daily attendance.

39. The expenditure on account of education, as compared with 1870, shows an increase of 3,288*l.*, the total amount expended during 1871 being 23,843*l.*

40. The receipts in 1871, under the head of fees, &c., amounted to 2,654*l.*, being an increase of 25*l.* as compared with the sum received in 1870.

41. Grants in aid, to the amount of 5,243*l.*, were given to 314 missionary and private schools, after an examination of the pupils. The number of pupils examined was 11,026, the number receiving instruction in these schools being more than 16,000. Of the number examined 2,501 were in English teaching schools, 1,496 in Anglo-vernacular schools, and 7,029 in vernacular schools. These results show an increase over the year 1870 of 91 schools and about 6,000 children.

42. The returns from the different missionary bodies show an increase of 58 in the number of schools supported by them, and of 2,089 in the number of pupils. The following is an abstract of these schools:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel - - -	146	5,982
Church Missionary Society - - - - -	101	4,008
Wesleyan " " - - - - -	115	5,443
Presbyterians " " - - - - -	3	139
Baptist " " - - - - -	24	899
American " " - - - - -	69	3,350
Roman Catholic " " - - - - -	130	7,361
	588	27,182

43. The numbers in 1870 were 530 schools and 25,093 pupils.

44. The number of private schools in 1871 was 635, with an attendance of 8,490, showing an increase, as compared with 1870, of 356 schools and 1,652 pupils.

45. Prefixed to the Blue Book returns will be found a Table giving a statistical view of the progress of this Colony for the years 1821 to 1871 inclusive, and an abstract of the principal statistical results for the years 1870 and 1871.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. GREGORY.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

DECENNIAL RETURN OF EXPORTS OF COFFEE, CINNAMON, COCOANUT-OIL, and COIR, the PRODUCE of the COLONY.

Years.	Coffee.			Cinnamon.			Cocoanut-oil.			Coir.			Total Amount of Customs Revenue from the foregoing Exports.
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
1862	cwt. 603,178	£ 1,445,284	£ 30,259	lbs. 875,475	£ 43,774	£ 876	gals. 1,429,531	£ 142,953	£ 3,591	cwt. 46,595	£ 37,648	£ 583	£ 35,309
1863	828,537	2,126,222	41,420	734,038	36,702	734	1,878,585	187,858	4,718	51,785	39,103	647	47,528
1864	671,164	1,744,793	33,550	776,675	38,833	775	2,249,402	224,948	5,649	36,313	27,386	454	40,437
1865	927,440	2,343,532	46,373	850,973	42,549	852	1,176,784	120,678	2,955	41,878	31,637	516	50,696
1866	897,624	2,286,880	44,882	890,434	44,524	890	1,042,853	104,400	2,619	46,687	33,035	594	48,985
1867	943,592	2,430,536	47,180	1,017,750	50,887	1,018	1,345,485	134,548	3,379	49,675	34,446	621	52,198
1868	1,007,398	2,563,939	50,367	2,056,509	102,825	2,057	1,423,853	142,385	3,576	68,804	46,607	861	56,861
1869	919,065	2,391,980	45,954	2,684,367	134,269	2,685	1,292,065	129,206	3,244	64,998	43,013	812	52,695
1870	1,054,029	2,753,004	Free	2,191,274	109,553	Free	1,688,199	168,819	Free	61,666	43,430	Free	Free
1871	945,851	2,432,427	Free	1,368,174	68,410	Free	2,577,700	257,770	Free	65,424	45,448	Free	Free
Total	8,799,868	22,518,657	340,003	13,445,719	672,331	9,887	16,104,457	1,613,565	29,731	533,325	381,753	5,088	394,709

(Signed) T. B. STEPHEN,
Principal Collector.

Customs, Colombo, June 11, 1872.

CEYLON.
Enclosure 1
in No. 1.

CEYLON.
Enclosure 2
in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING SPECIE AND BULLION) FROM EACH COUNTRY IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1869, 1870, AND 1871.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.
United Kingdom -	£ 1,175,757 16 11	£ 1,551,491 9 5	£ 1,462,050 5 9	£ 2,652,781 1 7	£ 2,907,145 17 6	£ 2,633,168 19 6
British Possessions in India -	2,681,779 18 2	2,559,087 11 8	2,779,820 6 11	752,907 7 10	662,333 3 11	686,847 17 7
Mauritius -	7,908 15 11	38 0 0	2,415 3 0	4,186 18 1	13,263 15 2	6,380 10 6
Aden -	61 3 6	28 0 0	9 17 6	10,075 16 9	—	—
Hong Kong -	13,501 0 1	28,841 7 9	18,264 11 4	903 13 11	6,853 9 3	31,619 13 8
Australia -	306,710 16 4	251,613 12 10	184,929 19 0	44,413 5 10	49,232 18 11	47,299 2 9
Cape of Good Hope -	11 4 10	—	—	—	191 19 0	—
France -	233 10 3	726 16 8	5,039 14 8	75,467 15 7	81,263 4 10	27,693 10 5
Suez -	179,161 14 2	56,434 4 8	127,287 13 0	8,674 4 2	2,603 12 6	23,418 17 10
Maldiv Islands -	30,103 12 6	33,536 4 1	39,683 10 3	4,773 16 10	5,709 3 6	10,413 6 10
French Possessions in India -	164,948 5 1	168,148 5 1	177,807 16 7	12,350 17 2	24,214 12 1	25,686 7 2
United States of America -	13,475 2 7	4,951 14 4	157 11 1	62,928 4 11	48,824 16 6	63,918 7 5
Dutch Possessions in India -	—	—	—	554 6 10	2,092 2 8	2,247 1 4
Bassora -	—	—	25 0 0	—	—	—
Bourbon -	—	—	141 0 0	—	—	—
Muscat -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeddah -	1,970 7 3	—	—	—	—	—
China -	—	—	—	1,047 14 9	—	335 3 0
Hamburgh -	—	—	300 0 0	—	—	44,966 9 11
San Francisco -	—	—	—	—	—	8,817 4 9
Trieste -	—	—	—	—	—	17,038 13 8
Port Said (Egypt) -	—	—	—	—	—	2,105 14 3
Genoa -	—	—	—	—	—	896 10 0
Total - £	4,635,023 7 7	4,694,297 6 1	4,797,952 9 1	3,631,065 4 3	3,803,730 15 10	3,634,853 10 7

(Signed) T. B. STEPHEN,
Principal Collector.

Customs, Colombo, June 5, 1872.

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No. 2.

No 2.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. H. GREGORY, ON OPENING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—WEDNESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

It is little more than six months since I assumed the Government of this Island, and it is therefore impossible for me to address you on many subjects with the confidence which more experience would have conferred.

I am thus obliged to ask for indulgence at your hands if there are omissions in this Address, and for generous assistance in amending and passing the measures which I am about to propose.

I have, however, before me a task unburdened by many difficulties which sometimes fall to the lot of a new Governor as bequests from his predecessor, for no obstacles up to the last hour of his rule deterred Sir Hercules Robinson from perfecting such measures as were in his opinion conducive to the interests of the Colony, and his wish was to hand it over to his successor, as he has done, unembarrassed by administrative or financial difficulties. With these advantages on taking up the Government, it would ill become me not to express before you who knew his work, and how he worked, my recognition of the high administrative ability, the calm judgment and good sense, and the undaunted labour which characterized the six years' rule of Sir Hercules Robinson in Ceylon.

It will be my object to follow his example of visiting every portion of the Island, of judging of the requirements of each locality, and of forming acquaintance with the officers of all departments.

I shall also rigorously adhere to that policy which he so steadily pursued, of maintaining the credit of the Island unimpaired, by not embarking in any expensive undertakings without being able to demonstrate to you, either that they are directly reproductive, or that they are calculated to confer indirect benefits to the Colony commensurate with the outlay.

Considering how largely coffee enterprise contributes to the revenues of the country, it is the bounden duty of Government to facilitate that enterprise by aiding the planters with roads, by affording them outlets for their produce, and, above all things, when works are once determined on, by pushing them forward to completion with as little delay as possible. But if undertakings beyond the resources of the revenue are demanded for the accommodation of the coffee districts, it will be necessary to prove that the Government can compete in cheapness with the existing means of transport, and at the same time provide for interest on the outlay, and for a sinking fund within a moderate

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number of years. No one who has visited these districts, and who has seen relapsing into jungle one tract after another of what were once flourishing plantations, or who has compared the condition of the best managed old estates with the vigour of the young, can come to any other conclusion than that the Government would not be justified in laying a permanent or long-continuing debt on the Island, which might possibly remain a burden on it long after the undertaking for which the debt had been contracted had ceased to be of use.

I now proceed to lay before you our financial condition, and I am happy to be able to offer you the same congratulations on our prospects which for so many years you have been in the habit of receiving.

The revenue of 1871 amounted to Rs. 11,216,790, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,641,840, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 574,950, or a net surplus of Rs. 326,230, after deducting Rs. 248,720, the unexpended balances on works in progress which were carried forward for expenditure in the current year. By this excess of revenue over expenditure the cash balance of the Colony available for appropriation on 31st December was increased to Rs. 896,060, and deducting Rs. 500,000 as a reserve, there remains for disposal by Surplus Funds Ordinance during the present Session Rs. 396,000.

The revenue returns for the first eight months of the current year are very favourable, showing a gross receipt of Rs. 7,558,810, as compared with Rs. 7,239,810 for the first eight months of 1871, being an increase of Rs. 319,030. And although a serious loss of revenue must be anticipated from the damage done by the late disastrous floods, and the stoppage of the railway traffic, there is no reason to doubt that the estimate of the revenue will be largely exceeded, while the expenditure of the year will be considerably below the estimate. Supplementary estimates will be laid before you for the appropriation of the anticipated excess of revenue over expenditure.

The revenue of 1873 is estimated at Rs. 11,400,000, and, after providing for the ordinary and necessary expenditure of the Colony, there will remain about Rs. 2,300,000 available for public works. Of this Rs. 1,260,000 will be absorbed in upkeep and departmental charges, leaving about Rs. 1,040,000 for new works.

I propose to apply the surplus cash balance of the Colony, amounting, as I have stated, to Rs. 396,000, to the Nāwalapitiya Railway Extension; and a Surplus Funds Ordinance will be submitted to you for this purpose.

By this appropriation of surplus funds, and by some further contributions from revenue which the state of the finances renders possible, the amount to be borrowed for this work will be reduced from 150,000*l.*, as contemplated by Ordinance 4 of 1871, to 75,000*l.* I am of opinion that a corresponding reduction may be made in the period of fifteen years allowed for the redemption of the debt, and I propose therefore to obtain the repeal of the Ordinance of 1871, and to ask for power to raise a loan of Rs. 750,000, redeemable in seven years. An Ordinance to give effect to this arrangement will be laid before you.

The appropriation which I propose of the portion of the revenue of 1873 available for new public works, includes the following items:—

The Náwalapitiya Railway Extension (in addition to Rs. 100,000 on the Supplemental Estimates for 1872)	Rs.
Hospitals	150,000
Schools	50,000
Repairs to Buildings	32,000
Additions to Buildings and Works	110,000
New Buildings and Works	13,000
New Roads	116,000
Improvement of Roads	80,000
Irrigation	110,000
Inland Navigation	200,000
Museum in Colombo	50,000
Trincomalee Road (Habarana to Trincomalee)	50,900
Do. (Mátalé to Habarana)	20,000
North Road	20,000
Water Supply to Tangalla	40,000
	9,000

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I much regret I am unable at present to propose a vote for bridging the rivers along the Northern and Trincomalee roads, but I trust the state of the revenue will enable me to accomplish this work in a great measure next year. It was the earnest wish of Sir Henry Ward, so far back as 1856, to bring these great arterial modes of communication to completion; and the vast increase of traffic and of villages along the Northern road, which have sprung up within the last two or three years, shows how requisite the work is.

I have recently travelled over a portion of both roads, and have remarked with surprise their excellent condition. It is true that the weather was dry, and favourable for travelling. I have given instructions that the future improvements shall be permanent, and that the culverts shall be solidly built instead of being boarded, which is a constant source of interruptions and expense. I trust, therefore, that I may have the pleasure ere long, if I receive your support, of congratulating you on the fact that these two great roads have been placed in as good condition as that from Galle to Colombo.

In accordance with the promise which I made when paying a recent visit to Dik-o-ya, I shall ask your sanction for a sum sufficient to open a grant-in-aid road into Maskeliya, and also for an extension of the Dimbula road.

There is another road, to the completion of which I attach very great importance, but which requires a survey and the completion of arrangements with proprietors before it can be undertaken—that between Wellawáya and Lémastota. This road, when finished, will give direct and easy communication between the salt district of Hambantota and the interior of the Central Province, and will have the effect, I hope, of cheapening the price of salt and increasing its consumption in the interior.

I regret to be obliged to leave untouched many works of necessity urgently recommended to me by the Government agents; but though set aside for the present, they will not be forgotten hereafter. Among others, the construction of a causeway from the mainland in the Peninsula of Jaffna to the Island of Káraitivu. This work is much required to complete communication with Kayts, which may be considered the commercial port of Jaffna, and it can be in a great

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measure executed by prison labour. In consideration of the steady industry of the inhabitants of the peninsula, which has converted soil chiefly covered with madrepora into a garden, we should deal with them in a liberal spirit, and I would have endeavoured to set aside a small sum for the preparation of the necessary materials, had I considered that the Government agent would have been enabled to employ the prisoners now engaged at Mannár Causeway on a new undertaking. I do not, however, consider it advisable to divert them from a work of so much utility, which will probably be completed in the course of next year.

I propose to take a vote for the commencement of a Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, of Rs. 50,000. This building, when completed in the rough, will not exceed, as I am informed, Rs. 80,000, and the expenses of the staff connected with it will be very moderate. There will still remain some expenditure for external decoration and internal fittings, which can be considered hereafter. When you compare the outlay on this structure with that on similar institutions elsewhere—the Museum at Calcutta having cost Rs. 1,120,000—you will, I think, be of opinion that I have endeavoured to keep down the expense to the lowest limit commensurate with proper exhibition. I shall allude more at length to this subject hereafter.

I now desire to call your attention to certain Ordinances which I am about to lay before you. The first in importance is an Ordinance to provide medical relief for Coolies in the coffee districts.

One of my earliest objects on arrival was to ascertain the conditions under which the large Coolie immigration is conducted in this Island, the treatment to which the Coolies are subjected, and the relations that exist between them and their employers. Much and deserved interest is felt in England on this subject. Public feeling has on more than one occasion been aroused by statements of ill-treatment to which immigrant labourers have been subjected in British possessions, and I was desirous of satisfying myself by the closest personal investigation, whether all had been done that ought to be done for the health and accommodation of the large mass of Indian Coolies who annually enter and leave the Island. I therefore not only visited the coast stations in Ceylon frequented by the immigrants, but proceeded to the ports of Devipatam and Paumben in India, from which they embark during the south-west monsoon. I found at Devipatam a large covered shed and a tank of fresh water, recently constructed by Mr. Riedy, the Assistant Emigration Agent, for their accommodation. No words can too strongly express how highly I appreciate the watchful and humane consideration of that gentleman, and of Mr. Twynam, the Government Agent of the Northern Province, for the health and comfort of the Coolie. Accommodation has been and is being provided for the reception of the Coolies on their arrival and departure. Four chartered vessels, from 150 to 300 tons, ply between India and Ceylon, and every attention is paid to their cleanliness and sanitary arrangements. Medical attendance on board has been sanctioned. So far the arrangements appear to me to be amply sufficient for the purpose, and to be most conscientiously carried out.

It would, however, have been impossible for me to have formed an opinion as to the completeness of these arrangements, without an inspection of the Northern road, over which the great stream of emigration flows. In the month of July I passed along that road to Mihintalé. Bands of Coolies in almost unbroken line were on their way to the coffee estates; they seemed full of strength and vigour; and I am glad to report that in the hospitals of Mátalé, Dambulla, and Mihintalé, there were in all only two sick immigrants. No doubt, this has been an exceptionally healthy year, but the excellent wells and rest-houses which are now constructed all along the road, the bazaars which have quite recently sprung up at intervals, the precautions taken by the appointment of wardens to convey to the hospitals any persons who may from sickness have fallen back from the gang, and the gratuitous assistance given to these persons to enable them after recovery to pursue their journey,—all these precautions seem effectually to have overcome the mortality which, it is alleged, formerly marked the passage of immigrants from India to the plantations.

In order still more effectually to guard against the sick and infirm being deserted on the roadside by their gang, I have, in compliance with the suggestion of the Secretary of State, ordered that each kankáni shall on reaching Ceylon be presented with a printed form, on which the number of his gang and the name of each member of it shall be entered by him. This will be checked before reaching Dambulla, and any kankáni whose list falls short of the original number, will have to give a certificate stating where and in whose hands the missing person has been left. The Assistant Emigration Agent considers the plan feasible, but in order to carry it out some slight expense will have to be incurred, for which I trust to obtain your sanction.

In pursuance of the same object, it has been my duty and very great pleasure to visit several of the coffee districts, in order to acquire some insight into the treatment of Coolies, and the relations that exist between them and their employers. I am glad to be able to state that, almost universally, the treatment of the Coolies will stand the closest investigation, and that the relations between them and their employers are of the most cordial description. Instances to the contrary do undoubtedly occur, but so rare are they that they prove the rule of conduct, and by no class of the community have I heard such strong condemnation of any act of harshness and injustice to the Coolie as by the Planters themselves.

Besides being influenced by the common feelings of humanity, which must exist in a community of highly-educated, honourable English gentlemen, the Planters have, as a rule, a great liking for their Coolies; and they are perfectly aware that no heavier blow could fall on the coffee interests in this Island than that an impression should spread through the villagers of Southern India that cruelty and injustice await them in Ceylon.

One thing alone remains to bring our regulations affecting the Indian labourer into as perfect order as any human arrangement can attain, and that is, to provide a system of medical relief in the coffee districts. The long distances from which sick Coolies have to be

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brought to the district hospitals, their unwillingness to enter them until the time has almost passed when the physician's skill can avail, the necessity of domiciliary visits, the acknowledged advantages which have arisen at home from the adoption of the Medical Charities' Act, have induced the Imperial Government to press this matter strongly on my attention. I concur in the view taken by the Secretary of State, as to the necessity of legislation on this subject. It cannot be dealt with by voluntary arrangements. I shall therefore lay before you an Ordinance, which will make provision for the objects in view. I have endeavoured so to frame it as to render it as little onerous as possible to the Planters, and to give them the fullest latitude for carrying out its provisions with the least possible interference on the part of Government.

Branch Road Assessment.

I shall also submit to you an Ordinance to remedy a grievance of which Planters generally complain. You are aware that by the terms of the Ordinance in the case of grant-in-aid roads, the contribution of the district must be lodged previous to the sanction of the Government being given for the construction of the road. Constant representations have been made to me, that districts have for a long period been deprived of road accommodation, owing to the default of one or two individuals. It is true that provisions are enacted in the Ordinance for the sale of the defaulting estate, but some uncertainty is supposed to prevail as to the liabilities of purchasers. It has been proposed to me to bring in an amending clause to remove all doubts and to give the purchaser a clear title. This course, however, appears to be dangerous and unnecessary. I greatly fear that if it became known in England, that an estate could be put up for sale in consequence of a trifling debt, and that the sale cleared off encumbrances, there would arise apprehension at home in regard to the large sums lent on landed security in Ceylon. The consequences might be very serious. I have therefore considered it preferable to any amendment in this direction, that power should be given to the Provincial Road Committee to enter upon such defaulting estate, and distrain any crops, implements, buildings, timber, &c., found upon it. There can be no objection on the score of justice to the proposal, as the estate will be but repaying that sum which has been improperly credited to it, but which should have been in the hands of the Provincial Road Committee. There can be no objection on the ground of expediency, as the small amount leviable cannot affect the securities on the estate; but, in fact, when it once becomes known that a cheap and efficient remedy is provided by the law for the recovery of these contributions, evasions of them will cease.

Preservation of Game.

I shall lay before you the draft of an Ordinance for the better preservation of what is termed game, but which in fact affects only deer, elk, buffaloes, and pea-fowl. I wish it distinctly to be understood that this is not an Ordinance to preserve game for the amuse-

ment of sportsmen, but to prevent the complete extermination of those animals which, a few years ago, supplied food to a large portion of the native population. The strongest representations that have been made to me on this subject have come from villages in the interior.—The complaint is, that large bodies of strangers enter the district, drive into a narrow compass and shoot down and wound large quantities of deer, the flesh of which is dried, carried away, and sold; that this wholesale destruction goes on at all seasons; and that the breed of buffaloes is deteriorating by the slaughter of the wild males. During the whole of my journeys in the Northern and Eastern Provinces I only saw two deer, and heard one pea-fowl, although riding over ground where a few years previously all kind of game abounded.

I am unwilling to recommend a general annual tax on guns, which would be inquisitorial and unpopular; but I trust that a strict observance of the close season, the prohibition of driving except by the inhabitants of the district—who may be looked on as owners of the game, and the exercise of powers which the Ordinance confers on them to make rules for its preservation, will be sufficient to check further destruction, and to restore the breed of deer and buffaloes now rapidly disappearing.

Village Communities' Ordinance.

An Ordinance will be laid before you which is an addition to the Village Communities' Ordinance of 1871. It is entitled "An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try Breaches of Rules made by Village Communities where no Village Tribunals exist." The object of the Ordinance is to enable village communities to frame their own administrative regulations, and to enforce them by the Police Courts in districts where it may be inexpedient to establish the village tribunals created by the Ordinance of 1871.

Paddy Cultivation Ordinance Amendment.

An Ordinance will be brought forward for the amendment of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance of 1867. The object of the Government is not to set aside the fundamental principles of this most valuable and carefully composed Ordinance, but merely to make it more elastic.

The almost universal feeling of the Government agents throughout the Island is adverse to the maintenance of the repayment of the cost of irrigation works by ten annual instalments. It is proposed therefore to allow to the cultivators the option of ten annual instalments, or of a light permanent rate, which also provides for the maintenance of the irrigation works. This rate shall never exceed Rs. 1 per acre, nor more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the works, viz., 5 per cent. on the outlay, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for upkeep.

The Ordinance is so far retrospective that it permits the cultivators, who have previously agreed to repay the charge in ten annual instalments, to avail themselves of the low rate in perpetuity instead; and on the strong representations of many of the Government agents, I

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have thought it right to make provision that this money payment may be commuted to one in kind. This I have every reason to believe will be regarded as the greatest possible boon by the natives. Payment in kind is perfectly understood by them, and easily managed; whereas in many parts of the Island repayment by cash would be accompanied by serious difficulties and great dissatisfaction.

An amendment of some importance has also been introduced, that at the preliminary meetings the decision shall not depend on the number of the votes alone, but that acreage as well as numbers is to determine the majority. This amendment is much required, as several most useful works have been stopped by a majority of cultivators possessing but a small portion of the land to be irrigated.

When it is considered that in Southern India Rs. 6 per acre is the standard of assessment on land irrigated by Government, I think the boon which we offer to the cultivator in Ceylon, of irrigating his land for one-sixth of the amount levied on the Indian cultivator, is one that should be thankfully received.

Lunatic Prisoners.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of repeated remands of lunatic prisoners for future inquiry by judges, whereby the prisoners have been subjected to much excitement, and the gaols disturbed by their frantic violence, I have prepared an Ordinance which will be submitted to you, and which while providing ample safeguards against false and interested accusations of lunacy, will remedy the present unsatisfactory state of things so much complained of by the Medical Department.

Other Ordinances of minor importance will be submitted to you, but I need not detain you with an account of their provisions.

I now turn to topics connected with the administration of the Island, which cannot fail to be of interest to you.

I regret that it is not in my power to give you any information on two subjects of deep importance to the Colony—the Colombo Breakwater, and the reduction of Military Expenditure. I am still awaiting the decision of the Secretary of State on the latter point, and I understand that the plans and estimates of the breakwater, which were referred to Sir John Coode and considered by him, and which have been subsequently returned to Mr. Townshend, are now on their way out. I therefore trust I shall be able to communicate with you on the subject before the close of the Session.

I wish I could have informed you that the Secretary of State had decided on the reduction of the Military Expenditure, which I have strongly urged.

The addition to our revenue of so large a sum would have enabled me at once to take in hand many improvements in the condition of the service, which I am unable to deal with for want of funds. The condition of the clerical branch of this service, however, appears to me to call so loudly for improvement, that I have caused a plan to be prepared which will, I trust, materially simplify and improve the position of its members, and the expenditure on which will, I trust, be acceded to by you. The fault of the present system is, that every

petty clerkship in the service has a fixed salary assigned to it, and it is thus impossible that a clerk should obtain an increase of pay unless appointed to some other clerkship—involving removal generally to another station. My proposal is to place the whole of the minor clerks of the service, whose duties are of a mechanical and routine nature, into one class, and to assign to it a salary increasing with length of service. The higher clerkships in the service will be divided into classes, according to the importance of their duties and the rate of their salaries; and promotion to these higher classes will be made from the ranks of the lower grade by seniority and merit. The result of this system will be, that a clerk who shall do his duty faithfully, but is not qualified for promotion to the high ranks, will receive acknowledgment for his length of service by a progressive increase of his pay, while promotion to the higher clerkships of the service will be open to those who shall merit it by ability or good service.

Education.

In the Department of Public Instruction I am glad to inform you the progress made during the past twelve months has been even greater than was anticipated. In opening the Legislative Council in 1870, Sir Hercules stated that he expected there would be, before the close of 1871, some 500 schools and 20,000 children benefiting by the sums voted for the Department, and this statement has been fulfilled, for, at the end of 1871, there were 494 schools and 26,000 children participating in the vote for Public Instruction. Since then the increase has been equally rapid. In the present year 33 vernacular schools have been opened by Government, and 122 others have been examined for grants, so that there are now under the Department 649 schools, giving instruction to, in round numbers, 30,000 children.

A third class of schools has been added to the Government scheme within the last few months, namely, C. or village schools, which it is proposed to assist by small capitation grants. These grants will be given with the object of helping these schools to a higher class; and with the view of not departing from the policy of the Government, that payments shall be made on results, it is provided that any school which shall have received assistance as a C. school for three years, and is not, at the end of that time, qualified to rank as an A. or B. school, shall, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, cease to receive a grant.

To meet the increased expenditure in grants-in-aid, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been added to the amount voted for that purpose this year, and it is hoped that that will cover the cost of C. schools also.

Rs. 3,500 have been put on the estimates for the establishment of new vernacular schools, for which there have been several applications by village councils in the Central and Western Provinces.

While encouraging these and similar applications for assistance, the Government will impress on the Director of Public Instruction the necessity of satisfying himself that schools are not unnecessarily multiplied, and that when a district has been sufficiently supplied, fresh schools will not be subsidized.

CEYLON.*Gaols.*

In his opening Address of 1866, Sir Hercules Robinson commented on "the deplorable condition of gaols in this Island." A large expenditure has since then been incurred in the reconstruction of some gaols, and the great improvement of others. This has enabled the Inspector of Prisons to introduce and insist on a proper system of penal discipline throughout the Island, which was impossible before. There still remain some gaols to be dealt with, but I hope ere long to be able to congratulate you on having our prison system in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. While on this subject, permit me to refer to

Public Executions.

The shocking spectacle that recently met my eyes, of an unfortunate criminal being paraded through the streets of Kandy on his way to execution, in one of the most public parts of the town, and the information I received that in other towns the sentence of death had hitherto been carried out in the most frequented places, induced me, with the full consent of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to order that executions, while still retaining their publicity, to which the legal authorities attach much importance, shall no longer be conducted in the sight of unwilling spectators, but at spots remote from the public view, to which there is access to those who are desirous of being present.

Hospitals.

The Government is still engaged in the work of extending hospital accommodation throughout the Island, and the report of the principal Civil Medical Officer is encouraging. Provision will be made for this object in the estimates, and the works pushed on as rapidly as possible to completion.

The principal Civil Medical Officer is much embarrassed by perpetual and well-founded applications for aid, which he is unable to grant, owing to the want of properly qualified assistants. The Government Medical School, which has been in successful operation for the last two years, will, it is believed, furnish a useful class of medical practitioners, and afford the materials for a subsidiary Medical Service for the Colony. It would be well in my opinion to afford encouragement to the natives to avail themselves of the opportunity now placed within their reach of educating themselves for the medical profession; and I hope to effect this by the grant of some pecuniary aid to students of promise and good character, whose means, without assistance, would be too slender to enable them to live in Colombo and complete their course.

Police.

The subject of the Police force has been pressed on my attention. Should the sanction of the Home Government be given to the proposed reduction of Military Expenditure, it will then be necessary to strengthen this force in certain stations; and many of the well-conducted men of the Ceylon Rifles can thus be at once re-employed.

Strong representations have been made to me against the intro-

duction of the Police system into the rural districts, and I am inclined to concur in the view taken of the inexpediency of doing so except as a punishment for lawlessness. Without constant supervision and intelligent inspection of outstations, much abuse of authority on the part of subordinate officers occurs, and it is difficult for the sufferers to obtain redress. This abuse of authority is one of the subjects of complaint; the irregularity, if not the injustice, of the mode of assessment, is another. For instance, I find that the Police at Já-ela are charged to the inhabitants by assessment, whilst the Police at Minuwangoda, a precisely similar station, are charged to the Government. The Police at Pusselláwa are paid by the planters; those at Ramboda, on the same road, by the Government. The Police at Kotmalé are paid for entirely by the planters; at Dikoya the Government pays a moiety; at Trincomalee, where the Police guard the gaol, Kachchéri, Treasury, &c., the whole cost is paid by assessment; at Kurunégala, with precisely similar duties, the cost is divided; at Hambantota, the Government pays the whole.

The whole system of assessment abounds in these anomalies, and should be revised and conducted on some fixed principle. A liberal system of rewards for the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders, should be sanctioned; and lawlessness in a district should be punished by the immediate quartering of a Police Force on it, and by a special assessment for the payment of that force being rigorously levied.

Irrigation.

Upon this subject I am enabled to offer you the most unreserved congratulation. In the month of April I visited the rice-growing regions of the Eastern Province, which are the creation of the irrigation works carried out by Government. I never before saw such an unbroken sheet of grain: save where some isolated trees, part of a recent forest, broke the view, the eye wandered over some 20,000 acres of green paddy. I saw, wherever I went, a sleek, vigorous, well-fed, and thoroughly healthy population.

The great impetus to paddy cultivation in this Province was given in 1857, when the restoration of the important Irrigation Scheme, of which the tanks of Irakkáman and Ampárai are the most prominent features, took place. Up to 1864 the lands under cultivation were 54,000 acres; the lands in cultivation in 1871 were 77,000 acres. The Crown lands to be additionally reclaimed under works already completed, or in course of completion, amount to 15,900 acres,—equal to the support of 23,850 persons.

The works in this Province are rapidly arriving at completion, and the Government is deeply indebted to the Government agent, Mr. Morris, for the assistance he has rendered to, and the interest he has evinced in, these most beneficial undertakings. As the wants of this population are now more than overtaken, inasmuch as rice is beginning to be exported from the district, I am most anxious to put the full strength of the department at work in restoring irrigation to Nuwarakaláwiya. This magnificent district has the strongest claims upon us. It was once the granary of the Island; it is now utterly neglected. It has a population of 60,000 persons, and over 1,600

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villages, which have each of them their tank. There are at least 1,700 of these tanks, and I am credibly informed not one of them has its sluice in order. The consequence is, that the inhabitants mainly depend on Chena, and wholesale destruction of the forests has been the result. I have therefore ordered that a careful preliminary survey should be made of the district for irrigation purposes. Plans for the works and estimates can then be drawn up; and I trust that in a few years hence the population may present the same vigorous and thriving appearance as the population of the Eastern Province, and from the same causes—namely, good and plentiful food.

The irrigation works in the Southern Province are also advancing, and will be fully carried out.

Railway Extension.

I have appointed a Commission composed of official and unofficial members to inquire into the returns which might be expected from two proposed lines of railway in connection with Badulla,—the one an extension from Nāwalapitiya to Badulla, the other from Colombo viâ Ratnapura and Haputale to the same terminus. Should these returns be so far favourable as to show any probability of either of the lines fulfilling the conditions to which I have already alluded, I shall be most happy to ask you to sanction the expenses of a flying trace, without which it will be impossible to ascertain with any accuracy the course the lines should take, the intermediate traffic, the engineering conditions connected with them, and the cost of construction.

The best thanks of the Government will be due to those gentlemen who have, with much public spirit in spite of other pressing business, devoted their time to this inquiry, which I trust they will shortly complete.

Forest Preservation.

The reports of Government agents and their assistants have convinced me and the Executive Council that no time should be lost in adopting a plan for the preservation of forests. The present system involves loss to the revenue, wholesale fraud, and the gradual but certain destruction of the most valuable timber in the Island. In the Trincomalee district alone the timber which was fraudulently cut and hidden in the jungle, but which was discovered by means of large rewards, has sufficed to supply the wants of the timber trade in the Eastern Province during the present year.

No one who has ridden through forests where licences have been granted, can fail to be struck with the wasteful, indeed ruinous mode of cutting timber. Large trees are felled without any previous lopping or precaution, and break in their fall all the smaller trees around them. A piece which suits the wants of the feller is cut out and the rest of the tree, containing most valuable timber, is left to rot.

If this system be allowed to prevail much longer, Ceylon will not be able to provide timber for its own wants. The best wood will be cut away in all accessible places, and no young stock will be growing up to replace it.

The regulations which I am about to propose will at first involve

some expense, but I have not a doubt but that, when the fraudulent transactions to which I have referred are stopped, and the full value of the timber cut obtained, we shall amply recoup ourselves for this expense. But even were it not so, and that the increased receipts were not likely to overtake at once the increased expenditure contemplated, I am of opinion that out of the receipts from timber we should provide for the maintenance of the forests, and not swell our present revenue by the gradual impoverishment of what should be one of the permanent resources of the island.

I recommend that in the Northern, North-western, Eastern, and Southern Provinces certain forests should be proclaimed as reserved Government forests. One or more blocks for cutting should be defined in each such reserved forest,—until these blocks are exhausted no cutting elsewhere to be permitted,—a block, when exhausted, to be replanted with useful trees, for which purpose nurseries should be established. A forester to be appointed in each Province, to supervise the cutting, removing, and sale of timber, and the replanting of the blocks cut.

A difference of opinion exists whether the tree should be cut and removed by Government to certain spots, and there sold, either by auction or measurement, or whether the buyers should be allowed to do the work. I propose that each plan should be tried, and that experience shall determine which of the two should be finally adopted.

Gansabháwa Ordinance.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report to you favourably as to the working of this enactment. The Government agent of the Western Province states that there has been but one appeal in 52 civil and criminal decided cases; that the records are kept with great regularity and neatness, and that the proceedings are remarkable for the absence of all technicalities, and are simple and to the purpose. He adds that there is a desire among neighbouring villages to be annexed to the proclaimed district, which is a proof that the Ordinance is popular, and can be extended with advantage.

The acting Government Agent of the Central Province reports that the Ordinance was proclaimed in the division of Udunuwara on the 16th November, 1871; that 449 cases, civil and criminal, have been decided; that there have only been 7 appeals, and that 201 civil and criminal cases have been brought to an amicable settlement by the advice of the Gansabháwa. In every case of appeal the original decision has been confirmed.

As soon as the Ordinance was introduced into Udunuwara, steps were taken to frame administrative rules under clause 6. These rules were brought into operation on the 4th of last July, and already under their provisions twelve useful village paths, which had long been neglected, have been opened, and other foot and bridle paths will be cleared within a short time.

Arrangements have been also made for restoring three tanks capable of irrigating 100 amunams of paddy land; and for this work the villagers seek no assistance, save the machinery provided by the Ordinance. Other useful works are in contemplation.

It is considered that six village schools will at present suffice for the

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wants of this division. The people will be ready with two school-houses on the 1st October, and the other four will be ready early next year.

The successful working of the Ordinance in this division of 13,000 inhabitants has given encouragement to its introduction into other parts of the Central Province; and it is intended from the 1st of October to extend its provisions to Walapané, with 9,000 inhabitants, and to Mátalé north, with 16,000. There is already ample indication that the Ordinance will be of service in providing, in the office of president of these tribunals, an object of ambition for Kandyans of influential position, and in enlisting native agency in the administration of the Island, which I consider to be an object of the gravest importance.

Cinchona.

It must naturally be a subject of much interest to the Legislature to hear that the attention of the planters has been directed to the raising of other produce besides coffee, and not without success.

The cinchona produced in the Island seems, from the accompanying extract from a letter of the consignee in London to Mr. Harrison, to be of excellent quality, and the soil of the Island seems adapted to the cultivation of this plant. After stating that the cinchona bark remitted by Mr. Harrison was selling for higher prices than those obtained by the Indian Government for the *officinalis* and *succirubra* barks grown at Ootacamund, the agent adds, "There must be something in the soil or climate of Ceylon peculiarly adapted to the perfect growth of this plant, which we think should make it more extensively grown in the Island."

Tea.

I am informed that samples of tea grown on the estates of the Ceylon Company have been tested by competent authority, and have been pronounced to be of such quality as to warrant a more extensive cultivation of the plant. If the experiment of tea planting be a success, it will be an important adjunct to coffee. It will enable the planter to find continuous work for his labourers, and it will bring into cultivation large tracts, the elevation of which is generally considered to be too high for coffee. In order therefore to give every encouragement to the opening of fresh industries in this Island, I have informed the Planters Association that, if they consider the service of two experts in the manipulation of tea would be of use to the growers, I shall move the Government of India to send here two such persons for a couple of years. They can be stationed at Hakgalla, and instructed to give information and assistance to the planters.

Silk.

I have been applied to by several persons for information on the subject of the production and sale of silk, and I have placed myself in communication with the chairman of the Silk Association in England. As far as I can learn, silk can be produced here in any quantity, with proper care and attention, and with an ample supply of leaves. The mulberry tree grows quickly and vigorously in Ceylon, the worms are reported to be hardy and to thrive well; but difficulties arise from the want of patient and skilled hands in the winding of the silk. I fear

these difficulties cannot be overcome, and that any silk grown in the Island must be sent in the dried cocoon to Europe to be spun. The remission of cocoons to Europe from various parts of the East is, I understand, largely increasing, and the information I have sought is chiefly on this point. I have also written to Japan for a small quantity of eggs for experiments.

I am well aware that the last subjects to which I have referred may appear trivial, while the great coffee enterprise flourishes and absorbs all attention; but coffee was itself, at no far distance of time, an experiment; and other experiments may introduce other industries to vary and extend the productive power of the Colony.

Museum.

The want of a Museum, in which may be represented the natural history, antiquities, and industrial products of the Island, has been forcibly urged on me by persons of all classes. During the period when the revenue of the Island did not suffice for its most imperative wants, it would have been inexpedient to have sanctioned an institution which it was better to leave untouched rather than establish on an inadequate and unsatisfactory footing. For a comparatively small sum, considering the object in view, a Museum may be constructed, which shall not be a mere random collection of miscellaneous objects, but a scientific, teaching exhibition,—which, while ministering to the amusement of many, may convey instruction to all who seek it.

Through every enlightened country in Europe Museums and Art galleries are being extended. There are few towns of note in France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy, without these institutions. In many of our Colonies they have been set on foot with no grudging spirit, and with the happiest results.

What we essentially require in our society is, that men engaged in business during a portion of the day may have opportunities for intellectual employment in the study of the works of nature and of man, which a properly organized Museum will afford them; and I am convinced, if you sanction my proposal, that a spirit of inquiry into natural history and archæology will be awakened throughout the whole Island.

As yet the only attempt to bring together the natural and artificial productions of the Colony has proceeded from the occasional and praiseworthy efforts of private persons, and yet all our other Colonies united could not furnish a collection of objects of such varied interest as Ceylon.

To carry out thoroughly our purpose, it will be necessary that the head of the institution should be a person competent from knowledge and scientific training to arrange in proper sequence the various specimens as they come in, to give information to the student, and probably to give lectures occasionally on the different branches of the collections—such as on the principles of classification, the habits, instincts, and economical uses of each class.

I propose in connection with this Museum to obtain reproductions of the inscriptions through the Island, by means of photography, casts, and hand-copying. These inscriptions, varying in character and

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dialect, will be of deep interest to the philologist, and throw light on the ancient usages, religious customs, and early history of Ceylon. It is unnecessary for me to inform you that the study of Oriental literature, language, and history is being pursued with ardour throughout Europe; but I may mention that I have received constant communications from persons of literary eminence, urging me to carry out speedily and effectually the work which I have indicated. I shall also endeavour to remove to the Museum such objects as illustrate the early art of this country, taking due precaution neither to offend religious feelings, nor, by improperly detaching a portion of it, to destroy the completeness of an ancient structure which we may hope to preserve.

Believing as I do that the success and utility of this institution will depend on the character and attainments of its Director, I shall ask you, by granting him a liberal salary, to offer an inducement to a man of high acquirements to undertake the task. Far rather would I exercise parsimony in the structure than in the salary of the Director; far rather would I have an eminent man and a plain inexpensive building than a costly edifice and a cheap and inefficient Director.

I have no fear, however, of the Museum ever becoming any burden on the Colony. The cause of the increasing expense of such establishments in Europe arises from the constant and enormous accumulation of objects from every part of the world, which are ever demanding additional space and an additional staff.

I propose, however, at once to affix a limit to our collections. They should be strictly confined to the productions of Ceylon, and as I shall mainly trust to voluntary contributions, the annual expense for the purchase, collecting, and removal of specimens to Colombo will be very trifling.

You will, I trust, excuse the length to which this Address has been protracted, and the details into which I have entered.

I think it a matter much to be desired that the Government should give you full information on all subjects of general interest. Criticism, if favourable, must of course be gratifying; criticism, if unfavourable, may be most valuable and salutary. The more the acts of the Government are canvassed and discussed, the more likely are they to come out eventually the better for attrition.

Intoxicating Liquors.

There is one subject more on which I cannot be silent, and that is, the extension of drunkenness throughout the Island. English rule has given to Ceylon many blessings, which the inhabitants are ever ready to acknowledge—security of life and property, equality before the law, and just tribunals, the abolition of serfdom, excellent roads to promote intercourse and facilitate the conveyance of produce; but we have at the same time extended a curse throughout the Island which weighs heavily in the other scale, namely, drunkenness. Some years ago, as I am informed, a drunken Kandyan would have been disgraced in the eyes of his fellows. Now the occurrence is so common that the disgrace has passed away; drunkenness is extending itself gradually into villages where it was before unheard of, and

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even the women are accustoming themselves to intoxicating drink. I have had some remarkable petitions on this subject:—the first, from the Roman Catholics of Jaffna and other parts of the Northern Province, numerous signed by Europeans and Natives alike. Another petition was recently presented to me by the Rev. Mr. Scott, signed by no less than 32,396 persons—7,382 English, 16,419 Sinhalese, 8,595 Tamils. These petitions, I am glad to inform you, are characterized by moderation and good sense. They do not go to the length of advocating the total prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors. The petitioners are aware that such an attempt would be impossible. But they say, “Restrict the places of sale, and thus discourage intoxication, and diminish the great moral and social evils which flow from it.”

In these recommendations I warmly concur. In restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors some diminution of revenue must be expected, but, in the words of the petitioners, any decrease under that head would be more than compensated by an improvement in the general well-being of the community, and in the reduced cost of establishments for the suppression and punishment of crime.

In corroboration of this argument, I may mention that in the majority of cases where the sentence of capital punishment has been pronounced, and which have been referred to me, arrack has been connected with the crime. It is my intention, with the assent of the Executive Council, to issue a circular to the Government agents to contract as far as possible, at the commencement of the year, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prevent its extension into the rural districts. It is said that, with prohibition, private sale of liquor and private tipping will take the place of public sale. No doubt we cannot expect to shut out altogether ardent spirits from these districts, but the occasional introduction of small quantities of arrack for private use is a very different thing from the effects of arrack taverns flaring and flaunting in the public view, and, as it were, soliciting all comers. The dread of the informer will in some degree suppress the illicit sale of arrack, but what I chiefly rely on is the absence of ever-ready, ever-exposed temptation.

When in the year 1843 Sir James Graham put down with a stern hand the gambling-houses of London, it was confidently asserted that, if men were disposed to gamble, no legislation could prevent them, and that private play would take the place of public; but the Government of Sir Robert Peel thought otherwise, and thought rightly. Gambling became a matter of danger, and public and private play at games of chance has almost entirely ceased throughout the length and breadth of England. I anticipate the same good effects here by imposing restrictions upon drinking shops, though not to the same extent.

We must, as I said before, be prepared for a slight but, I believe, a very slight decrease of revenue, in consequence of curtailing the area in which arrack taverns may be established; but even supposing we are thereby obliged to protract the completion of some works of utility for a longer period, can any work be named more beneficial, more urgent, more accompanied with God's blessing, than that of trying to save the bodies and the souls of those committed to our charge?

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I wish I could conclude my Address with these observations. It has seldom been granted to a Governor to meet his Legislative Council with more satisfactory comments on the past year, or with brighter anticipations of the coming.

But within the last fortnight a great calamity has befallen us. Inundations, to an extent unknown in this colony for a long series of years, have inflicted serious though only temporary damage to a large tract of country. The loss of life, so far as I can ascertain, has been but small, considering the suddenness and extent of the floods; but many houses have been swept away, and a large amount of native property destroyed.

In this emergency, I have ventured to take on myself the responsibility of sanctioning the purchase of food for the temporary relief of the distressed, and I trust that henceforth private liberality will go far to mitigate their sufferings.

I have no misgiving that I shall not be cordially supported by you in the course I have pursued, but that you will readily sanction the expenditure incurred.

I may perhaps be stepping out of the proper limits of a Governor's Address in taking this opportunity of expressing how strongly I appreciate the assistance I have received, during the recent sad events, from the Government agent of this Province, from the Inspector-General of Police, and from Messrs. Robinson, Strong, Murdoch, and Vanderstraaten of the Railway Department. Their energy and humanity ought not to be passed over without notice.

The breaking down of the railway bridge over the Hanuwella road involves the temporary interruption of traffic with the Central Province. The Government is well aware of the serious consequences of this interruption, and every effort will be made to restore communication with the least possible delay. I am grieved to add that this accident has been accompanied by loss of life. Three persons employed in the Railway Department were drowned on this occasion. The Council will, I am confident, bear in mind that these men perished while discharging their duties, and make provision for their families.

As soon as the flood has subsided, I consider that it will be necessary to institute an inquiry into the cause of this accident, and into the general condition of the bridges along the line. It will also be expedient to inquire whether additional outlets for the escape of water should not be constructed, in view of the recurrence of inundations.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

The Ordinances already referred to will be immediately brought forward for your consideration. I now leave to you the business of the Session, with the fullest confidence in your wisdom, industry, and discretion. I trust that the work of this Council may ever tend to the uniting and knitting together the hearts of the people of this Colony in loyalty to the throne,—and I pray that Divine Providence may guide and prosper all our undertakings.

[S. J.]

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable ARTHUR GORDON, K.C.M.G., to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD,

Mauritius, August 21, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Colonial Blue Book for 1871.

The greater part of it has been long prepared, and it might have been forwarded at a much earlier date, but for the accidental transmission to England of one of the returns essential for the completion of the Report of the Protector of Immigrants.

No events of special interest or importance have marked the even course of a year which has fortunately been free from those calamities by which Mauritius has of late been too frequently visited.

Towards the close of the year the Chamber of Agriculture, in consequence of certain strictures made upon the labour laws of the Colony, in a pamphlet published in the Island, requested that a Royal Commission might be appointed to inquire into the condition of the Indian immigrants in Mauritius. This request I ventured to recommend to the favourable consideration of your Lordship, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant the prayer of the Chamber.

Taxation.

There has been no additional taxation imposed in 1871.

Revenue and Expenditure.

There has again been a slight surplus of revenue over expenditure, as in the two preceding years. The amount of this surplus was 15,901*l.*, nearly the same as that of last year.

The revenue of 1871 exceeded that of 1870 by 8,796*l.*, and the expenditure likewise exceeded that of the previous year by 9,383*l.*

The revenue has exceeded the amount at which it was estimated by 31,594*l.*

This increase of revenue is derived principally from licences and permits, and from the railway. There has been a considerable falling off in Customs duties, occasioned by the imports, especially of grain and tobacco, having been smaller than during the preceding year.

The following statement will enable a comparison to be made between the principal items of the revenue of 1871, that of 1870, and the mean of the preceding ten years; except in the case of the railways, which have not been open for so long a period.

MAURITIUS.

	Mean of 10 years ending 1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£
Customs - - - - -	183,379	218,697	200,906
Taxes - - - - -	18,365	13,179	13,797
Licences and Permits - - - - -	167,623	154,256	169,660
Stamps - - - - -	8,126	12,734	11,839
Registration and Mortgage Dues - - - - -	26,868	20,171	18,746
Postage - - - - -	6,715	5,034	4,774
Harbour Dues - - - - -	27,790	20,683	19,885
Land - - - - -	11,857	8,336	5,555
Fines and Forfeitures - - - - -	17,094	14,416	13,409
Fees of Office - - - - -	9,396	8,926	9,280
Railway - - - - -	—	95,611	103,462
Total revenue - - -	576,596	608,166	616,953

Customs, stamps, and licences were above the average of the ten years ending with 1869. All the other items were below.

The expenditure of 1871 exceeded the amount at which it had been estimated by 17,804*l*.

10,000*l*. of this large increase is attributable to the amounts provided for maintenance of works and locomotive power for the railway department having been largely exceeded, as well as to other important works in this department which had not been provided for in the estimates.

There is an apparent increase of 5,000*l*. under the head of Immigration, for return passages of time-expired immigrants; but as this amount is recovered beforehand, and figures also in the revenue side, the increase is nominal.

Compared with the expenditure of 1870, and with the mean of the preceding ten years in the same way as has been done with the revenue, the following results are shown:—

	Mean of 10 years ending 1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£
Salaries - - - - -	205,123	206,864	208,039
Allowances and Contingencies - - - - -	29,744	28,206	27,903
Pensions - - - - -	13,700	14,198	14,530
Revenue Services - - - - -	11,647	11,241	8,424
Administration of Justice - - - - -	8,127	6,595	7,544
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	2,285	2,421	2,365
Education - - - - -	6,187	5,426	4,633
Hospitals - - - - -	10,205	4,721	6,560
Police and Gaols - - - - -	6,315	8,070	7,589
Rent - - - - -	5,168	5,149	5,528
Transport - - - - -	3,315	1,725	1,961
Mails - - - - -	28,688	5,773	5,404
Works and Buildings - - - - -	27,010	13,872	12,175
Roads and Bridges - - - - -	21,740	16,592	12,482
Interest - - - - -	13,504	10,596	14,867
Civil Stores - - - - -	32,823	21,762	24,178
Military - - - - -	36,956	27,848	24,055
Immigration - - - - -	18,543	12,374	14,346
Railway, working expenses - - - - -	—	68,752	73,193
Interest and Sinking Fund - - - - -	—	86,210	95,592
Total expenditure - -	£594,576	591,579	600,961

The railway revenue will be seen to have increased by about 8,000*l.*, whilst the increase in expenditure, which is inevitable with increased traffic, has not been quite in the same ratio. The working expenses since the opening of both lines have been, in 1866, 65·23 per cent.; in 1867, 74·50 per cent.; in 1868, 70·21 per cent.; in 1869, 64·37 per cent.; in 1870, 63·65 per cent.; and in 1871, 63 per cent. I am happy to be able to add that the traffic of the railway appears to be steadily increasing, and that the revenue of the present year promises to exceed that of 1871.

Local Revenues.

The revenue and expenditure of the municipal corporation have been respectively 40,913*l.* and 42,919*l.*, showing an excess expenditure of 2,006*l.*

These figures do not include the amounts that have been raised on debenture bonds, nor the payments that have been effected on account of these loans. The revenue and expenditure, including these items, has been for the last ten years as follows:—

	Revenue.		Expenditure.
	£		£
1861 - - -	61,639	-	61,136
1862 - - -	56,998	-	57,839
1863 - - -	58,974	-	59,155
1864 - - -	48,620	-	48,549
1865 - - -	89,698	-	87,824
1866 - - -	84,114	-	84,402
1867 - - -	115,168	-	115,784
1868 - - -	71,670	-	70,472
1869 - - -	62,497	-	64,162
1870 - - -	81,580	-	75,536
1871 - - -	63,899	-	67,288

New debentures were issued last year to the extent of 12,840*l.*, whilst others were paid off to the amount of 15,080*l.* The debt of the Corporation at the end of 1871 is stated to have been 135,700*l.* At the end of 1870 it was 140,940*l.* There is therefore a slight improvement in the financial position of the Corporation.

The revenue and expenditure of the General Board of Health for the last three years have been:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£
Revenue - - -	8,770	10,153	8,846
Expenditure - - -	7,668	8,210	14,731

The debt due by the Board to Government has increased to 12,000*l.* The revenue continued to be derived from the same sources last year, the contemplated provisions for raising revenue under a totally different system not having yet been carried into effect.

The revenue and expenditure of the Poor Law Commission were respectively 26,762*l.*, and 26,545*l.*, a little less than during the preceding year. The debt of the Commission outstanding on 31st December last was 12,000*l.*

Military Expenditure.

Owing to a reduction in the number of troops serving in the Island, the amount contributed by the Colony towards the military expenditure during 1871 was only 24,000*l.*, or 6,000*l.* less than during the preceding year.

Public Works.

Few new works were undertaken during 1871, and the expenditure under this head has fallen short by 5,800*l.* of that of 1870. The total amount expended both for works and buildings, and roads and bridges has been 24,500*l.*, of which considerably more than half was applied to maintenance of existing roads and buildings. The maintenance of roads alone cost 11,700*l.* This is, however, only about half what was expended before the railways were opened.

There are many public works needed, the commencement of which will not, I hope, be lost sight of whenever the finances of the Colony are sufficiently restored to permit the requisite outlay.

Establishments.

The expenditure under this head for the last five years has been as follows:—

	Salaries.	Allowances and Contingencies.	Total.
	£	£	£
1867 - - -	215,762	28,607	244,349
1868 - - -	211,627	28,505	240,132
1869 - - -	208,883	25,721	234,604
1870 - - -	206,365	28,207	234,572
1871 - - -	208,039	27,903	235,942

The apparent increase in this expenditure is in a great measure to be explained by the full salary of the Governor and other officers having been paid in 1871, whilst during a large part of the previous year only half salaries were drawn.

The only increase of any importance that has taken place has been 1,600*l.* for education, through the extension given to the Royal College.

Reductions have been effected in other establishments that fully counterbalance the increase.

Population.

The population of the Island, which was estimated on 31st December, 1870, at 328,633, was found by the census taken on the 10th April, 1871, to be only 316,042. I find it extremely difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of the numbers thus apparently unaccounted for, nor do any of the proposed solutions of this question commend themselves to me as worthy of attention.

The excess of births over deaths between that date and the end of the year has been 343 males and 1,402 females, and the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian immigrants has been 433 males

and 364 females. The population of the Island on 31st December last is estimated at—

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	M.	F.	Total.
General population -	52,250	48,592	100,842
Indian „ -	142,101	75,641	217,742
	<u>194,351</u>	<u>124,233</u>	<u>318,584</u>

The excess of births over deaths during the year is stated to have been—

	M.	F.	Total.
General population - -	796	933	1,729
Indian „ - -	337	1,566	1,903
	<u>1,133</u>	<u>2,499</u>	<u>3,632</u>

The births and deaths during the last ten years have been—

	Births.	Deaths.
1861 - - -	7,857	6,814
1862 - - -	10,837	13,719
1863 - - -	11,169	11,666
1864 - - -	11,499	11,649
1865 - - -	12,118	12,042
1866 - - -	12,134	11,702
1867 - - -	10,568	40,114
1868 - - -	9,436	18,403
1869 - - -	9,977	11,295
1870 - - -	11,157	7,426
1871 - - -	11,803	8,171

And the birth and death rates during the same periods are estimated at—

	Birth rates.	Death rates.
1861 - - -	2.4	2.1
1862 - - -	3.2	4.1
1863 - - -	3.3	3.4
1864 - - -	3.3	3.4
1865 - - -	3.3	3.3
1866 - - -	3.3	3.2
1867 - - -	3.1	12.— epidemic fever.
1868 - - -	2.9	5.67
1869 - - -	3.—	3.49
1870 - - -	3.3	2.25
1871 - - -	3.72	2.58

In the Report on the position of the Colony at the end of 1870, it was stated that during the period comprising the previous twenty years the deaths had exceeded the births. The returns for both 1870 and 1871 show an improvement in this respect.

The general health of the Island is stated by the Registrar-General to have been good, with the exception of an epidemic of influenza, which prevailed in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of the year, and an out-

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break of fever in the district of Grand Port and Savanne, the former of which had hitherto been comparatively free from its influence. The results may be seen from the following statement of the death rates during the year in the several districts of the Island :—

	General Population.	Indian Population.	Total.
Port Louis - - -	2·82	3·74	3·21
Pamplemousses - - -	2·59	2·38	2·44
Rivière du Rempart - - -	2·17	2·34	2·31
Flacq - - - -	2·38	1·92	2·02
Grand Port - - -	2·95	2·61	2·704
Savanne - - - -	3·16	2·87	2·92
Plaines Wilhems - - -	2·84	2·21	2·409
Black River - - -	2·40	2·55	2·508
Moka - - - -	2·53	2·11	2·23

Fever is stated by the Registrar-General to have caused 43 per cent. of the deaths; but if the deaths from other diseases which may be traced to fever are taken into consideration, the endemic fever of Mauritius has been directly or indirectly the cause of at least 60 per cent. of all the deaths that took place.

The number of suicides was 63, against 66 in 1870, and 90 in 1869.

The Report of the Protector of Immigrants shows that 3,292 immigrants were introduced, and that 3,074 returned to India during 1871.

Education.

The steadily increasing number of pupils attending the Royal College is very satisfactory.

The average attendance has been—

In 1868 - - -	128
„ 1869 - - -	141
„ 1870 - - -	175
„ 1871 - - -	222

In September, 1871, a branch school in connection with the Royal College was opened at Curepipe, a healthy station in the centre of the Island, which, since the prevalence of fever, has had a large population. In the month of December this school was attended by 66 pupils, and this number has since considerably increased.

In the Government Schools the number of pupils borne on the rolls exceeded by 401 the number so borne in 1870.

Administration of Justice.

From the returns prepared by the Acting Procurer General which, with his Report, accompany this Despatch, it will be seen that the number of cases brought to trial before the Court of Assize has exceeded that of the last two years. There has been a still greater increase in the number of accused, but this is in a great measure to be accounted for by several cases of burglary in which a number of persons were concerned.

Whilst there has been a larger number of cases of murder, there has been a corresponding diminution in the number of cases of manslaughter brought to trial. No less than fifteen accused were tried during the year for murder or attempt to murder, eight of whom were convicted of this offence, and five found guilty of manslaughter. The capital sentences were carried out in only three cases. In the others the punishment was commuted to twenty years' hard labour.

The crime in which the greatest increase is to be observed is that of arson, generally a very difficult charge to prove. Out of seventeen persons accused of this offence, eleven were convicted.

Three cases were tried of placing stones on the railway lines. One prisoner, an adult, was sentenced to five years' hard labour, the highest penalty allowed by the law. The other two were young lads, who were presumed to have no intention of causing harm, and were sentenced to two years' detention at the Reformatory School.

There were no other cases that call for any special remark.

The usual returns of civil and criminal cases dealt with by the Supreme Court will be found annexed.

Gaols and Prisons.

Whilst there has been an increase during 1871 in the number of cases tried before the Court of Assize, an examination of the different prison returns would show that for several years past there has been a steady decrease in the total number of offenders who are committed to the several gaols.

These commitments have been—

			M.		F.
In 1869	-	-	26,489	-	359
" 1870	-	-	18,007	-	306
" 1871	-	-	14,183	-	347

The average daily strength of all prisons during the last five years also tends to confirm this view:—

In 1867 it was	-	-	-	-	1,729
" 1868	"	-	-	-	1,681
" 1869	"	-	-	-	1,651
" 1870	"	-	-	-	1,588
" 1871	"	-	-	-	1,399

The prison establishments have been visited several times during the year, and carefully inspected in all their details by the chief medical officer.

The proportion of sick per 1,000 prisoners and the death rate were both higher than in the preceding year, the former having been 176·7 against 139·4 in 1870; and the latter 4·15 against 2·19 in 1870.

This is partly accounted for by an unusual number of cases of consumption and of broncho-pneumonia, mostly in weakly subjects, in the gaol of Port Louis, and also by the fever which prevailed with unusual severity during part of the year in the district of Grand Port—a district which almost escaped its ravages during the disastrous year 1867.

Juvenile Reformatory.

I regret to state that during the first two months of 1871 malignant ulcers proved very fatal amongst the boys of this institution. With this exception the health of the inmates has been good. A more generous dietary scale was introduced to counteract the effects of these ulcers, and has proved eminently successful. A new hospital has been completed during the year, the work having been executed almost entirely by the boys themselves, who make excellent masons.

About 100 acres of ground have been cleared, and are under cultivation. All those boys who show any aptitude for them are taught trades; the rest learn gardening, grooming, &c. Since this institution was started in June, 1868, 645 boys have been sent to it, of whom 189 have been since apprenticed to different masters, and, as far as can be learned, the greatest part have turned out well. Only seven of these apprentices have been reconvicted.

The outbreak of ulcers does not appear to have been due to the situation of the Reformatory, as this disease exists under similar circumstances in other parts of the Island, but may be attributed to the very low state of health of many of the boys when brought to the institution, their constitutions having been undermined by fever and want of food. Those who did not succumb to the disease, the germs of which were, in most cases, no doubt existing in them at the time, have since wonderfully improved in their condition, and there has been no recurrence of the malady at the same season in the present year.

Legislation.

Thirty-four Ordinances were passed in 1871. Few of these, however, were of any general interest, or deserve any special mention in addition to the Report made to your Lordship upon each at the time of its adoption.

The most important was No. 17, "To amend and consolidate the "Laws of the Colony relating to the Civil Status."

By this Ordinance—although the work of consolidation was not carried so far as was originally intended, or as would, I think, have been advisable—material improvements in the machinery of the civil status were effected, and numerous separate laws repealed, their provisions being embodied in the new law, or dispensed with altogether as obsolete and unsuitable.

Ordinance No. 23, "To appropriate to the Police Reward Fund "the Fines hitherto received by Members of the Police Force," which throws into a common reward fund the fines previously received by individual members of the police force, was a measure much needed, and will produce very salutary effects.

The Ordinance No. 26, "To alter and amend the Laws relating "to the Naturalization of Aliens," having been shown by your Lordship to be defective in several particulars, is now undergoing amendment.

By Ordinance 27, "To repeal Ordinance No. 24 of 1850, intitled 'An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 38 of 1844, in as

“ ‘far as relates to the departure of Vessels and Individuals,’ and ‘Ordinance No. 7 of 1852, intituled ‘An Ordinance to amend ‘Ordinance No. 24 of 1850, relating to the departure of Vessels ‘and Individuals,’” and old and vexatious restriction upon the departure of individuals from the Island was repealed.

The only other Ordinance deserving special mention is No. 34, “For the Appointment of Inspectors of Immigrants.”

It having been discovered that no adequate provision existed for the inspection of estates on which Indian immigrants were employed, and that, in fact, such inspections had practically been almost discontinued, this Ordinance was introduced, and after some discussion adopted. I have no doubt it will effect the purpose for which it was designed.

Thirty-three Proclamations were issued during the year, almost all of which were purely formal, being chiefly for the purpose of announcing Her Majesty's confirmation of Ordinances, or extending Ordinances to the dependencies, or for notifying the appointment of public functionaries.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports and exports during 1871, deducting specie, has been respectively 1,807,382*l.* and 3,053,054*l.*

There is little doubt that the value of exports given by the Blue Book last year was under-estimated. A comparison with those figures, therefore, will not be of much use. The exports in 1871 may, however, be roundly stated as having exceeded those of 1870 in value by 450,000*l.*, and this excess is accounted for by the larger quantity of sugar shipped in the former year.

The quantities and value of the sugar exported during the last five years are given below :—

		Tons.	Value.	Average price per cwt.
		—	—	—
			£	s. d.
1867	- - -	100,000	2,156,950	18 4
1868	- - -	99,000	2,143,166	21 10
1869	- - -	107,000	2,599,815	22 10
1870	- - -	102,000	2,549,881	24 11
1871	- - -	128,000	2,819,944	22 7

The concluding paragraphs of the Despatch in which Major-General Selby Smith last year transmitted the Blue Book for 1870 to your Lordship, contain many forcible remarks, in which I entirely concur, and which, I fear, are little likely to be proved erroneous.

It is needless for me here to weary your Lordship in their repetition, and I will only add that whilst the considerations to which I have referred would in themselves suffice to show the paramount necessity of economical and sanitary reforms, I am further of opinion that even were the Island itself in a more satisfactory condition, and its prospects for the future far more encouraging, I should still consider very considerable changes in its financial system, and in almost every branch of its administration, to be loudly called for.

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But it is hardly in a Despatch of this nature that it would be suitable to expatiate on this subject, which must form the topic of very grave communication with Her Majesty's Government before any decided steps can be taken in this direction.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR GORDON.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 90.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 13, 1872.

The following Report on the Railway Department for 1871, having been laid before his Excellency the Governor, is published for general information.

EDWARD NEWTON, Colonial Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1871.

(No. 14.) Mauritius Railways, General Manager's Office,
Sir, Port Louis, January 9, 1872.

I have the honour to report the results of last year's operations; they were as follows:—

	£
Gross receipts - - - -	106,370
Working expenses - - - -	67,020
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of - -	£39,350

From which it will be seen that the working expenses amounted to 63 per cent. of the gross receipts as against 63·65 per cent. in 1870. The estimated receipts, including Government traffic, were 99,480*l.*, and estimated expenditure 62,999*l.*

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE.

North Line.

Passengers, No.	369,739	Receipts	- - - 20,260
Goods, Tons -	65,841	„	- - - 19,030

Midland Line.

Passengers, No.	546,323	Receipts	- - - 41,516
Goods, Tons -	80,264	„	- - - 25,564

The general goods traffic has increased from 72,178 tons to 87,525 tons, and tonnage of sugar conveyed was 58,579 tons as against 48,010 tons in 1870.

ENGINEERING REPORT.

Way and Works.

The upkeep of the permanent way, works and stations (wages and materials), including wages of gatemen, special patrol, or “canton-

"niers," has cost 17,726*l.* in 1871, or 3,121*l.* in excess of 1870, but still within the estimated expenditure. MAURITIUS.

The following new works, not fairly chargeable to revenue, have been debited to permanent way :—

	£
Lengthening and replacing old wooden platform, Central Station, with stone - - - - -	478
Erecting new water tank and building tank-house at Rose Hill - - - - -	108
Replacing wooden platform at Quatre Bornes by stone -	16
Extension of sidings at Curepipe, Cluny, and Rose Belle	125
Building new camp at Flacq to replace one burnt down	103
Cost of sanitary works at Terre Rouge - - - - -	80
	<hr/> 910 <hr/>

The average cost of maintenance per mile of railway was 246·29*l.*

Two of the heaviest inclines on the Midland Line have been relaid with Bessemer steel rails, and an additional sleeper per length of rail laid down. The road is in good order; the wear and tear follows the same rate as formerly, i. e. increase as the square of the mileage worked over the lines.

Rolling Stock.

There has been a slight increase in engine mileage, owing to the system of working a bank engine with most of the sugar-carrying trains. Mileage.

The price of fuel has advanced from 11*d.*23 to 11*d.*41 per mile, owing to the increased rate at which coal has been contracted for.

Repairs to Engines.

As most of the engines have now reached an important period of their life, no pains have been spared to ensure their being kept in perfect working order by giving them thorough repairs; and owing to the commendable attention of the works' foreman these repairs have been conscientiously performed.

It is my object to keep the rolling stock and works in the most perfect working order, as 50 per cent. of the cost of working railways is entailed by these departments. Safety and economy depend upon stock and way being kept as nearly perfect as possible.

We continue to reap benefit from reduction of weight of vehicles upon the Midland Line through adoption of double-storey carriages for a portion of our third-class stock. When the traffic and increasing age of present stock warrant the ordering of additional trucks, I shall be prepared with a scheme for increased carrying capacity combined with decreased dead weight.

Again it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge the valuable and loyal assistance I have received from all in the department. Each officer has worked with a will, and a great part of the year's success may be attributable to this good feeling. Sta.T.

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Accidents.

With the exception of a fatal accident on the 8th February near the Petite Rivière Station, caused by a collision between a ballast and a stone train, in which those in charge of the ballast train were most to blame, no accident has occurred during the year. The passenger train service has been conducted with punctuality and safety.

Annexed is a Report from Telegraphic Superintendent, and statement of telegraphic business.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. SCOTT,
Engineer and Manager.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Telegraph Superintendent's Office,
March 14, 1872.

SIR,
I have the honour to submit the following Report of the working of the Electric Telegraph during 1871:—

Communication.—No total stoppage has taken place on either line in the year. Telegraphing became very difficult during the gale of 5th January, necessitating the refusal of public telegrams, but traffic telegrams were dispatched without interruption.

Messages.

Number of messages forwarded for the public and Government departments other than the railway	-	8,614
Number of messages on general railway business	- -	16,029
Number of train signalling messages	- - -	69,520
Total number of messages	- - - -	<u>94,165</u>

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Gross value of public and Government department telegrams	- - - - -	792	9 9
	£	s.	d.
Less paid out for delivery	- - -	136	17 6
Less value of Government messages	- - -	62	19 0
Less unexpended portage money re-funded to senders	- - -	1	10 6
		<u>201</u>	<u>7 0</u>
Nett receipts	- - - -	<u>£591</u>	<u>2 9</u>
Increase over last year—			
In receipts	- - - -	61	11 4
In public and Government messages	- - -		911
In railway messages	- - -		5,843
In train signalling messages	- - -		<u>21,351</u>
Total increase in messages	- - - -	<u>27,605</u>	

Revenue.—The revenue from public messages has increased 10·4 per cent., and will probably remain almost stationary for some years.

Expenditure.—The expenditure has increased 96*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, owing to the appointment of four additional clerks for the new telegraph stations.

Staff.—The operators are not on the whole quite so efficient as they were in 1870, because of ten new appointments having been made in 1871. But they will become tolerably smart by next crop should no further changes take place.

Lines and Instruments.—The work of strengthening weak and exposed parts of the telegraph lines has been going on throughout the year, and will, I believe, enable communication to be maintained through much more severe gales than those lately experienced. Before leaving the Colony I hope to have all the posts and exposed work repainted.

All instruments are in working order.

The annexed table* shows the work done at each station in 1871, and also the progressive increase of business since 1867.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. HIGGINS,

Superintendent, Telegraph.

To the Acting General Manager of Railways.

REPORT of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL for the year 1871.

March 5, 1872.

Population.

The resident population of Mauritius, according to the census taken on the 10th of April, 1871, was composed of 51,771 males of the general population and 48,013 females, and 141,804 males of the Indian population and 74,454 females—Total, 316,042. Between the 10th April and 31st December, the excess of births over deaths in the former class amounted to 479 males, and 579 females. In the latter there was an excess of 136 deaths in the males, and an excess of 823 births in the females. The arrivals, however, of Indian immigrants exceeded the departures by 433 males and 364 females, thus raising the total resident population to 318,584, classified as under.

General Population.		Indian Population.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
52,250	48,592	142,101	75,641

It has been found impossible to follow the movements of the general population, or even of those of free Indian passengers, since the repeal of Ordinance No. 24 of 1850. The total estimated population on the 31st of December, male and female, may be taken as correct; but as the births and deaths of some Creole Indians, number at present uncertain, have been registered as belonging to the general population, the latter is probably a little over-estimated.

* Not printed.

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Marriages.

The total number of marriages registered in the year was 739, being an increase of 47 on those of the preceding year, 42 of which were Indian. If the fluctuations in the marriages are a fair indication of the condition and prospects of a people, then the first four years of the last decade were those of greatest prosperity. In the year 1866 the marriages of the general population fell from 557 to 411, and those of the Indians, from 213 to 163. In the following year, 1867—that of the great epidemic—they declined to 372, and 112, in the two classes respectively. From that period there has been a tolerably progressive improvement, but marriages among the general population have never in any year since 1865 reached the number registered in either of the preceding four years; and even among the Indians, notwithstanding the progressive increase of females in that class of the people, the improvement has been by no means commensurate. The exceptional habits and condition of the Indians are sufficient to account for the low marriage rate (2·6 per 1,000) in that class; but that the marriage rate of the general population should be so low as 9 per 1,000, with a birth rate of 37 is somewhat remarkable, and does not tell well for the general morality of the people. In England, the average marriage rate is 16 and the birth rate 33 per 1,000.

Births.

The total number of living births registered was 11,803, being an increase of 646 on the preceding year. Of that total number, 6,046 were male and 5,757 female births, the excess of males being a trifle over 5 per cent. The births among the general population numbered 4,449, among the Indian 7,354. The excess of births over deaths in the former was 1,729; in the latter, 1,908. General population, excess of males 796, females 933. Indian population, excess males 337, females 1,566. To account for the excess of male Indian deaths over births between the 10th April and 31st December, as stated in the first table containing the estimated population at the end of the year, it should be explained that all those births which occurred before the 10th April, and were registered after that date, were necessarily deleted.

The annual birth rate of the general population was 4·45; that of the Indian 3·40. The exceptionally high rate of the former tends to strengthen the suspicion before expressed, that a certain proportion of Indian births are carried to the credit of the general population, whilst the total birth rate is so high as to lead to something more than a suspicion that the resident population of the Island is larger than is represented in the Report of the Census Commissioner. The birth rates varied in the several districts from 4·19, highest, in Port Louis, to 3·12, lowest, in Pamplemousses. The total birth rate was 3·73.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the year was 8,171, against 7,426 in 1870, an increase of 745. The number of deaths among the general population was 2,720, among the Indian 5,451.

Of the former, 1,488 were of males and 1,232 of females. Of the latter, 3,425 were male and 2,026 female. The excess of male deaths in the general population equalled 17 per cent., in the Indian 40 per cent.; but as the excess of males over females in the former class of the population, according to the census recently taken, equalled only 7 per cent., whilst in the latter it equalled 90 per cent., it follows that the proportional mortality of males in the general population was considerably higher than in the Indian; and yet the death rate of males was not remarkably high in either class, as will be seen from the following Table:—

General Population. Male Deaths to Male Population.	Indian Population. Male Deaths to Male Population.
2·87	2·41
Female Deaths to Female Population.	Female Deaths to Female Population.
2·56	2·70

The annual death rate of the general population was 2·72, that of the Indian 2·52. The total death rate was 2·58; a lower death rate than has been recorded since 1861, with the exception of that of 1870, which was 2·28. The death rates in each district are given in the following Table:—

	General Population.	Indian Population.	Total.
Port Louis - - -	2·82	3·74	3·21
Pamplemousses - - -	2·59	2·38	2·44
Rivière du Rempart - - -	2·17	2·34	2·31
Flacq - - - - -	2·38	1·92	2·02
Grand Port - - - -	2·95	2·61	2·704
Savanne - - - - -	3·16	2·87	2·92
Plaines Wilhems - - -	2·84	2·21	2·409
Black River - - - -	2·40	2·55	2·508
Moka - - - - -	2·53	2·11	2·23

Still-Births.

The total number of still-births registered was 897, equal to one in every 14 births. The proportion was (as usual) highest in Port Louis, and lowest in Moka. It was also comparatively low in Rivière du Rempart, Savanne, and Plaines Wilhems. It may be, however, that still-births in the country districts are not always declared.

Deaths at different Ages.

1,772 deaths, equal to 21·6 per cent. of the total mortality, were of children under one year of age. The proportion varied but little in the two sections of the population. Between the ages of 1 and 5 years, it was 6 per cent. higher in the general population. Between 5 and 25 years, 3 per cent. higher; but between the ages of 25 and 45, the proportional mortality was 16 per cent. higher in the Indian. Among the males the difference was still more remarkable, the pro-

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portions being 19 and 43 per cent. of the male deaths in the two classes respectively. The large proportion of Indian male deaths within the group of ages (25 to 45) which may be regarded as the prime of life, has been noticed in previous Reports, but no general inferences could be drawn from the fact pending the result of the census. We now find that 48 per cent. of the total male Indian population living on the 10th April were of ages ranging between 25 to 45 years, whilst the proportion of males of the general population within that group, formed only 29 per cent. of the whole; so that the high proportion of Indian male deaths at those ages is not so remarkable as it would appear at first sight. Between the ages of 45 and 65 the proportion was 2 per cent. higher among the Indian; but beyond that age the number of Indian deaths was very small, forming little more than 1 per cent. on the whole; whilst among the general population, deaths of persons over 65 formed 11 per cent. of the total number. Only 16 Indians died over 75 years of age, but the large number of those who return to India to end their days in their own country should be borne in mind. In the general population the number was 135, of which 60 males and 40 females were between 75 and 85 years; 14 males and 7 females between 85 and 95; and 6 males and 8 females over 95 years.

Deaths in Public Institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in 12 public institutions was 736, and formed 9 per cent. of all the deaths in the year; of that number 254 occurred at the Civil Hospital, 22 at the Lunatic Asylum, 12 at the Vagrant Dépôt, 16 at the Prisoners' Hospital, and 13 at the Railway Hospital in Port Louis, 121 at the Poor Law Hospital at Pamplemousses, 27 at the Reformatory, 10 at the Orphan Asylum, and 9 at the Powder Mills Prison, 62 at the Poor Law Hospital at Grand Port, and 8 at the Prison Hospital, and 182 at the Poor Law Asylum at Plaines Wilhems. In 10 public establishments of the town, in which a mean number of 1,950 engaged Indians were employed, the total deaths in the year were 46, equal to 2·3 per cent. of that number.

Causes of Death.

The most fatal diseases were fever, which in its several forms, including marasmus, or infantile remittent fever, caused 3,581 deaths, or 43 per cent. of the deaths from all causes; dysentery, 9·8 per cent., and consumption; 6·5 per cent. Fever was most fatal in the first quarter, and diseases of the respiratory system in the second. 3 deaths from simple cholera were registered, 1 at Port Louis, and 2 at Savanne. 31 from diphtheria, and 9 from hooping cough: of the latter 7 occurred at Savanne, in which district a large proportion of the deaths which result from that cause has been noticed in previous Reports. An epidemic of influenza prevailed in the early part of the year, and caused 9 deaths, 4 in Port Louis, and 5 at Grand Port. Diseases of the nervous system caused 671 deaths, 403 of which are recorded under the head of infantile convulsions.

90 per cent. of these deaths of children were declared without any medical certificate, nor would it appear that any medical man had been in attendance in these cases. The cause of death was generally stated to be either cramps, convulsions, or teething—cramps being by far the most common term employed. There were 60 deaths from tetanus, and 1 from hydrophobia, the latter at Grand Port, in the person of a male Indian, aged 40 years.

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 1,036 deaths, 12·6 per cent. of the total deaths, many of which, under the heads of pneumonia, pleuro, and broncho-pneumonia, &c., were complications of malarial fever, especially in Port Louis.

Diseases of the digestive system caused 1,160 deaths, of which 775 appear under the head of dysentery, and 130 under diarrhœa. It is difficult to determine how far fever may have been the primary cause of these deaths, but fully half the medical certificates which were received with these declarations of death from dysentery described the disease either as a complication, or sequel of fever. Diseases of the liver, giving rise to dropsy, which caused 105 deaths, may also be traced to the same first cause, as also diseases of the spleen. It is probable, indeed, that the endemic fever of Mauritius is directly or indirectly the cause of at least 60 per cent. of all the deaths that occur.

The number of deaths from affections consequent on parturition was 140, of which 34 occurred in Port Louis, 21 at Flacq, 19 at Grand Port, and 19 at Plaines Wilhems; the other five districts averaging about 9 each. The proportion of parturient women who died from that cause in the year was 11 per 1,000, which seems to be about the normal ratio in Mauritius; but compared with the countries of Europe, is excessively high.

Of the deaths recorded as from causes not clearly defined, a large proportion were registered as from debility, or some equally vague term.

The number of violent and accidental deaths was unusually large, and comprised 8 from poison, 4 of which were supposed to have been caused by the pois d'Achery, and 4 by alcohol. Burns and scalds caused 66 deaths, 37 persons were drowned, an Indian girl at Plaines Wilhems, aged 13, hanged herself by accident, when showing her young companions how the act was accomplished. The 56 deaths from other injuries include 16 which resulted from the boiler explosion at Plaines Wilhems.

There were 63 suicides in the year, and 17 homicides: of the former 53 were of male, and 6 female Indians, and 3 were of males, and 1 a female belonging to the general population; of the 17 homicides, 3 occurred at Pamplemousses, 6 at Flacq, 1 at Grand Port, 3 at Savanne, 3 at Plaines Wilhems, and 1 at Black River.

There was one execution in the year.

Health of the Colony.

The general health of the Island was good with the exception of the epidemic of influenza, which prevailed in the second and third quarters and an increase of fever in the district of Grand Port and

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Savanne. Influenza caused only 9 deaths, according to medical certificates received ; but the unusually large number of deaths from bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs in other districts, would tend to show that the disease was not confined to the two districts in which the deaths from that cause were registered. Fever declared itself with great virulence rather earlier in the year in the district of Grand Port.

Towards the middle of March, intermittent fever was reported to prevail on the "Mon Trésor" and Virginia estates, and at the village of Bouchon ; but the mortality was not great ; 81 deaths against 75 in the corresponding month of 1870. In the month of April, especially after the heavy rains, malarious fever appears to have spread pretty generally, extending even to the highest parts of the districts. Between the 24th and 30th April there were 200 cases of fever at the village of Bouchon ; 81 on the Virginia estate ; 87 Mon Desert ; 18 at Rivière Créole ; and 80 at Union Vale. The total deaths in the month were 128, of which 63 were caused by fever. Dysentery was also prevalent and fatal, and was probably malarious. In May, Dr. Gouly reported that the disease was assuming a more serious aspect, and that the mortality was increasing.

It would appear that in April and May four-fifths of the men employed on the Virginia estate were on the sick list ; at Savanna all the men on the estate had been attacked, and many suffered from dysentery. Similar reports were received in regard to La Barraque, Trou d'eau, and Union Vale,—of the last-mentioned estate, however, it was stated that a band of 156 men who were located on an elevated plateau considerably above the level of the Marshes, had almost entirely escaped. In the villages of Bouchon, Cambuse, and Les Mares, all more or less marshy localities, 372 cases of fever had been treated at the Poor Law Dispensary between April 1st and May 17th. In the Old Grand Port district, the places mentioned as having suffered more or less were Rivière Créole, Beau Vallon, Ferney, Belle Vue, Bambou, and Petit Sable. On the sea coast of Old Grand Port, it is stated that fever declared itself much about the same time, but with less intensity than in the interior. On the higher parts of the district, as at Cluny, the cases were not numerous, but there were several at Eau Bleue, in the district of Cent Gaudettes. The proportional mortality from fever and dysentery in the second quarter in the district of Grand Port was 67 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

In my Report for the quarter ending 31st of March, I stated that the sanitary condition of Savanne appeared to be deteriorating, that malarious fever was spreading, and had been unusually fatal in Petite Savanne, especially in that part of it bordering the coast. And that of the nine deaths recorded from diphtheria and malignant sore throat, five had occurred at Savanne.

Deaths from dysentery were also more numerous than usual.

The proportion of deaths from fever alone in that period was 47 per cent., but the mortality was pretty generally distributed, and not much higher than the average of former years. Towards the end of March, fever was reported to be increasing both in extent and intensity, specially at Ligne Grenier and on some estates near the sea

shore, as Bel Ombre, Beau Champ, Frederica and Choisy. In April the epidemic assumed a truly malignant character on the Bel Ombre estate, no less than 41 men having died in that and the following month. The severity of the disease began to abate towards the end of May, the mortality of the district in June having declined from 114 to 67. The proportion of deaths from fever and dysentery in the second quarter of the year in Savanne formed 72 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

C. F. EDWARDS,
Registrar General.

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REPORT of PROTECTOR of IMMIGRANTS.

To His Excellency The Honourable A. H. GORDON, K.C.M.G.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius and its Dependencies.

19th July, 1872.

May it please Your Excellency,

I beg leave to submit my Report for the year 1871.

2. The immigration of that year was as follows :—

Immigration
of 1871.

	M.	F.	Total.
From Calcutta - - -	1,593	646	2,339
„ Madras - - -	725	328	1,053
	<u>2,318</u>	<u>974</u>	<u>3,292</u>

3. These immigrants arrived in 11 ships; 7 of which came from Calcutta.

4. Two ships from Calcutta, and the four that came from Madras, arrived without having lost any of their passengers. The total mortality on board of the other five vessels amounted to 23. Mortality at sea.

The ratio of mortality in the whole immigration of the year was 6·9 per thousand.

In the two previous years it had been as follows :—

Ratio of Deaths in Immigrant Ships.

1869 - - -	5·3 per 1,000
1870 - - -	5·8 „

5. The proportion of females in the immigration of each of the last three years is shown by the following figures :—

Proportion of
females in
immigration.

1869 - - -	42·3 per cent.
1870 - - -	43·9 „
1871 - - -	42·0 „

6. The average cost of introduction charged on employers has been 9*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per male adult from Calcutta, and 11*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per male adult from Madras. Cost of introduction.

In 1870 the charges were 9*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for Calcutta immigrants, and 9*l.* 14*s.* for immigrants from Madras.

7. At the end of the year a great many requisitions remained un- Requisitions.

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satisfied, and many had lapsed. The immigrants due on requisitions remaining to be carried out amounted to 5,560. The wages proposed by requisitionists having since been raised from 8 to 10 shillings per month for adult male immigrants, it may be hoped that recruitments will proceed a little faster

Recruitments.

8. Adverting to the means of removing the difficulties they have encountered in recruiting labourers for Mauritius, our agents have suggested that the proportion of females in emigration from India be reduced, and that the female emigrants be engaged as well as the male. They have besides pointed out that there is an important difference between the terms they propose and those proposed by the other labour-recruiting agents, inasmuch as the latter offer free return-passages, which are not agreed to in the engagements passed for Mauritius.

9. The rules as to the proportion of females have not been altered, there being serious reasons for their maintenance; but the engagement of female emigrants for one year's service has been authorized. The question whether the system of granting free return-passages should or should not be reverted to has already undergone a long and searching examination by the Legislative Council, and, being one of the most important questions involved in our immigration system, will doubtless be fully considered by the commission of inquiry now in the Colony. Meanwhile I believe that the resolution passed by the Council of Government on the 21st May last in favour of the restoration of free return-passages will itself tend to facilitate the operations of our agents.

Sub-agency of Vizagapatam.

10. At the suggestion of our agent at Madras, a sub-agency was opened at the beginning of 1871 in the northern part of that Presidency. The annual cost of this branch establishment is 503*l*. With a view to test the utility of this new establishment, I recommend that our agent at Madras be called upon to state the number of recruits he has received from the sub-agent since his appointment.

Abolition of Bombay agency.

11. On the death of Mr. J. Freeman, our agent at Bombay (which occurred on the 25th December last), our agency at that port was closed, there being no demands for labourers from that part of India.

Emigration of 1869, 1870 and 1871.

12. The departures of immigrants and their families during the last three years have been as follows :—

			<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1869	-	-	1,684	636	2,320
1870	-	-	2,172	670	2,842
1871	-	-	2,369	705	3,074

13. The immigrants who left the Colony in 1871 embarked for the following destinations :—

			<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Calcutta	-	-	1,660	415	2,075
Madras	-	-	387	134	521
Bombay	-	-	194	101	295
Other Places	-	-	128	65	183

14. The departures of immigrants at their own expense and at Government expense respectively, during the last three years, are shown by the following figures:—

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	At Government Expense.			At their own Expense.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 - - -	376	51	427	1,308	585	1,893
1870 - - -	597	94	691	1,575	576	2,151
1871 - - -	766	140	906	1,603	565	2,168

15. The proportion of females to males in the emigration of the three last years has been as follows:—

Proportion of females in emigration.

1869 - - -	37·7 per cent.
1870 - - -	30·8 "
1871 - - -	29·7 "

16. The average cost of passages hence to India has been as follows during the last three years:—

Average cost of passage hence to India.

	1869.			1870.			1871.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Calcutta - - -	3	17	9	3	16	8	3	16	1
„ Madras - - -	4	0	0	3	18	4	3	12	0
„ Bombay - - -	3	18	6	4	0	0	3	16	0

17. The total Indian immigrant population in the Colony on the 10th April last was, according to the census taken on that day, 153,703:—109,173 males and 44,530 females.

Indian immigrant population at the end of 1871.

These numbers decreased as follows during the year:—

Between day of census and end of 1871:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Departures - - -	1,689	530	2,219
Deaths - - -	1,773	742	2,515
	3,462	1,272	4,734
Arrivals - - -	2,122	894	3,016
Decreases - - -	1,340	378	1,718

Thus the immigrants remaining in the Island were reduced to the following numbers:—

Males - - -	107,833
Females - - -	44,152
Total - - -	151,985

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Births.

18. The births which occurred in the Indian immigrant population between the 11th April and 31st December, 1871, were in excess of the deaths:—

Males	-	-	-	-	1,880
Females	-	-	-	-	1,818
Total	-	-	-	-	3,698

19. In comparing the births and deaths mentioned in the two foregoing paragraphs it will be seen that whereas the females in births nearly equal the males in number, in deaths they scarcely stand in the proportion of 42 per cent. compared to the males.

The same difference between births and deaths (i.e. a relative excess of females in the former), is noticeable throughout our immigration statistics; and this, as I have previously had occasion to point out, has been one of the causes of the steady progression of the relative proportion of females to males in our Indian population.

Stipendiary
magistrates' returns for
half-year
ended 31st
December,
1871.

20. The particulars mentioned in the returns of the stipendiary magistrates for the half-year ended 31st December, 1871, have been tabulated.

In regard to the numbers of labourers stated in those returns to be employed by proprietors and job-contractors respectively, it is well to remark that as those numbers have not all been returned on the same day, they cannot be taken as accurately representing the labouring population.

Indian population of
sugar estates on the 10th
April, 1871.

21. On the 10th April, 1871, the Indian population on the sugar-estates was as follows, according to the census taken on that day:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigrants—			
From Calcutta - - - - -	36,815	12,836	49,651
„ Madras - - - - -	18,086	9,090	27,176
„ Bombay - - - - -	5,095	2,143	7,178
Indo-Mauritians - - - - -	16,192	14,863	31,055
Free Indian Passengers - - - - -	40	12	52
Total - - - - -	76,168	38,944	115,112

Daily average
of absentees.

22. The daily average of absentees on the estates is represented by the magistrates' returns to have been 5,823, which is 8·8 per cent. of the labouring population returned by them.

Desertions.

23. The total number of deserters reported by the stipendiary magistrates as remaining unarrested was 1,930; which is 2·9 per cent. of the labouring population of the estates. The number re-captured during the last half-year of 1871 amounted to 356.

Wages in
arrear.

24. The estates which owed more than 2 months' wages when visited by the magistrates were as follows:—

10	Estates	owed	3	months' wages.
3	„	„	4	„
1	„	„	5	„

Wages in arrear beyond 2 months did not exist on so large a scale as in the previous year, when no less than 31 estates had been found

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owing more than 2 months' pay. But the improvement, I am glad to say, has gone even further; the system of *monthly payments*, in preference to which *bi-monthly payments* had generally been adopted, was followed on a larger number of estates. As the contracts of service stipulate that the wages have to be paid *monthly*, and as there are strong reasons making it desirable that the contracts should not be deviated from in that respect, I trust that the practice of making *monthly payments* will soon become the *rule* instead of being as it was the *exception*.

25. The mortality on sugar estates since 1869 has been as follows:—

1869	-	-	3,701	=	30	per 1,000
*1870	-	-	2,352	=	16	"
1871	-	-	2,841	=	21	"

Deaths and death-rate on sugar estates.

26. The estates of Plaines Wilhems gave the lowest death-rate; and those of Rivière du Rempart the highest:—

Plaines Wilhems	-	-	16	per 1,000
Rivière du Rempart	-	-	25	"

27. The deaths and death-rate of each year in the total population have been as follows:—

	No. of Deaths.	Ratio.
1869	- - - 11,295	= 35.0 per 1,000
1870	- - - 7,426	= 22.8
1871	- - - 8,171	= 25.8

Deaths and death-rate in total population.

28. The average rates of wages and allowances at the end of 1871 are shown in Appendices F and G.†

29. The different rates at which the engagements of 1871 were contracted in each district of the Colony are given in Appendix H. The rate at which the largest number of men were engaged was 16s. per month (besides food, lodging, and medical care). The number of men engaged at that rate was 21,803.

Wages and allowances.

Engagements of 1871.

30. Of the 75,885 men engaged in 1871 within the Colony, 47,713 re-engaged themselves to the employers they had already served. Those who changed masters numbered 28,172.‡

31. The periods for which the contracts were entered into were as follows:—

3 months or less	-	-	-	-	-	286
More than 3 months and not more than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	4,180
" 6 "	"	"	1 year	-	-	53,912
" 1 year	"	"	1½ "	-	-	7,390
" 1½ "	"	"	2 years	-	-	7,566
" 2 years	"	"	4 "	-	-	1,902
" 4 "	"	"	5 "	-	-	699

* In Appendix F of my 12th Annual Report, 8th column, instead of *centesimal*, read *millesimal*.

† The Government scale of wages and allowances (the scale according to which wages and allowances are proposed to emigrants by the Government Agents in India when no terms are mentioned in requisitions) was altered on the 9th February last, in consequence of a rise of 2s. per month in the rates proposed by requisitionists. Appendices not printed.

‡ These numbers do not include the new immigrants who arrived in 1871 under engagements passed in India.

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32. The engagements of Creole labourers continued increasing :—

Creole labourers.	1869	-	-	-	-	2,938
	1870	-	-	-	-	3,004
	1871	-	-	-	-	4,159

Decrease in convictions of Indian immigrants on complaints preferred by their employers.

33. The convictions of Indian immigrants on complaints preferred against them by their employers or overseers have very greatly decreased :—

Offences.	Convictions.		
	1869.	1870.	1871.
Refusing to work - - - - -	282	298	241
Unlawful absences - - - - -	1,719	1,431	826
Desertion - - - - -	3,627	2,240	2,190
Mischievously injuring employers' property -	3	160	10
Insubordination, assault, &c. - - - - -	51	86	27
Using false papers - - - - -	17	49	10
Other charges - - - - -	139	132	87
Total - - - - -	5,838	4,396	3,395

Decrease in convictions of masters on complaints of their servants.

34. The convictions of masters, on complaints made by their servants, have also greatly declined :—

Offences.	Convictions.		
	1869.	1870.	1871.
Non-payment of wages - - - - -	3,518	2,031	1,215
Complaints relative to rations - - - - -	59	63	27
Refusal of medical care - - - - -	6	10	16
Non-delivery of tickets and other papers - -	195	225	171
Assault - - - - -	99	92	120
Other charges - - - - -	59	86	29
Total - - - - -	3,936	2,507	1,578

35. The numbers given in paragraph 37 of my 12th Annual Report have to be rectified : the *complaints* of 1868 were erroneously quoted instead of the *convictions* ;—and the convictions both of that year and of the years 1869 and 1870 comprised the sentences for vagrancy and many others which had wrongly been included in the magistrates' returns. The rectified figures, however, still show a steady diminution in convictions, both of masters on complaints of their servants, and of servants on complaints preferred by their masters.

Complaints from sugar estates.

36. The convictions mentioned in the three last preceding paragraphs do not refer to the sugar estates exclusively ; the complaints received by the stipendiary magistrates in 1871 from and against the labourers on the sugar estates are respectively given in Appendix R.

This tabulated statement shows that no complaints whatever were made by either employers or labourers of 40 estates ; and that the complaints from the other estates were as follows :—

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From Employers against Labourers—				
Decided against Complainants	-	-	147	} 1,670
„ „ Defendants	-	-	1,523	
From Labourers against Employers—				
Decided against Complainants	-	-	284	} 465
„ „ Defendants	-	-	181	
Total	-	-	-	<u>2,135</u>

37. Comparing these figures with those reported upon in paragraphs 33 and 34, I find that out of 3,395 convictions against Indian immigrants on complaints by their employers, only 1,523 were pronounced against labourers belonging to sugar estates; and that out of 1,578 convictions against masters on complaints preferred by their servants, not more than 181 were pronounced against employers on sugar estates.

38. The convictions in the Court of Assizes during 1870 and 1871 give the following numbers:—

Convictions in the Court of Assizes.

	Indians.	Others.	Total.
1870 - - -	59	9	68
1871 - - -	59	21	78

39. The convictions of all the Criminal Courts (including the Court of Assizes) show a large decrease, especially in the offences committed by Indians:—

Convictions in all the Criminal Courts.

		1870.	1871.
Indians - - -	{ Males - - -	6,419	3,637
	{ Females - - -	135	127
Others - - -	{ Males - - -	1,326	1,194
	{ Females - - -	89	108
Total - - -		<u>7,969</u>	<u>5,066</u>

40. The following suicides were reported to the officers of the Civil Status in 1870 and 1871:—

Suicides.

		1870.	1871.
Europeans - - -	{ Males - - -	1	3
	{ Females - - -	0	0
Creoles - - -	{ Males - - -	5	1
	{ Females - - -	1	1
Chinese - - -	{ Males - - -	1	0
	{ Females - - -	0	0
Indians - - -	{ Males - - -	56	53
	{ Females - - -	3	4
Not distinguished - -	{ Males - - -	0	2
	{ Females - - -	0	0
		<u>67</u>	<u>64</u>

41. The last Annual Report of the manager of the Savings' Bank

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Savings and
Remittances
of Indian im-
migrants.

gives the following particulars in regard to savings deposited by Indian immigrants:—

Deposited in 1871—				£	s.	d.
By New Immigrants	-	-	-	328	6	6
" Old	-	-	-	21,941	16	1½
" Indian Creoles	-	-	-	1,043	6	8
" Free Indian Passengers	-	-	-	2,257	11	10
Total	-	-	-	£25,571	1	1½

Deposits remaining at end of 1871—				£	s.	d.
Belonging to New Immigrants	-	-	-	181	15	5
" Old	-	-	-	75,604	6	8
" Indian Creoles	-	-	-	4,872	19	1
" Free Indian Passengers	-	-	-	2,250	11	3
Total	-	-	-	£82,909	12	5

42. The remittances made to India by Indian immigrants through the Immigration Office during the last three years have been as follows:—

				Rupees.
1869—To Calcutta	-	-	-	14,973
" Madras	-	-	-	1,030
" Bombay	-	-	-	1,155
Total	-	-	-	17,158

				Rupees.
1870—To Calcutta	-	-	-	16,818
" Madras	-	-	-	2,590
" Bombay	-	-	-	1,120
Total	-	-	-	20,528

				Rupees.
1871—To Calcutta	-	-	-	18,600
" Madras	-	-	-	1,656
" Bombay	-	-	-	—
Total	-	-	-	20,256

43. Many immigrants who return to India, instead of applying for drafts on the Indian Government, take their savings with them in cash, notwithstanding the warning they receive from me as to the risks to which they expose themselves. In most of these cases it is difficult to ascertain the amounts of savings they possess.

Laws of 1871,
concerning
immigrants.

44. Of the laws enacted in 1871, the only two directly affecting immigrants are the following:—

Ordinance 17 of 1871.—To amend and consolidate the laws of the Colony relating to the Civil Status.

Ordinance 34 of 1871.—To provide for the appointment of inspectors of immigrants.

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By the former of these ordinances the pre-existing enactments regarding marriages of Indian immigrants were consolidated. The other provides for the inspection of all estates and establishments where Indian immigrants are employed or located.

45. In regard to the marriages of Indian immigrants further legislation seems to me to be necessary, for the protection of the children of those who have been already introduced into the Colony with more than one wife; and, until the civil rights of such children be clearly regulated and settled by law, I think that no immigrant should be introduced with more than one wife.

Marriages of immigrants.

46. The ordinance providing for the appointment of Inspectors of immigrants is intended to bring about a more efficient inspection of estates than could be obtained under former arrangements.

Inspection of estates.

Owing to the large number of estates to be visited (217) and to there being upwards of 70,000 labourers settled upon them, a complete tour of inspection every year could hardly be performed by the protector unless he were relieved from his duties in Port Louis the greater part of the year,—which would obviously be displacing him from his proper functions.*

On the other hand, the stipendiary magistrates who had been entrusted with the duty of inspecting each estate twice a year, were not invested by law with the power of making the necessary investigations on their visits, and, besides, were too much occupied with the business of their courts to perform the inspections as fully and efficiently as was desirable.

For these reasons the new ordinance was passed providing for the nomination of special inspectors.

47. The more minute inspections contemplated by the new law will, I feel quite confident, operate to the benefit of both the employer and the labourer. They will check irregularities at their birth; they will hinder transgressions and non-observances of law from growing apace, wherever they may arise—whether on the one side or the other;—they will, it is true, primarily safeguard the rights of immigrants; but, in doing so, they will doubtless also promote the interests of employers, for the interests of both classes are, without any question, inseparably linked together.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. N. D. BERTS,
Protector of Immigrants,

* The impracticability of the protector's *personally* undertaking a thorough performance of the duty of inspecting estates having no doubt been recognized by the Executive, the Regulations of the 29th September 1864, which required the protector to visit each estate once a year, were repealed by Government Notice No. 72 of the 14th May 1868.

MAURITIUS.

(No. 82.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 12, 1872.

The following Report on the operation of the Government Savings' Bank for the year 1871, having been laid before his Excellency the Governor, is hereby published for general information.

EDWARD NEWTON, Colonial Secretary.

Government Savings' Bank,
June 1, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the annual Report of the Government Savings' Bank for the past year 1871.

2. The Report is accompanied with the usual appendices, giving in detail the necessary explanatory information as regards the movements of the bank during the above period, and will, I trust, show its improved and satisfactory position. For I am glad to be able to state that in each instance affecting its prosperity it has been much improved.

3. The number of depositors have increased, and the amount deposited by them has also considerably augmented, while, on the other hand, the number for withdrawals have decreased, both in number and in amount, thus showing a desire on the part of the public to make use of the bank.

4. The Indian population have increased in number and amount, from their continuing to pay in moneys: silver, which had evidently been buried for some time in the earth; it being found more profitable and safe to put their savings in the bank.

5. The general result of last year's operations has been that there are now 8,616 depositors, who hold deposits to the amount of 203,864*l.*, being an increase during the year of 743 depositors and 20,790*l.* in the amount received.

6. The increase of new depositors since 1867 has risen to 1,879, and the amount in deposit to 40,271*l.*, giving an average augmentation of 376 depositors and 8,054*l.* per annum for five years. It is further satisfactory to be able to state that the depositors have continued to increase; from the 1st January to the end of May last there has been 832 new and reopened accounts with deposits amounting to 39,672*l.*; during the same period there has been 214 accounts closed, and 8,854*l.* withdrawn.

7. This withdrawal is to be in a great measure explained by the number of depositors who have withdrawn their moneys, which had been for some time accumulating, to invest them, and to the number of Indians who have already left this year, taking with them 7,801*l.*

8. Appendix No. 1 contains in abstract the different movements of the bank on comparison with the preceding year. It shows more clearly the favourable changes which have taken place in the bank, and points its actual position.

9. Appendix No. 2 is a monthly statement of its operation during the year, and stands as follows:—

MAURITIUS.

Years.	No. of new Depositors.	Total Amount deposited.		No. of Accounts closed.	Total Amount withdrawn, including interest.		
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
1871 - - -	1,660	70,286	4 11½	917	58,396	19 1	
1870 - - -	1,563	63,196	2 6½	1,103	61,005	17 6½	
Increase - -	97	7,090	2 4½	—	—	—	
Decrease - -	—	—	—	186	2,608	18 5½	

The sums deposited and withdrawn are divided thus:—

	Amount deposited.			Amount withdrawn.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
General population - - -	44,715	3 9½		37,297	17 10	
Indian population - - -	25,571	1 1½		21,099	1 3	
Total - - -	£70,286	4 11½		£58,396	19 1	

and gives the comparative increase and decrease of the last two years.

GENERAL POPULATION.

	Deposits.			Payments.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
1871 - - - - -	44,715	3 9½		37,297	17 10	
1870 - - - - -	40,479	9 2½		39,877	3 2½	
Increase - - -	£4,235	14 7½		—	—	
Decrease - - -	—	—		£2,579	5 4½	

INDIAN POPULATION.

	Deposits.			Payments.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
1871 - - - - -	25,571	1 1½		21,099	1 3	
1870 - - - - -	21,999	12 11		20,535	3 11½	
Increase - - -	£3,571	8 2½		£563	17 3½	
Decrease - - -	—	—		—	—	

showing a large increase of 4,235*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* in the deposit and a decrease of 2579*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* in the payment by general population, and an increase both in the deposit and payment by Indian population.

10. Appendix No. 3 explains the causes of the amount withdrawn from the bank during last year. As regards the Indian population, a larger number, 238 depositors, left the Colony taking with them 7,801*l.*, which was in excess of the preceding year of 16 in number and 2,459*l.* in amount, the average being 33*l.* per each Indian, and an increase of 46 per cent. when compared with the previous year,

11. 74 Indian depositors have average 1,766*l.* in property in the Island during the year, being an invested of 24*l.* per each depositor. During the last five years, this class, numbering 392, has invested 10,560*l.* in the bank, or an average of 27*l.* per depositor.

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12. With respect to the general population, the number of depositors who proceeded to Europe has been considerably less as also the amount they have withdrawn, being in each instance rather less than one-half; there has been a slight increase in the number proceeding to other places, attended with a slight increase in the amount withdrawn.

There has been an increase in the investments, but less for commercial purposes; a great number of succession have been arranged and the head of miscellaneous objects reduced, because depositors choose to give more information as to the motives of withdrawal.

13. The desire of this class of the population to deposit in this bank has been no doubt stimulated from their getting a higher rate of interest, rather high when compared with the present rate of money, than they can obtain elsewhere; where they know that their money is safe, and can be had with an eight days' notice. At the same time, no individual can deposit more than 75*l.* during the year, it tends to swell the amount, and after a year or two causes heavy withdrawals.

14. It is not an uncommon circumstance for a person to continue for a time to deposit money for his family, then at once, suddenly withdraw the whole of it, 700*l.*, to make an investment.

15. The total amount withdrawn had decreased during the year from 61,055*l.* to 58,395*l.*, a difference of 3,710*l.*

16. Appendix No. 4 gives in detail the number of the several classes of depositors belonging to the general and Indian population who held deposits at the end of the year. A statement showing the amount held by each class of the Indian population is annexed to it.

17. As regards the Indian population, it shows in general an increase in the number of depositors and in the amount held by them as follows:—

	Number.	Amount.
		£
Artisans and mechanics	112	2,941
Servants	42	186
Children	52	1,702
Miscellaneous	398	6,151
Giving a total of -	604	£10,980

the only decrease being in the number and amount held by the agricultural labourers 134, 1,590*l.*, which is covered by depositors under these heads:—

	Number.	Amount.
		£
Government servants	58	1,136
Police	83	1,782
Municipality	2	22
Giving a total of -	143	£2,940

18. General population shows in all cases but four an increase numbering 221, amounting to 11,738*l.*, and a decrease under the following heads:—

	Number.	Amount.	MAURITIUS.
		£	
Agricultural labourers - - -	12	267	
Artisans and mechanics - - -	2	1,310	
Police - - - - -	63	1,364	
Municipality - - - - -	6	440	
Giving a total of - - -	83	£3,381	

19. Appendix No. 5 refers to the operations of the branch banks.

They have on the whole improved both in number and in the amount deposited. There has been 779 deposits made amounting to 11,036*l.*, being an increase on last year of 54 new depositors, and 110 additional deposits, and of 3,438*l.* in the amount received, thus showing, it may be hoped, an increased desire to make use of the branch banks, so desirable in many respects, particularly as regards the Indian population.

20. Grand Port exhibits no great change during the year.

21. Savanne, the most distant from Port Louis, has increased in the number of new depositors (14) and in the amount received 193*l.*, particularly on the part of the Indian population.

22. Flacq—this branch has, in every respect, shown an increase in the number of depositors (11), in the amount received 702*l.*, and in the amount paid 374*l.*; also the sums deposited by Indians had increased from 165*l.* to 348*l.*

23. Rivière du Rempart has also increased in the same satisfactory manner, showing an increase of depositors (6) and an increase of 835*l.* in the sum deposited.

24. Black River shows a favourable increase both in the number of depositors (12) and in the amount deposited 771*l.*, and also an increase in the amount paid 144*l.*

25. Plaines Wilhems has remarkably increased last year, the number of new depositors having augmented to 22, and the amount deposited being 785*l.* over last year.

26. Pamplemousses shows a slight increase in the number and amount received, and a decrease in the amount paid.

27. Moka—a decrease is shown in the number of new depositors, but an increase on the total of the deposits made (18), and in the amount deposited 249*l.*

28. The Indian population seem to understand better the facilities offered them by the branch banks.

29. Appendices No. 6 and 7 refer to the distribution and fluctuation in the classes of depositors and the amount of deposits standing to the credit of each class at the end of the year.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. C. BROWNRIGG,
Acting Manager.

MAURITIUS.

REPORT on the STATE of EDUCATION in the GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS
of MAURITIUS for the year 1871.

To His Excellency the Honourable SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
K.C.M.G., Governor, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Introduction.

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency my Report on Public Instruction in Mauritius for the year 1871, so far as it concerns the operations of the Schools' Department.

Nature of present Report.

This Report deals with Government schools exclusively, and is entirely distinct from the Report required by law from the Inspector of Schools under the conditions of Ord. 6 of 1856 on the working of Schools, assisted by annual grant from the Colonial Treasury, to be laid before the Governor in Executive Council each year.

The schools in operation at present number 33 for the general population, and 17 for the Indians; in all 50. These, however, comprise about 70 departments taught by separate head teachers. The majority of these are of a mixed character, by which is meant schools wherein both sexes are instructed in the same room.

I am by no means disposed to look upon this arrangement as a good one. It is open to strong and palpable objections here, as elsewhere; and, but for the force of circumstances, would never have been resorted to. Before long I hope to see it superseded altogether by the erection or hire of detached buildings in which the necessity of combining boys and girls in the same class may be entirely obviated.

Attendance.

From the tabulated statement of monthly attendances for the year 1871, it will be seen that there were under instruction in the schools for the month of November 4,224 children of the general population, and 653 Indians; in all 4,877, exclusive of the 280 under detention in the schools of the Government reformatory, Calebasses.

Comparing these returns with those of the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 401 pupils is exhibited.

The schools most numerous attended are those of Port Louis, the

Central School having	-	-	428	pupils
Western Suburb	-	-	370	"
Eastern Suburb	-	-	264	"
Champ de Lort	-	-	379	"
Pamplemousses	-	-	212	"
Mahebourg	-	-	216	"
Flacq	-	-	271	"

Five others have an average of 135 pupils each.

The teaching staff on November 30th (exclusive of those employed in assisted schools) comprised 54 masters; 27 mistresses; 15 male and 7 female assistants; and 79 pupil teachers, monitors, and monitresses.

Successful working of the Revised Code,

The past year presents a course of steady progress, due in no small degree to the successful working out of the principles embodied in

the educational scheme now generally adopted in England, and popularly known under the name of the Revised Code.

Upon its introduction to Mauritius it was found necessary to modify some of its provisions with a view to meet the educational exigencies of the Colony. This adaptation, however, interferes with a strict comparison of results, gained under the working of the scheme here, with those obtained in England; two languages being in use, and which, more or less, have to be taught by means of a defective and unwritten medium.

The advantages, notwithstanding, are great, and the most experienced teachers in the service regard the change as highly beneficial. The plan of individual examination necessarily imposes an increased amount of time, labour, and patience, but the additional trouble is fully compensated for by the satisfaction which the process ensures to all parties concerned.

The test is simple and specific. The verdict of the pupil himself can only accord with that of the inspector. The scholar knows, without being told, whether he has won his "pass" or lost it.

The epithets employed are two in number, *good* and *fair*. Two of the former and one of the latter confer a "pass;" anything short of this brings "failure," and the pupil must wait another year before he can again be presented, or claim promotion to the next higher grade.

Further on will be found an analysis of results obtained by examination in the manner above described.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic, form the basis of elementary education in the Government schools. The supplementary subjects of instruction are geography and grammar, to which, in the upper school, Port Louis, are added algebra, Euclid, drawing, history, and the Hindoostanee language.

The subject of English and French history is considerably in the background. The want of suitable text-books is much felt. Several specimens from time to time have been obtained from Europe, all more or less disfigured with such strong political or religious views as to render their adoption objectionable.

Mapping, too, has somewhat fallen into arrear. Still in many schools outline maps are readily sketched from memory; and in a few, some brought up for inspection, produced under a more patient process as home lessons, were only slightly inferior to engraved copies.

With the practice of map-drawing, geographical knowledge usually keeps pace. As the area and configurations of an estate are best learnt by measurement and plotting, so are the ports, rivers, inlets, and other physical peculiarities of a country best learnt by mapping them down. But an intelligent scholar will not stop here. He will not rest satisfied until he has acquired some knowledge of its commercial resources and its industrial pursuits. He will want to know something, too, of its past history, and will desire to cultivate an acquaintance with its people.

A person who has never peripatetized beyond the confines of his own hamlet is likely to be an individual of very limited views and very unlimited prejudices. The study of geography (with history as an auxiliary) tends to remedy this defect.

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Modifications found necessary.

Code secures satisfaction to all parties.

Test and epithets employed.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic. Basis of instruction in Government schools. Higher subjects.

Mapping.

Its utility.

MAURITIUS.

Grammatical
knowledge.

Technically considered, the pupils have acquitted themselves very creditably during the recent examinations in grammatical knowledge. Some have slightly overshot the mark, and, in a few instances, I found that they had attempted too much, which led me at once to take them back to the rudiments, in order to convince them of the fact.

Letter writing.

Many of the *impromptu* letters called for under the head of writing elicited well-merited praise. Some were struck off with an ability which must have been as gratifying to the teachers as they were to myself. The subject is usually announced in the manner following :

"Write to the general manager of railways ; inform him that you left in a railway carriage, on such a date, a parasol, of which you can give a description ; and request that the same, if found, may be sent to care of station master, Curepipe."

The art of
speaking
should be
cultivated.

I should be rejoiced to see in boys' schools an equal facility in *speaking* upon any given theme. I am afraid, in this utilitarian age, sufficient attention is rarely paid to the cultivation of a talent peculiar to the human race. Of rare linguistic abilities, the children of Mauritius might, under systematic and skilful culture, rival the best elocutionists in the world.

By speaking, I do not mean simple recitation, but the delivery of *impromptu* or previously-studied locution.

Uses of read-
ing, writing,
and speaking.

It has been very logically and quaintly put by an English author that reading makes a full man ; writing a correct man ; but speaking a ready one.

The English
and French
languages are
taught simul-
taneously.

The English and French languages are taught in all Creole schools simultaneously. In Indian schools the English is taught in combination with one of the vernaculars.

Knowledge of
English a
stepping-
stone to pro-
motion.

To the progress made in English I think may reasonably be attributed a good portion of the success which, during the last four years, has attended the efforts of Government boys to obtain appointments to positions of trust and emolument, which at one time were the exclusive appanage of a select few. I have no cause, on the present occasion, to complain that the study of English has, during the past year, been neglected.

The successful working of the Normal Institution gives hope that, at no far distant date, a similar establishment, in which a superior education can also be afforded to girls, may be brought into operation. At present the boys have unquestionably the lion's share at the banquet. The Royal College has no female affiliated institution, nor has the Schools' Department anything superior to what its ordinary programme supplies, to offer by way of encouragement to deserving girls. It has been suggested that industrial scholarships might not be out of character, the recipients being bound to appropriate the proceeds of their bourse to learning some profession or trade, such as that of a teacher, milliner, dressmaker, and so forth.

School build-
ings.

Some progress has, during the past year, been made in school architecture. The new schools recently erected at Pamplemousses and Champ de Lort are picturesque, commodious, and substantial.

Vote for
school-fittings
exhausted.

The vote for furniture has been entirely spent. The fittings supplied by the department of the Surveyor-General are, in quality and finish, equal to anything of the kind produced by the educational

workshops of Europe, and requisitions have been complied with by Mr. Mann, in the absence of Mr. Connal, with a courtesy and readiness which place the Schools' Department under special obligations to that gentleman and his assistants.

In pursuance of instructions, three new schools have been opened since the commencement of the year, viz. a boys' school at Curepipe, which now numbers 58 pupils; one at Bambous, mixed, which has on roll 40; and a third at Vacoas, mixed, containing 48. The Church of England S. P. G. Mission School, Plaine Verte, has been handed over to the Department.

Provision has been made in the Budget of 1872 for the establishment of others at the Post of Flacq, Rivière Sèche, and Rose Belle. These I hope to bring into operation during the first quarter of the coming year, provided suitable buildings in the meanwhile can be obtained.

The amount received as education fees does not stand at so high a figure as could be wished.

People living under an indulgent, paternal Government are slow to comprehend that the State is not bound to educate its subjects at the expense of the public purse. The entire receipts for the year amount to 814*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, or about the 1-15th of the entire vote expended for primary instruction.

Wherever an aided school exists, in which fees are professedly not called for, a strong and plausible excuse is afforded for non-payment by the parents of Government scholars.

It not unfrequently occurs, even where indigence cannot be pleaded, that, when children are sent back for their school fees, they either go over to a free-school or wander about the district for weeks, and sometimes months, before returning to duty.

Orphans are usually admitted free upon proof being furnished of their condition as such.

The sanitary state of the schools is greatly improved. The children upon the whole are now better clad and less susceptible to attacks from fever than formerly.

As regards the moral tone of the schools, I am happy to state that the "Occurrence Books" bear almost uniform testimony to the absence of grave offences. Scribbling obscene characters on any wall, door, desk, or book, is followed by immediate dismissal. During the last twelve months no application of this apparently severe law has been found necessary. Under a system of education exclusively secular this fact is no mean testimony to its working merits.

While the State itself cannot become the apostle of creeds, or the leader of denominational enterprise, it offers full scope and latitude to all whose vocation it is to instruct and fortify the souls of its subjects in matters of faith and conscience.*

In point of organization and discipline, the schools fully satisfy all reasonable expectations. A more severe *régime* would, I think, be irksome and pedantic.

Obedience is prompt, and orders are executed without undue noise

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New schools.

Projected.
Schools for
1872.

School fees.

The State not
bound to pro-
vide free edu-
cation for its
subjects.Free-schools
an obstacle to
the collection
of fees.Result of
sending away
non-paying
scholars.Orphan chil-
dren admitted
free.Sanitary state
of the pupils.Moral tone of
Government
schools.Religious in-
struction.Organization
and disci-
pline.

Visitors.

* The monthly returns for November show that 22 schools are under catechetical instructions by the Roman Catholic clergy, and that 3 are attended by the Anglican clergy.

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of fuss. Visitors to Government schools testify to the courtesy with which they are received, and of the marked respect shown in appreciation of their presence.

Hindoostaneo.

The Hindoostance classes continue to be carried on under Sheik Yerr Ally in the principal town schools. His pupils at present number 162.

The annual Grade Examinations commenced on August 1st, and terminated at the end of November.

**Analysis of
Grade Ex-
aminations.**

Forty schools, or departments of schools, have this year been submitted to the test. Of this number, 9 were boys' schools, 8 were girls', and 23 were of a mixed kind.

In Schedule B will be found fully detailed the merit standing of every school examined, from which the following summary has been compiled :—

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.		Above Standard IV.
No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	
829	664	632	507	448	239	302	188	128

Total number examined	-	-	-	2,211
Total number passed	-	-	-	1,598
Percentage of passes	-	-	-	72

**Indian educa-
tion.**

I cannot venture to conclude my present Report without again adverting to the solemn question of education for the offspring of Indian settlers. The fact that tens of thousands of these children (the majority of whom have been born on Mauritian soil) are growing up in the grossest state of ignorance, and that no adequate means have, as yet, been brought into play to meet their moral and intellectual wants, must force itself upon the most casual observer.

It would be by no means easy to say upon whom this responsibility rests.

Government has had to feel its way through much prejudice, and its tentative efforts have been necessarily slow and limited. Planters and proprietors are fully alive to the value of juvenile Indian labour; the parents derive a direct pecuniary advantage from the employ of their children by householders, whilst comparatively few only of the vast immigrant population feel disposed to make any sacrifice where gain is at stake. In 1863 I had the honour of bringing this matter prominently under the notice of Government, which eventuated in the establishment of six additional experimental schools. In 1864, I was enabled to report that the number had been increased to 12, under the Department, and that 11 others had been established under private auspices, assisted by Government grant.

In 1865 there were 10 in receipt of grant, and 21 belonging to Government, thereby giving a totality of 31.

In 1866 the Government Indian schools had increased to 31, making in all 41 establishments. At the close of the year in question, I was sanguine of their continued and increasing success; nor was money now wanting for the further development of the enterprise, as a sum of 1,000*l.* had been specially noted in Council to this end.

The Education Report of 1867 alludes to the sad effects of the fever epidemic; whilst to the hurricane of March, 1868, and other causes, is to be attributed the destruction of no less than 11 Indian vernacular schools.

Let us hope that a brighter future is in store for this once-favoured colony, and that with agricultural, commercial, and sanitary improvement, it will be the aim and endeavour of the Department to keep pace with its educational appliances.

The number of Indian schools, or departments of schools, is at present 17, upon the rolls of which are inscribed 653 pupils, exclusive of those at the Reformatory. With four exceptions these are for the Tamil race. In connection with the matter now under report, I have to place on record the results of an examination held in November last in order to test the qualifications of the Indian schoolmasters with a view to their classification according to proficiency. I was very generously assisted in this duty by the Rev. P. Ansorgé and Rev. F. X. Roy, who examined the Calcutta teachers; and by the Rev. Puccinelli, the Rev. H. D. Buswell, and the Rev. R. J. French, who conducted the Tamil part of the examination. To these gentlemen I beg thus publicly to convey my sincere thanks for the able service which they rendered.

MAURITIUS.

Examination
of Indian
masters.

The tabulated statement of results is by no means satisfactory, and proved inefficiency in the case of the majority is apparent. With such men little good can be effected, and their inaptitude to some extent tends to explain why Indian pupils, speaking the Colonial *patois*, manifest so decided a preference for the Creole schools, which, with rare exceptions, are conducted by trained and efficient men. I believe I interpret the feelings of the examiners aright when I state that they are unanimous in their verdict that, although the present staff of Indian teachers are the best that the Department can command, the majority would under no circumstances be elected for such important a trust by any of the educational bodies in India.

Opinion of
examiners as
to present
staff of Indian
teachers.

The examiners see only one way of meeting the difficulty in default of obtaining qualified teachers from the Presidencies, and that is in the establishment of an Indian Normal School in Port Louis for the exclusive training of Indian teachers. Two of the examiners, who are peculiarly qualified to speak *ex cathedra* on educational matters, suggest that the principal of such an institution should be a man whose educational experiences have extended to both England and India.

Remedy suggested.

Training
school for Indian
teachers.

It was painful to witness the embarrassment of these Indian teachers, most of whom are fortunately only on probationary service, when operations were required from them which any third-grade pupil of a Government school would have readily solved. To augment the present number of Indian schools with no better means at our disposal for their direction than we at present possess, would be, I am now convinced, a waste of the public funds, and a burlesque on school-keeping.

I would wish, in conclusion, to convey my best thanks to the President and Members of the Schools' Committee for their advice and aid; to my assistants in the office; to the Normal master, for

MACRITIUS.

his able services willingly rendered during the general examinations ; to the gentlemen who undertook the task of examination of candidates for the Government scholarships, and to the ladies who adjudged the prizes for needlework.

As regards the general staff of teachers, I am happy in again being able to bear testimony to the patient zeal and assiduity with which most of them have gone through their annual round of arduous and monotonous duty. However admirable the system under which the schools function—however vigilant the supervision exercised ; however perfect the appliances brought to bear on the work—it is to the men rather than to the methods that the superintendent looks for that co-operation without which his own best endeavours would inevitably miscarry. * * * *

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. COMBER BROWNE,
Superintendent of Government Schools.

(No. 28.)

Registry, Supreme Court,
August 22, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith the Return of Civil and Criminal Cases tried before the Supreme Court during the year 1871, and also a Return of Written Orders issued by the Judges in Chambers during the years 1870 and 1871.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FERD. HERCHEMODER,
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. Registrar.

August 22, 1872.

Return of new Civil Cases before the Supreme Court during the year 1871 :—

Actions above 100 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	367
Actions under 100 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Appeals from judgments of magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Bankruptcy cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Arrangements under the control of the Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cessions bonorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	510

Return of Criminal Cases tried in the Supreme Court during the year 1871 :—

Cases tried at assizes	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Appeals from convictions of magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Number of prisoners tried at assizes	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Number of prisoners in appeals from convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	153

Number of civil cases - - - - -	510
Number of criminal cases - - - - -	79
	<hr/> 589

MAURITIUS.

(Signed) FERD. HERCHEMODER,
Registrar,

Chambers, Supreme Court,
August 22, 1872.

Return of the Written Orders made and issued by the Judges in Chambers of the Supreme Court of Mauritius from 1st January to 31st December, 1870, and from 1st January to 31st December, 1871 :—

	Number.
1870 - - - - -	2,010
1871 - - - - -	1,865

(Signed) JAMES J. BROWN,
Clerk to the Chief Judge.

(No. 164.)

CRIME REPORT, 1871.

The annexed tabular statement will show the number and description of the criminal cases which have been tried before the Court of Assizes in this Colony during the last five years, i. e. from 1867 to 1871 inclusively.

It is unfortunately shown by the annexed Table that there has been during the past year an excess over the two previous years both in the number of cases and accused brought to trial.

No. of Cases and Accused.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
No. of Cases - - -	68	75	49	55	64
No. of Persons - - -	133	152	101	85	118

There have, however, been a few cases of a rather peculiar nature, and somewhat out of the ordinary description of cases brought before the assizes, tried during the year, which charges I will again refer to before concluding this Report.

It will be seen that 33 more accused were tried during the year 1871 than during 1870. This may in some measure be accounted for by two or three cases of burglary, in one of which no less than 16 persons were tried for the offence.

The nationality, or race, of the offenders tried during the year is as follows :—

Indians.	Ex-apprentice.	Europeans.	Arabs.
79	34	4	1

MAURITIUS.

I regret to say that crimes of a serious nature have still been very numerous. No less than 15 accused were tried during the year for murder, or attempt at murder, 8 of whom were convicted, 5 found guilty of manslaughter, or attempt at manslaughter, and 2 acquitted.

As to those convicted of murder, it was considered unnecessary that the extreme penalty of the law should be inflicted in more than three cases; in these cases the three prisoners were accordingly executed: in the others the punishment was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Among the cases of murder there was one in which the accused, a poacher, was charged with having shot a gamekeeper in the district of Moka. The evidence seemed fully to bear out the offence as charged; but the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter only, and the prisoner was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

I regret to state that there were also several other charges of severe assaults brought to trial, many in which death was the result; but there were no peculiar circumstances attending these cases to call for any special remarks from me.

There were no less than 12 cases of arson tried during the year, in which 17 persons were accused: of these 11 were found guilty, 4 acquitted, and as regards 2 the Crown entered a "nolle prosequi."

Though it is a matter of regret that these cases have been so numerous, it is satisfactory to find that the culprits in such crimes have been discovered and brought to justice.

There are few charges more difficult to prove than those of arson, the evidence in general being entirely circumstantial; but from the result of those which have been tried during the past year it would appear that all efforts were made to discover the authors of these offences.

Among the cases of involuntary homicide was one of a railway guard, who was tried for having by negligence in not working a signal caused a collision, which resulted in the death of another guard, besides causing minor injuries to other persons.

There were three cases tried of placing stones on the railway lines, but one of them only was of a serious nature. In this case the stone placed on the rail was of a very considerable size, and the offence was committed by a man of a certain age, and who must have known the gravity of his crime. He was convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, the greatest penalty allowed by law for such offence.

In the other two cases young boys were the culprits, who probably acted more through mischief than with any intention of causing harm. They were both convicted, and sentenced to two years' detention at the Reformatory School.

There was one case of a somewhat peculiar nature, in which many members of the same family stood as accused in the dock. These fancied they had a legal right to a house, which was at the time of the offence inhabited by other people. Acting under that impression, the accused attacked the house in a body, plundered the furniture, and by force expelled the inmates thereof. The prisoners were tried under the Penal Code for plunder of property, and the chief movers

among them were found guilty. Several of the accused, however, being found to be mere children who had acted under the influence of their parents or relatives, were acquitted at the request of the Crown.

There were four cases of rape, one of attempt upon chastity, and one of sodomy brought to trial, in all of which convictions were obtained.

There was one case of swindling, one of false coining, one of purloining articles which had been judicially attached, one of falsifying public documents, in which an usher was convicted of falsifying an inventory he had been ordered to make; one of fraudulent bankruptcy, and one of having made a false declaration of birth, tried during the course of the year.

I can assign no other reason than that above mentioned for the excess in the number of persons tried at the assizes during the year 1871 over that of the two previous years.

This has certainly not been caused by any increase in the population of the Island; on the contrary, we find from the census returns of last year that on the 11th of April, the day on which the census was taken, the population of the Island was 12,591 less than on the 31st December, 1870.

This Report, of course, extends up to the end of December, 1871; but it is not probable that between the months of April and December of that year there was any considerable increase in our population.

On the 31st December, 1870, the population of the Island was 328,633, the Indian population consisting of 140,283 males and 70,353 females. On the 11th of April, 1871, we find the total population to have been 316,042, consisting of 216,258 Indians, the general population being 99,784.

I am glad to notice from the Census Return of last year, which is no doubt a more correct criterion of the real population than the returns annually made, that there has been of late a considerable increase in the female population of the Island, and that almost entirely among the Indian classes.

In the year 1861, the Indian male population was 141,615, and the female 51,019; but in 1871 we find that while the male population among the Indians was 141,804, the female was 74,454.

I cannot help thinking that this increase of the Indian female population will serve to diminish crime, at least so far as injuries towards the person are concerned.

In examining the cases of severe assault, whether resulting in death or otherwise, which have been tried during the past year, I find that no less than ten of them arose from quarrels with or in reference to women, jealousy generally being the cause of the crimes committed.

I have, therefore, every hope that as the Indian female population continues to increase, so will crimes of this nature yearly become less frequent.

I have already mentioned that there were two or three cases of young robbers tried during 1871, in which a considerable number of accused were charged, but there is no reason to suppose any steady increase in this species of offence.

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I have mentioned such among the other cases tried as I thought from their somewhat uncommon nature deserving of special notice ; as to the rest they have been of the usual description, and such as to require no particular remarks from me.

(Signed) A. G. ELLIS,
Acting Procureur and Advocate-General.

May 23, 1872.

SEYCHELLES.

SEYCHELLES.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Civil Commissioner FRANKLYN to
Governor The Honourable Sir ARTHUR GORDON, K.C.M.G.

Government House, Seychelles,
February 9, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the annual returns for the Blue Book ; the greatest care has been taken to render them as correct as possible, as requested by your Excellency in Colonial Secretary's letter No. a. 2036 of 7th December 1871, "to Heads of Departments."

Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining reliable information from the proprietors of the different estates, from the great unwillingness, amounting almost to opposition, in many cases to assist, or even answer the questions of the persons sent round to obtain it. However, by a persevering personal inspection, the required information has been obtained, and I venture to think that your Excellency may rely on it as tolerably correct, and certainly rather under than over the truth.

Your Excellency will be gratified, I am sure, to learn that my expectations of the increasing prosperity of this dependency, as stated in my letter No. 62, forwarding Blue Book Returns for 1870, have been more than realized ; and the activity displayed by many of the proprietors, particularly those from Mauritius, who have recently purchased estates, justifies me in expecting a still more rapid progress. These proprietors are busily engaged in laying out fresh plantations of cocoanuts, and in planting coffee, tobacco, cocoa, and sugar-canes ; but I venture most respectfully to suggest that a fairly calculated land-tax, *double* on uncultivated ground, would give a still further impetus to industry, and cause the owners (in many cases absentees) of large tracts of waste lands (who will neither sell nor improve) to take a different course.

Exports and Imports.

The export of our staple article, cocoanut oil, has steadily increased, having amounted during the past year to 253,070 gallons, against 189,820 gallons during the previous year.

There has also been a considerable increase in the exports of Indian corn, tortoise-shell, and some other articles.

SEYCHELLES.

The total value of the exports for 1871 amounts to	£	s.	d.
	40,598	15	8
Against previous year - - - - -	31,233	4	6
Showing an increase of - - - - -	£9,365	11	2
<hr/>			
The value of the imports for 1871 is - - - - -	£	s.	d.
	61,780	13	1
Against for the year previous - - - - -	46,276	2	2
Showing an increase of - - - - -	£15,504	10	11

The imports of foreign goods would have reached a much larger figure but for the loss of a vessel direct from France, with a cargo of an estimated value of from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* This has been replaced by the arrival of another vessel last month.

The import trade direct from Europe is assuming considerable proportions, and the time is, I think, not far distant when these islands will draw their supplies principally from thence and from India, Madagascar, and the coast of Africa.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The detailed revenue amounts to - - - - -	£	s.	d.
	6,453	13	6
Against for the previous year - - - - -	5,868	8	5½
Showing an increase of - - - - -	£585	5	0½
<hr/>			
The estimated duties received in Mauritius on goods consumed in Seychelles amount to - - - - -	£	s.	d.
	3,333	6	0
Which added to detailed revenue - - - - -	6,453	13	6
Makes a total revenue for 1871 of - - - - -	9,786	19	6
Against the previous year - - - - -	8,081	18	7½
Showing an increase of - - - - -	£1,705	0	10½

The actual collections at Mahé on account of revenue have been reduced during the past year by the duties on rum distilled at Seychelles having fallen off, in consequence of the large importation of rum from Mauritius.

I confidently expect that the estimated revenue for the present year will be much increased by the extension of the ordinances authorizing the levying of quay dues, and by the amount of Custom duties on goods direct from foreign ports, as during the past month more than the whole amount calculated in the estimates for the present year has been received of the latter, and more than one-third of the former.

The expenditure at Seychelles for 1871 is - - - - -	£	s.	d.
	8,034	19	5½
Against the previous year - - - - -	6,869	14	3
Showing an increase of - - - - -	£1,165	5	2½

This is owing to a still further enlargement of the Police Force, the keep of a much greater number of prisoners, money expended on

SEYCHELLES.

building a new Custom-house and rum store, the extensive works performed by the Road Department, and a pension granted to an old retiring police constable.

Recapitulation.

		£	s.	d.
Total revenue	- - - - -	9,786	19	6
Expenditure	- - - - -	8,034	19	5½
Balance in favour of revenue	-	£1,752	0	0½

The settlement of "the much-vexed question," as to whether the Seychelles group is a burden to the parent Colony or not, is now happily solved by the duties collected in Mauritius on goods consumed in Seychelles, being carried to the credit of the revenue of the dependency, and the inhabitants owe a debt of lasting gratitude to your Excellency for having carried out the measure, and I really believe that the knowledge of their being in a state of independence, financially speaking, will act as a powerful stimulant to further exertion on their part.

Public Works.

During the past year, 1,089 feet have been added to the length of the pier, reported in course of construction in my Blue Book Returns for 1870; more would have been completed, but it requires to be built much higher than before. The total length is now 1,889 feet, containing 272,305 cubic feet of granite and coral; the former having been blasted with gunpowder on the outskirts of the town, and the latter collected in the harbour; both materials being conveyed in trucks and barges to their destination, involving a large amount of manual labour.

The kind assistance I have received from your Excellency in having had an iron tramway of upwards of 1,500 feet in length forwarded to me in August last, has most materially facilitated the performance of this difficult work.

This tramway has been continued from time to time with the hard wood of the country, to keep pace with the progress of the pier, so that the materials required can be transported in the trucks to that part of the pier in course of construction; angle iron can be placed on the woodwork at a future period.

This pier has already come into general public use for the landing and shipping cargoes; the old chantier pier being only used by a few persons living in its vicinity, and not even by them when the goods landed are intended to be sent to the Custom-house. I hope by the middle of the present year that the pier will be completed up to the edge of the reef bounding the inner harbour, when vessels of the largest tonnage may load and discharge cargo, and take in water led in iron pipes from the river above the town.

The old pier has been also several times repaired temporarily, and it is my intention, with your Excellency's permission, to put it in a state of permanent repair when some of the other works in progress are completed, as it is opposite to the large premises occupied by the agent for the M. M. mail steamers, who is also the largest direct importer in the dependency.

The walls of the Custom-house have been nearly completed, and made ready to receive the roof. This work also will be finished, I think, about Midsummer next.

About 8 or 9 miles of the north and south roads, the bridges and the streets of the town have been kept in repair, and two new bridges built.

2,576 feet of a new road across the mountain from about a mile and a half from the town, on the south road, towards the west side of the Island, have been completed up to the end of the year. This road is solidly built, and will be available for horse travel, having an easy grade or rise, and can be converted into a carriage road when required by adding to its width.

The work has hitherto been one of much difficulty from the steep and rocky nature of the ground; but after passing over the mountain the progress will be more rapid. From the ground being tolerably level on the other side, it will be comparatively easy to continue the road to the south end of the island, passing a number of valuable estates.

In addition to the previously-mentioned road, I contemplate commencing another across the mountain, which will connect those plantations on the north-west side of the Island.

Harbour.

Through the kind assistance of Admiral Cockburn, the Commander-in-Chief on the East India station, I have been enabled to remove a dangerous shoal situated in the best anchorage in the inner harbour. H.M. ships and other large vessels can now safely ride in 30 feet of water on the spot where it existed, and where there was previously only 12 or 14.

The buoys and beacons have from time to time been replaced by others, repainted and repaired. Heavy moorings have been prepared to be laid down in the outer roads for the convenience of the mail steamers and other vessels.

Anchors of large size have been forwarded by Admiral Cockburn from Trincomalee, and I only await the arrival of suitable chains to lay down moorings in the inner harbour for the flag-ship and others of H.M. ships on the station.

Shipping.

84 merchant vessels have entered and cleared at the Custom-house, which, with 22 mail steamers and 18 men-of-war that have visited the port during the past year, make an aggregate of 43,619 tons.

Several other vessels have been added to the number that trade to Mauritius, Madagascar, and other adjacent ports. There is, however, a great need for a small steamer to ply regularly between Port Victoria and the other islands with goods and passengers, as at present the latter are principally carried in open boats.

Lighthouses

Are urgently required now that Port Victoria is so frequently visited by H.M. ships, by the mail steamers, and other vessels.

The currents in the neighbourhood of "Bird" Island, in the direct track of vessels coming from the northward, are very irregular, uncertain

SKYCHIEVES.

in course, and run with the greatest rapidity, as much as from 5 to 6 miles an hour, rendering the approach of vessels by night dangerous in the extreme. Several whalers have been lost on the coral reef, which extends a great distance all round the island on which they struck on moderately fine nights, without seeing the land, which is very low. One of H.M. ships passed 30 miles out of the course intended, and on the wrong side of the island, although a large allowance was made for the set of the current.

I respectfully suggest that a light should be placed on the above-mentioned island, and a harbour light on Isle "St. Anne," at the entrance of the outer road of Port Victoria.

I have heard on all sides that the dues required to support these lights would be most cheerfully paid.

Improvements.

26 new houses have been built in the town during the past year, many of them in a solid manner, others are in progress of erection, and walls fixing the boundaries of the owners.

Near the chantier pier, a large and valuable granite building has been erected 110 feet long, containing commodious warehouses below, and a spacious suite of apartments above, the whole being rented by the French Consular agent.

Crime.

I regret that I cannot give so favourable a report on this subject as in my last.

The number of prisoners has been great, and crimes of a much more serious nature perpetrated than hitherto known; burglaries have been of frequent occurrence both in town and country, plantations plundered, and various other minor crimes committed, rendering a still further increase of the Police Force necessary.

Many of the liberated Africans, after their first engagement has expired, refuse to re-engage, and require the surveillance of the Police to prevent them from spreading over the country districts and becoming vagrants and thieves.

Health.

The health of the inhabitants generally has been good, excepting at the close of the year, when bowel complaints prevailed, as is usual at the commencement of the rainy season; there were, however, I am informed, very few fatal cases.

The registry of births shows 496, but, of course, many more may be calculated in a population scattered over these islands, of which no account has been given.

The deaths have amounted to 209, which rate contrasts favourably with former years, considering the increased population, which, according to the census taken last year, was 11,125.

To this may be added between 1,500 and 2,000 persons who escaped being registered from the unwillingness of the people to give the required information to the official enumerators.

I am confident that the mortality will decrease in the outlying islands considerably if an Assistant Government Medical Officer is

appointed to reside at "Praslin" or "La Digue," as contemplated by your Excellency.

He can also take the place of the present Government Medical Officer here temporarily should that gentleman be incapacitated by sickness from performing his duties, or be unavoidably absent; such an event happening under the present circumstance, in case of an outbreak of cholera or fever, might entail the most frightful consequences.

While on this subject, I would respectfully beg to bring before the serious consideration of your Excellency the urgent necessity for the acquisition of a suitable plot of ground by the Government for a public cemetery, the one now in use being crowded to excess, so that frequently, on fresh interments being made, the remains of human mortality are disturbed, and in many instances removed to a place provided for their reception.

The cemetery adjoins the wall of the Government domain, and is not more than 100 yards from the House, situated on the side of a hill sloping towards the river which supplies the town with water.

Schools.

There is at Victoria a most excellent boys' school, called the "College Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur," conducted by a Principal and four Roman Catholic Brothers of the "Doctrine Chretienne," where a good commercial education is obtained; there are at present 101 youths, 45 of the number being educated gratuitously.

There is also a female school, conducted by the Sœur St. Aubin and six other sisters of the order of "St. Joseph."

In this school are 246 children, of which number 216 are educated gratuitously, 70 of whom are also fed and clothed at the expense of the mission.

I consider this, as well as the other establishment, well deserving the support of the Government.

Besides the above mentioned, there is a school at Victoria under the management of the Civil Chaplain, conducted by two teachers; in which 54 male and 65 female children are educated gratuitously.

I may remark that this is a wooden building in a most dilapidated condition.

There is also a free school under the Civil Chaplain's management, on the other side of the island, in which there are 27 male and 27 female children; and one at Praslin, with 9 male and 7 female children.

Distilleries.

I regret that my report upon the produce of the distilleries will not be as favourable as the last, only the one at "Frigate" Island having been in operation during the past year.

The number of gallons of rum distilled amounts to 5,112½ gallons, against 6,385 gallons for the previous year.

The amount of duties paid at Seychelles the year	£	s.	d.
previous was - - - - -	1,860	10	2½
Against for the year 1871 - - - - -	1,006	13	11

Showing a decrease of - - - - -	£853	16	3½
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SEYCHELLES.

The cause of this falling is, in my opinion, the great difference in the cost of the rum manufactured at Mauritius and at Seychelles the former being made from the refuse of the sugar, the latter from the juice of the cane itself.

Previous to the year 1871, the duty on the rum manufactured at Seychelles was 1s. per gallon less than at present, which enabled the distillers here to compete with those at Mauritius. The loss, however, to the Seychelles revenue is inconsiderable, as the duty paid at Mauritius on the rum consumed at Seychelles, I presume, goes to the credit of the revenue of the dependency, as is the case with the custom duties; but the closing of the distilleries is a blow to that branch of local industry.

The proprietor of "Ma Constance" Distillery is breaking up his establishment and selling his canes.

Charitable Institutions.

The contemplated alterations to the building occasionally used as an hospital, and the establishment being placed on a proper footing, will be a great boon, not only to the inhabitants and visitors, but to the seamen of H.M. ships, and other vessels coming to the port.

A well devised Poor Relief Law is also most urgently required, as at present the helpless and aged poor depend entirely upon private charity.

Curieuse.

The abolition, as contemplated by your Excellency, of the establishment of that island, and an asylum being fixed elsewhere nearer to Port Victoria, will materially diminish the expenditure, and be a great advantage to the dependency.

Liberated Africans.

206 liberated Africans were landed in the month of October, 1871, from H.M.S. 'Columbine,' and since the commencement of the present year 206 captured by the same vessel.

The result of their allotment as labourers to the different proprietors is being already advantageously felt.

These labourers, from my personal observation, are as comfortably lodged (considering the climate) and as well fed as the greater proportion of the agricultural labourers in European countries.

The continuance of this supply of labour, with the liberal measures already introduced and contemplated by your Excellency, will be the means doubtless of bringing the whole of these beautiful islands under cultivation wherever the soil is suitable, and consequently to a state of a prosperity never expected in former days.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. Arthur Gordon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Civil Commissioner.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B.,
to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Singapore,

MY LORD,

July 22, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of the Straits Settlements for 1871. I also forward the copy of a Report by Mr. Arthur Birch, Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Penang, on the Blue Book for that Settlement, and of one by Lieutenant-Governor Shaw, on the Blue Book for Malacca.

2. I regret to say that I have not yet received a copy of the Blue Book of the Settlements for the year 1870. In reporting on the present Blue Book, I have therefore been obliged to make a comparison between its results and those of the year 1869.

Taxes and Fees.

3. There has been no alteration in the taxes and fees levied in the Colony.

Assets and Liabilities.

4. The balance to the credit of the Colony was, on the 1st of January, 1870, \$160,020; it is, on the 1st January, 1872, \$442,092, showing a gain of \$282,000 in two years, notwithstanding a liberal expenditure for public works and improvements, and considerable increase in the extent and cost of the Government establishments. It is right to add that with the exception of the building of the Government House, no public work of any magnitude has been undertaken since the transfer, and that it is intended to appropriate at once a great part of the present balance to public works of utility at the three Settlements.

£	s.	d.
31,004	5	0
93,944	11	0
59,925	0	0

*Revenue and Expenditure.*5. *Revenue.*

The revenue for the two years in question was—

1869 - - - - -	\$ 1,313,046	279,022	5	6
1871 - - - - -	1,405,703	293,711	17	9
Balance in favour of 1871 -	<u>\$92,657</u>	19,689	12	3

6. The principal part of this balance is obtained by

Additional revenue on land - - -	\$ 56,128	11,927	4	0
" " on postage - - -	25,232	5,361	16	0
" " on reimbursements - - -	10,188	2,164	19	0
By sale of Government property - - -	37,197	7,904	7	3

F 2

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

From this has, however, to be deducted the loss by diminished receipts on account of convict reimbursements, \$34,651. As, however, the falling off of the receipts on this account is accompanied by a proportionate decrease in the cost incurred for the convicts, it may be left out of the account; and setting aside as an exceptional payment the \$37,000 received by the sale of Government steamers, there is left a balance of about \$90,000 to represent the actual increase in the revenue of 1871 over that of 1869.

£ s. d.
7,363 6 9

7,862 10 0
19,125 0 0

Expenditure.

247,425 4 6 7. The expenditure was for 1869, \$1,164,354; for 1871, \$1,254,111; excess in 1871, \$89,757. The principal part of this excess is on the following items:—

260,495 11 9
19,073 7 3

3,347 14 6
1,045 1 6
2,873 12 9
1,741 8 9
1,332 3 3
8,988 10 9
4,117 12 3
4,153 14 9
3,820 19 3

Establishments	-	-	-	-	\$ 15,754
Education	-	-	-	-	4,918
Police	-	-	-	-	13,523
Gaols	-	-	-	-	8,195
Government vessels	-	-	-	-	6,269
Conveyance of mails	-	-	-	-	42,299
Roads	-	-	-	-	19,377
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	19,547
Special expenses	-	-	-	-	17,981

On the other hand, there have been savings on

4,195 12 0
637 10 0
1,782 17 6
6,163 7 0

Cost of convicts	-	-	-	-	\$ 19,744
Rent of a Government House	-	-	-	-	3,000
Interest	-	-	-	-	8,390
Public works	-	-	-	-	29,004

8. The noticeable feature in the foregoing statement is the very large increase in the land revenue, which was estimated at \$62,000, and realized \$108,000. This is partly due to an increased demand, caused by the general prosperity of the Settlements, and also by a large influx of agricultural population, but it is also in some measure due to the greater care which is exercised in disposing of public lands. Formerly it was thought of the first importance to encourage immigration by granting land liberally to all persons asking for it. In this way, large tracts in the neighbourhood of the town of Singapore were parted with at 12s. an acre, which are now worth 100l. an acre. Squatting was also encouraged, and persons became possessed of valuable land without giving much consideration for it, or occupied large tracts with cultivation of the most exhaustive kind, which they abandoned afterwards without the Government obtaining anything like a proper return for its use. By the regulations now in force, a stop has to a great extent been put to these irregularities. Squatting is not encouraged, and where practicable, land is not sold in fee simple, but is put up to auction on a perpetual lease to the highest bidder, subject to the payment of a small ground rent; the result has been to increase the revenue derived from land sales without in any way diminishing the demand for land.

9. The postal revenue, estimated at \$73,000, reached \$89,000, an increase of \$16,000; but there was a corresponding increase in the cost of postal conveyance, which was \$54,000 in place of \$46,000.

10. As the revenue furnished by the Post Office after payment of all expenses amounts to upwards of \$20,000 a year, I think the time has arrived when the rates of postage should be revised, with the view to their reduction and greater facilities being afforded to the public in the transmission of their correspondence.

11. The following is the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the year :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
	\$	\$	
Estimated - - -	1,365,592 ¹	1,876,006 ²	¹ 290,188 6 0
Actual - - -	1,405,703 ³	1,254,111 ⁴	² 292,401 5 6
			³ 298,711 17 9
			⁴ 266,498 11 9
Difference, more -	<u>\$40,111⁵</u>	<u>Less \$121,895⁶</u>	⁵ 8,523 11 9
			⁶ 25,902 13 9
			8,523 11 9
			25,902 13 9
			32,213 6 0

12. Thus, whilst the revenue exceeded the estimate by \$40,111, the expenditure was less than had been estimated by \$121,895, and the balance of actual revenue over expenditure was \$151,592.

Local Revenue and Expenditure.

13. The only local revenues in the Colony are those raised by the municipalities of the three towns by a tax on horses, carriages, houses, and land, with certain receipts from fees paid in the local courts. The money so raised is expended in the conservancy of the towns and the upkeep of roads.

14. The following shows the amounts raised and expended in the two years under comparison :—

SINGAPORE.			
	1869.	1871.	
	\$	\$	
Revenue - - - -	132,599 ⁷	136,323 ⁸	⁷ 28,177 5 9
Expenditure - - -	153,889 ⁹	137,029 ¹⁰	⁸ 28,968 12 9
			⁹ 32,701 8 3
			¹⁰ 29,118 13 3
Excess of expenditure } over revenue - - }	<u>\$21,290¹¹</u>	<u>* \$706¹²</u>	¹¹ 4,524 2 6
			¹² 250 0 0
PENANG.			
	1869.	1871.	
	\$	\$	
Revenue - - - -	78,652 ¹³	86,155 ¹⁴	¹³ 16,713 11 0
Expenditure - - -	76,798 ¹⁵	81,765 ¹⁶	¹⁴ 18,307 18 9
			¹⁵ 16,319 11 6
			¹⁶ 17,375 1 3
Excess of revenue over } expenditure - - }	<u>† \$1,854¹⁷</u>	<u>\$4,390¹⁸</u>	¹⁷ 393 19 6
			¹⁸ 932 17 6

* This was met by drawing on the Reserve Fund.

† This balance was repaid to bank for advances during 1868.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			MALACCA.	
			1869.	1871.
£	s.	d.		
14,094	9	0	Revenue - - - -	\$19,268 ¹
23,998	8	0	Expenditure - - - -	15,019 ³
3,191	10	9		
3,940	3	6		
902	18	3	Excess of revenue over	
58	4	6	expenditure - - }	\$4,249 ⁵
				\$274 ⁶

Public Works.

15. The completion of the new Government House in 1869 accounts for a considerable decrease in the expenditure for public works in 1871, and the diminution in the number of transmarine convicts tended to reduce the expenditure for tools and plants, &c. The building of two sea walls in the town, and a new road and police station in the country, costing \$18,000, were the principal items of expenditure; but the whole outlay was \$9,627 less than in 1869.

16. At Penang there was a considerable expenditure on police stations in the town, and on the roads and bridges in Province Wellesley, involving an excess over the outlay for 1869 of nearly \$30,256.

17. At Malacca the expenditure, which was in 1869, \$16,767, was in 1871, \$18,353.

Legislation.

18. The principal Ordinances passed during the year, and which have received confirmation, were:—

An Ordinance for regulating the Pensions of Officers in the the Public Service.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Police Force.

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Pawnbrokers.

An Ordinance to apply revenue for the erection of a Lighthouse on the North Sands.

An Ordinance for granting exclusive privileges to Inventors.

Pensions.

19. The pension list has been considerably augmented by the retirement of several public officers—Sir Benson Maxwell, the Chief Justice, Mr. Dunman, the Chief Commissioner of Police, Mr. Quinton, Surveyor-General, and the two head clerks in the Colonial Secretary's office, retired on pensions amounting in the whole to \$7,500.

Population.

20. For the first time in the history of the Settlements, an attempt has been made to obtain an accurate account of the population. The census was taken at the usual decennial period, the 2nd of April, 1871, and I agree with the census officers in thinking that, although complete accuracy need not be claimed for the returns, they approximate very nearly to the truth.

21. The most numerous race is the Malay, of whom there are 147,188 in the Colony distributed; in Singapore, 19,250; in Penang and Province Wellesley, 70,464; in Malacca, 57,474. Next to them come the Chinese, 103,936 strong, of whom 54,572 are in Singapore, 36,561 in Penang, and 30,456 in Malacca.

22. There are 18,994 Klings, of whom 9,297, or nearly one-half, are in Singapore, 6,823 in Penang, and 2,874 in Malacca.

23. Out of a total of 308,097, there are but 1,730 Europeans and Americans.

24. The Hindoos number 9,166, Eurasians 5,772, and the Javanese 4,665; the rest is made up of some 21 different nationalities, principally of Eastern origin.

25. The proportion of females to males is pretty fairly observed, except in the case of the Chinese, who have 17,287 to 86,649, or about 1 to 5; some of the natives of India, Bengalese, Hindoos, and Klings, as well as the Javanese and Boyanese, who come here for a time without their families, also naturally show a large proportion of males.

Imports and Exports.

26. The imports and exports of the three Settlements, as compared with those of 1869, are as follows:—

		IMPORTS.			
		1869.		1871.	
		£	s.	£	s.
Singapore	- -	31,961,941 ¹		36,766,530 ²	1 6,791,912 9
Penang	- -	9,472,240 ³		16,881,537 ⁴	2 7,812,887 12
Malacca	- -	2,552,041 ⁵		2,368,594 ⁶	3 2,012,851 0
		<u>343,986,222⁷</u>		<u>56,016,661⁸</u>	4 3,587,326 12
				43,986,222	5 542,308 14
				<u>812,030,439⁹</u>	6 503,326 4
					7 11,903,540 9
					8 9,347,072 3
					9 2,556,468 5
		Increase, 1871.		Decrease, 1871.	
		£	s.	£	s.
Singapore	- -	4,804,589 ¹⁰		—	10 1,020,975 3
Penang	- -	7,409,297 ¹¹		—	11 1,574,475 12
Malacca	- -	—		183,447 ¹²	12 38,982 9
		<u>12,213,886¹³</u>		<u>183,447</u>	13 2,595,450 15
		EXPORTS.			
		1869.		1871.	
		£	s.	£	s.
Singapore	- -	26,982,200 ¹⁴		32,003,807 ¹⁵	14 5,733,717 10
Penang	- -	11,872,923 ¹⁶		17,327,482 ¹⁷	15 6,800,808 19
Malacca	- -	2,228,199 ¹⁸		2,477,312 ¹⁸	16 2,416,746 2
		<u>40,583,822²⁰</u>		<u>51,808,601</u>	17 3,682,089 18
				40,583,822	18 473,492 5
				<u>11,225,279²¹</u>	19 526,428 16
					20 8,623,955 18
					21 2,395,371 15

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

Increase, 1871.

£	s.	d.		\$
1,067,091	9	9	Singapore - - -	5,021,607
1,265,343	15	9	Penang - - -	5,954,559
52,936	10	3	Malacca - - -	249,113
2,385,371	15	9	Total - - -	11,225,279

27. In imports, the increase in Singapore during the two years is about 15 per cent.; in Penang it is nearly 80 per cent., whilst in Malacca there is a decrease of about 7 per cent. In exports, the increase at Singapore is about 18 per cent., at Penang upwards of 52 per cent., and at Malacca about 11 per cent. Against the slight decrease in imports at Malacca may be fairly set off the considerable addition which has taken place in its exports, and the return as a whole represents the trade of the Colony in a flourishing condition.

28. These figures furnish additional confirmation of the opinion expressed in my Report on the Blue Book for 1868 that the trade of Penang would continue to develop itself (as it had for years past) in a larger proportion than that of Singapore. In 1861, the imports and exports of Singapore were to those of Penang as 10 to 3; in 1871, they are as 10 to 5.

29. The items of imports on which there have been the greatest increase are at

	Singapore.	Penang.
	\$	\$
1 352,962 10 0 Opium, about - - -	1,661,000 ¹	466,000 ²
2 99,025 0 0 Tin - - -	1,414,000 ³	1,209,000 ⁴
3 300,475 0 0 Pepper - - -	850,000 ⁵	1,395,000 ⁶
4 256,912 10 0 Rice and paddy - - -	508,000 ⁷	1,190,000 ⁸
5 180,625 0 0 Gambier - - -	349,000 ⁹	—
6 296,437 10 0 Gutta-percha - - -	800,000 ¹⁰	39,000 ¹¹
7 107,950 0 0 Specie - - -	—	1,797,000 ¹²
8 252,875 0 0 Cotton and cotton goods -	—	346,000 ¹³
9 74,162 10 0 Silk and silk goods -	344,000 ¹⁴	117,000 ¹⁵
10 63,750 0 0 Cocoa-nuts - - -	121,000 ¹⁶	25,000 ¹⁷
11 8,287 10 0 Precious stones - - -	178,000 ¹⁸	—

In exports the principal increase has been in—

	Singapore.	Penang.
	\$	\$
12 117,512 10 0 Rice - - -	249,000 ¹⁹	553,000 ²⁰
13 204,850 0 0 Cotton goods - - -	964,000 ²¹	149,000 ²²
14 31,662 10 0 Gambier - - -	174,000 ²³	—
15 36,975 0 0 Gutta-percha - - -	328,000 ²⁴	61,000 ²⁵
16 69,700 0 0 Opium - - -	964,000 ²⁶	70,000 ²⁷
17 12,962 10 0 Sago flour - - -	137,000 ²⁸	—
18 204,850 0 0 Specie - - -	—	1,682,000 ²⁹
19 14,875 0 0 Silks - - -	77,000 ³⁰	115,000 ³¹
20 29,112 10 0 Spices and nutmegs -	154,000 ³²	237,000 ³³
21 357,425 0 0 Pepper - - -	1,001,000 ³⁴	1,801,000 ³⁵
22 16,362 10 0 Sugar - - -	124,000 ³⁶	37,000 ³⁷
23 24,437 10 0 Tin - - -	1,163,000 ³⁸	1,369,000 ³⁹
24 32,725 0 0 Cocoa-nut oil - - -	34,000 ⁴⁰	75,000 ⁴¹
25 50,362 10 0		
26 212,712 10 0		
27 382,712 10 0		
28 26,350 0 0		
29 7,862 10 0		
30 247,137 10 0		
31 290,912 10 0		
32 7,425 0 0		
33 15,937 10 0		

At Malacca the only increase of any amount has been in rice, \$81,000, and opium (which, however, was a re-export), \$114,000. Sugar to the value of \$10,000 was also made in the country and exported.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
£	s.	d.
17,212	10	0
24,225	0	0
2,125	0	0

Shipping.

30. The following Table shows the number of ships, British and foreign, with their tonnage, which entered and cleared from the Colony in the two years under comparison :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1869 - - - -	2,520	977,152	2,447	934,660
1871 - - - -	2,890	1,301,752	2,995	1,144,074
Increase in 1871 -	370	324,600	548	209,414

31. An addition within two years of one-seventh in the number, and of one-third in the gross tonnage, of ships entering the ports of the Settlements, is satisfactory evidence of its rapidly increasing commercial prosperity.

32. It is right to add that the increase which has taken place has been exclusively in British ships, of which 431 more have entered than in 1869.

Lighthouses.

33. In 1871 a contract was made for the erection of another lighthouse, to be placed on the North Sands, and to take the place of the "Torch" light vessel, which has for 20 years marked the site of this danger. The completion of this work will render the waters of the Colony, notwithstanding the numerous dangers they contain, navigable with perfect safety.

Agriculture.

34. I regret that the small and imperfectly-organized survey establishment which we have hitherto possessed has prevented my obtaining accurate returns of the extent of land in cultivation, and the particulars of its cultivation. The additions which have been recently made to the establishment will, I trust, enable me to supply this deficiency another year.

Gaols and Prisons.—Charitable Institutions.

35. The condition of these establishments has formed the subject of correspondence for some time past. Up to the end of last year attention had been almost exclusively directed to obtaining accurate information of their state, and considering the arrangements which should be made for its improvement. I am happy to say that measures, based on the results of these inquiries, which will, I trust, have the effect of removing all cause of complaint against them, are about to be submitted to the Legislature.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley, (Signed) HARRY ST. GEORGE ORD.
&c. &c. &c.

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.REPORT of ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR A. N. BIRCH on the
BLUE BOOK of the SETTLEMENT of PENANG, in the COLONY of
the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, for the year 1871.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Penang,

SIR,

March 1, 1872.

In transmitting to you the annual Blue Book of Penang and Province Wellesley for the year 1871, I have the honour to submit the following Report :—

Revenue.

The revenue of last year amounted to \$366,372, being nearly \$5,000 less than that of 1870, while it exceeds the estimated revenue by \$12,000. The reduction in comparison with the revenue of 1870 is far more than accounted for by the alteration in the Bankruptcy Law, and other reductions in the judicial fees, amounting to some \$6,000, also by an error on the part of the Public Works Department of \$14,000 in the calculation of the reimbursements from India on account of the Indian convicts stationed in this Settlement.

The land revenues have largely increased during the past year, and are capable of still further development under a properly-organized system for collecting the quit rents which have been allowed to fall into arrear.

The revenue derived from opium and spirit licences has undergone no alteration, owing to the arrangement entered into by Colonel Anson, by which the revenues have been farmed out for a period of four years. It is a matter of regret that this arrangement was sanctioned. At the time these farms were let on these terms, the stringent provisions of the recently enacted Excise Act were not understood by the Chinese, and the Settlement had not recovered from the depression caused by the Chinese riots of 1867. Chinese capitalists were not, therefore, prepared to undertake for so long a period the pecuniary responsibility which the farm thus entailed. The increasing prosperity of Penang during the past year has given confidence, and the value of these farms has increased to so great an extent that I have already received an offer from a responsible Chinese merchant for the opium farm alone of \$30,000 in excess of the present rental.

There is an apparent decrease of \$25,000 under the head of stamps ; \$6,000 is caused by the reduction in the judicial fees, to which I have already referred, but the chief reduction is accounted for by an alteration in the system of accounts requiring that all revenue received for land sales shall be placed under a separate heading, instead of being included as heretofore in the stamp account.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was \$261,199, showing an increase on the previous year of \$8,668.

This increase is made up of the following items: an additional \$5,000 expended on roads and public works, \$4,820 paid to the Acting Chief Justice, Straits Settlements, which salary is properly a charge on the Singapore Treasury ; a special sum of \$2,000 for coaling Government steamers in connection with the Salengore expedition ; \$1,550 for taking the census in April last ; and also an unforeseen expenditure of \$1,800 incurred in the reception of the King of Siam.

A sum of \$80,000 was remitted to Singapore during the year for investment, while the balance to the credit of the Government in the account with the Mercantile Bank amounted at the end of the year to \$81,914.

Municipal.

No alteration has been made in the municipal system since the transfer of this Settlement from India to the Colonial Office. The Lieutenant-Governor is still ex-officio President of the Municipal Council, and the proceedings of the Commissioners are regulated by the Indian Acts, XXV. and XXVI. of 1856.

The revenue is derived from a house assessment of 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. assessment on all lauds throughout the Settlement; a tax on all vehicles and horses; the majority of the fines and fees from the Police Magistrates' Courts; and a special water rate.

The municipal revenue from these sources amounted in 1871 to \$86,155·40, and the expenditure to \$81,765·10. In this expenditure is included a sum of \$40,160 paid annually to Government as the municipal contribution towards the police establishment.

Until 1860 the entire roads, streets, and bridges throughout the Settlements were under the charge of the Municipal Commissioners, but in that year the charge and maintenance of the roads in Province Wellesley was taken over by Government, leaving the municipality to undertake the upkeep of the roads, streets, and bridges throughout the Island of Penang, and also the repairs of the several ferries crossing the rivers in Province Wellesley.

The municipal debt amounts to \$43,500; of this sum \$33,000 was raised for the special purpose of bringing a supply of water into George Town, and for the payment of which a water rate has been levied. The other portion of the debt was incurred some years since in the erection of a public market and other works.

The municipal revenue having largely increased, with every prospect of further increase from the re-assessment of lands in Province Wellesley, which is now being carried out by a newly-appointed officer, and also from the great increase in the value of house property in Penang, the Commissioners have determined to introduce gas into the Island, and have accepted the terms offered by the Singapore Gas Company to undertake this work, which is expected to be completed during the present year.

Public Works.

No public works of any great importance were undertaken during 1871. Several new police stations were erected in the Island, as also in Province Wellesley, and a sum of \$34,500 was expended on metalling and improving the roads in Province Wellesley, which are now in a very satisfactory condition throughout the southern districts of the Province. It is proposed during the present year to commence the reconstruction of the main roads in the northern districts, which require to be metalled throughout.

The necessity for improved wharf accommodation has been much felt, owing to the increasing trade, and the preliminary arrangements were entered into early in the year for carrying on the works by private enterprise, but some delay has occurred in obtaining the sanction of the general Government to the undertaking.

Civil Establishments.

There were no important alterations in the civil establishments during the year beyond the amalgamation of the land offices of Penang and Province Wellesley into one department, immediately under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor. This, together with some minor changes, caused a reduction in the expenditure for the civil establishments, but the introduction of the new Police Act and the proposed reorganization of the police force will cause an increase of expenditure during the present year.

Population.

The census of the population procured in April was the first ever taken in this Settlement, and I am therefore unable to give any comparative statement, but from the returns sent in by the police under the old Indian system it would appear that the number of the Chinese and natives of the Coromandel coast has largely increased, while the Malay population has remained nearly stationary.

The census returns give a population of 61,829 to Penang and 71,401 to Province Wellesley. It is divided as follows:—

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.
Europeans, or of European descent	1,650	198
Malays - - - - -	20,416	50,117
Chinese - - - - -	24,055	12,506
Klings or natives of India - -	11,266	7,416
Other nationalities - - - -	4,442	1,164
Total -	61,829	71,401
	133,230	

I am of opinion that the number of Chinese represented in the returns is far below the actual Chinese population. There was a great unwillingness on the part of the Chinese to fill up the returns, or to give the census officers any information, owing to a belief that the statistics must be required for the purpose of some increase of taxation. I consider, therefore, that the Chinese population is, at a fair computation, 20 per cent. in excess of the numbers given in the returns.

Immigration.

The want of immigration from India has been much felt by the planters in Province Wellesley. During the time that these Settlements were under the Indian Government no restrictions were placed on emigration from the Madras coast, and the labour market was well supplied. Shortly after the transfer objections were raised in India to this unrestricted emigration, and it was at once forbidden without further inquiry, leaving this Settlement in a worse position than any other sugar-producing colony in regard to its labour supply. Had a full inquiry taken place, I am of opinion that the Indian Government would have found no just ground for entailing so sudden and great an injury in the agricultural interests of this Settlement, without attempting in the first instance to establish some code of regulations for carrying on, under proper surveillance, this immigration, which has hitherto

proved a benefit to all concerned. If some satisfactory arrangements are not shortly made for renewing the emigration of the Kling Coolies from the Coromandel coast, a large amount of land now under cultivation must, it is feared, be abandoned, as the Chinese Coolie is not equal to the Indian Coolie for plantation work, although they are very useful when working together in the same plantations.

The number of Chinese Coolies arriving at this port is daily increasing, and is likely to continue to do so, as it has become the *dépôt* for obtaining Coolies to work the tin mines in the neighbouring States of Larote and Salengore, as also Junk Ceylon, and other Siamese territories to the northward, as well as the recently-established tobacco plantations at Dellie, a newly-established Dutch settlement on the coast of Sumatra. The adoption of some regulations for the guidance of the Master-Attendant in regard to this Coolie traffic is much needed.

Education.

A Select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed in 1870 to inquire into the state of education in the Colony, but no attempt has yet been made, either to carry out the suggestions of the Committee, or to bring the subject again before the Legislature. The Committee remark that the progress of education has been slow and uncertain, arising in a great measure from the indifference of the different races, more especially the Malays, to receive instruction, and to the want of sufficient encouragement from the Government.

In this Settlement, at the commencement of 1871, the opportunities offered by Government were less than they were under the Indian Government, while the statistics show that the wealth and population has steadily increased from year to year since the transfer.

The establishment known as the Prince of Wales' Island Free School, established in 1816, is a very popular institution, especially among the Chinese. A newly-appointed head master arrived from England during the year, and the Committee of Management have determined to obtain the services of another assistant master from one of the training colleges in England. The Government grant in aid of this school is \$1,200 per annum, and the further expenditure is made up by subscriptions and school fees. The number of boys receiving education during the year amounted to 348 (as against 217 in 1869), paying towards their education in the following rates:—

	\$	c.	
Free			2 boys
Monthly payment of	1	00	9
" "	0	50	2 "
" "	0	25	1 "
On annual payment of	6	00	13 "
" "	5	00	2 "
" "	4	00	7 "
" "	3	00	186 "
" "	2	50	1 "
" "	2	00	102 "
" "	1	50	4 "
" "	1	00	19 "
Total			<u>348 boys</u>

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

With the commencement of the present year the numbers have increased to 380.

A Government grant of \$900 is also given to the Roman Catholic schools, over which the Government exercise no control. The number of boys at this school is put down at 204. The education is conducted by Brother Joshua, assisted by four lay teachers from the Society of the Christian Brothers. They are all of foreign extraction, and the English education given at this school is therefore not very satisfactory.

A further Government grant of \$1,000 is given to a very useful establishment known as St. Maur's Institution for the Education of Girls, and attached to which is an orphanage for women. The whole is under the charge of a lady superior, assisted by six sisters.

There is also a small vernacular school at a village about six miles from George Town, which is kept up by an annual allowance from Government of \$120.

This comprises the whole of the educational establishments which I found in existence on my arrival in March last. In the estimates for the year a vote had been taken of \$500 for vernacular schools, no portion of which was then being expended. I therefore considered that with this small vote an attempt might be made to bring a certain amount of education within the reach of the 23,000 children which the census returns show to be resident in Province Wellesley, where no school was in existence.

I therefore as a commencement have allowed the hadjis of certain villages, who have received a better education than is usual among their class, and who were employed in teaching a few Mahomedan children some texts of the Koran, to receive a selection of books, slates, &c., and I have required them to teach four hours daily in the vernacular, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. I have found that the parents are beginning to appreciate even this small attempt, and many applications are being made to Mr. Skinner (the Acting Magistrate of Police), who has taken great interest in this subject, to apply to me to increase the number of these schools. I do not, therefore, agree with the statement of the Committee, "that the progress of education has been slow and uncertain, arising in a great measure from the indifference of the different races, more especially the Malays, to receive instruction," but I would rather endorse the opinion that it is owing to the want of sufficient encouragement from the Government.

Imports and Exports.

These returns show a large and steadily increasing trade, as will be seen from a comparison of the last four years—

	Imports.	Exports.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
1868 - - - - -	8,529,038	9,629,475	—
1869 - - - - -	9,472,240	11,372,923	2,686,650
1870 - - - - -	13,218,994	13,877,927	6,251,758
1871 - - - - -	16,881,639	17,197,565	6,982,223

or an increase for the past year of nearly \$7,000,000 over the trade returns of 1870, and of \$15,920,791 over those of 1868.

Although these returns, as they are now compiled, give very satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of this Settlement, they do not show the full extent of the trade, owing to the fact that a large portion of the coasting trade with the neighbouring States on the Malayan Peninsula and the coast of Sumatra, as also Junk Ceylon, is carried on by Chinese junks and other small crafts, the owners of which, through ignorance or to avoid trouble, do not report their arrival and departure. This port being entirely free, without any restrictions, the introduction of a law, compelling all shippers to declare their cargoes at the Master-Attendant's office, would be an advantage in many ways, and would cause a very large increase to be shown in the import and export trade.

Shipping.

The number of vessels arriving at, or departing from, this port, is so far in excess of any previous year, that I am justified in quoting the comparative statement in detail :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of SHIPPING between the YEARS 1870 and 1871.

1870.				1871.			
Inwards.	Tonnage.	Outwards.	Tonnage.	Inwards.	Tonnage.	Outwards.	Tonnage.
671	303,023	581	266,165	847	389,108	839	370,526

INWARDS.

	1870.		1871.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Schooner - -	125	12,096	203	13,852	78	1,756	—	—
Brig - - -	195	14,514	103	15,949	—	1,485	92	—
Barque - - -	80	21,224	161	55,272	81	34,048	—	—
Ship - - -	37	30,786	34	26,401	—	—	3	4,385
Steamer - -	234	224,403	346	277,634	112	53,231	—	—
Total - -	671	303,023	847	389,108	271	80,470	95	4,385

OUTWARDS.

	1870.		1871.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Schooner - -	92	6,884	198	13,795	106	6,909	—	—
Brig - - -	160	12,026	106	12,340	—	314	54	—
Barque - - -	68	12,766	154	39,852	86	27,086	—	—
Ship - - -	27	10,086	35	26,907	8	16,821	—	—
Steamer - -	234	224,403	346	277,634	112	53,231	—	—
Total -	581	266,165	839	370,526	258	104,361	54	—

The large increase in the number of steamers is to be attributed to the successful working of the Suez Canal.

Agriculture.

The items under this head are, I fear, very inaccurate, owing to the many small holdings cultivated by the Chinese and Malays, from whom it is impossible to obtain accurate returns of the produce of their husbandry, which is daily brought in for sale in the markets of this town.

The Island plantations have never recovered the severe blight which in 1857 destroyed nearly every nutmeg plantation then in existence. These plantations at that time were yielding at the rate of from \$150 to \$200 per acre. The lands formerly in nutmeg cultivation are now planted with cocoanut, durian, mangoosteen, and other fruit trees which, although not so valuable as the nutmeg, yield a fair return for the capital and labour expended. The Chinese have, however, commenced to replant the nutmeg tree, and with every present prospect of success.

In Province Wellesley considerable improvements have been made in agricultural operations during the year on the estates of European planters; while the Chinese are entering largely into the cultivation of sugar, and are obtaining steam machinery to replace the old cattle mills which they have hitherto employed in grinding the canes. The want of immigration is, however, much felt, and during the last few months there has been an evident unwillingness to embark more capital in sugar cultivation until the question of the supply of labour has been placed on a satisfactory footing. The returns received show even with this drawback, that the yield in sugar is 50,000 piculs in excess of the returns of 1870.

The territory added to the Province Wellesley by the rectification of the boundaries under the treaty with Siam of 1867 was surveyed during the year, and leases have been issued to all squatters in occupation at the time of the transfer. These leases have been granted for 999 years, on payment of the expenses of the survey and an annual quit rent of 60 cents per acre.

The delay which was allowed to occur between the settlement of the treaty and the survey of the newly-acquired lands will, I fear, lead to much litigation and some amount of hardship in settling the claims of many squatters who have been allowed to settle on lands without interference for three years, but who are found since the survey to be trespassing on lands granted under treaty to certain non-resident relations of the Rajah of Kedah, who had not up to the date of this survey made clear to these squatters their claims to these lands.

The cultivation of tapioca continues to give a satisfactory return, and experiments have recently been made by the proprietors of the Alma Estate to introduce the tea plant. They have now some twenty-five acres in bearing, and I am informed by the manager, who has had large experience in Assam and other tea-producing countries, that the trees have grown as well as could be desired, whilst the strength and flavour of the leaf is excellent, but he adds that its success as a profitable enterprise depends greatly on an abundant supply of Indian labour.

Gaols.

The prison system is still very defective, owing in a great measure to the transmarine convicts and local prisoners being lodged in the same building, the former being comparatively free men, and being mostly engaged in guarding the local prisoners both in the public works and within the prison. There is a total absence at the same time of "penal labour," as understood by the use of the treadwheel, crank, and shot-drill. The prisoners sentenced to "hard labour" are entirely employed in industrial labour.

I urged this subject on the notice of the general Government shortly after my arrival here, and I strongly recommended that the Ceylon Prison Rules should be adopted without delay. The Acting Governor appointed a Committee of Inquiry on the subject, but the result of their inquiries has not yet been made public.

The abolition of the transportation from India to this Settlement, and the arrangement for withdrawing all the transmarine convicts now here during the next year will greatly facilitate the adoption of a proper code of regulations for the guidance of the gaol authorities.

Charitable Institutions.

The only charitable institution at the commencement of the year was a large building known as the "Anti-Mendicity Society," in which a few Chinese paupers were maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and certain charitable bequests held in trust by the Supreme Court. The Committee of Management, which formerly was mainly composed of Government officers, had been allowed to "die out," and the funds were collected by one Chinese merchant, who finding that from want of interest and other causes, the subscription list fell off considerably, had decided to limit the number in the hospital to 35, although the building was capable of accommodating from 85 to 100. Under these circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that beggars and lepers in every stage of disease infested the streets.

During the year the Leper Hospital, built in 1865, 1866, and 1867 on an island about nine miles from this port, at a cost of \$21,000, entirely contributed by the Chinese population, was opened for patients, and some 30 have availed themselves of this refuge, and appear contented and comparatively happy. The establishment is supported by the Government grant-in-aid, and by voluntary subscriptions, which at the present time exceed one-half of the current expenditure.

The Anti-Mendicity Society has also been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and I have been enabled to form a Committee of Management, consisting of some of the chief and most respected inhabitants of this Island; the Registrar of the Supreme Court having consented to act as treasurer of the funds.

The subscription list has largely increased, and every pauper may now be admitted if he can find two householders to vouch to his claims to admittance. Some certificate of this nature has been considered necessary in consequence of the proximity of this Colony to the neighbouring Malayan States, where it is customary when a

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Chinaman is incapacitated from further work in the tin mines, or elsewhere, to ship him to Penang to exist as best he can on charity.

General.

With the exception of an unusual prevalence of small-pox, during the months of August, September, and October, which did not, however, prove very fatal, the health of the Settlement has been very satisfactory, and all classes of the inhabitants have been peaceable and contented, but this remark, I regret to say, will not apply to many of the States bordering on this Colony.

A Committee was appointed early in the year to consider and report upon the relations of these Settlements and those neighbouring States which are not tributary to any country having a recognized consul, or other representative accredited to this Government. In their Report the Committee recommended that facilities should be given for a more constant increase of communication between this Government and the petty rajahs who occupy the country from Province Wellesley southward to Malacca, and that an attempt should be made to induce the rajahs to employ some educated Europeans to assist them in opening up and developing the resources of the territories under their charge.

The more important of the States are Perak, Klang, and Salengore. These countries are very rich in minerals, and the supply of capital and labour to work the tin mines is chiefly drawn from this Settlement. In neither of these States is the hereditary rajah the ruling chief, and the main object of those in power is to see that the royalty in tin is regularly paid to them.

The territory of Perak adjoins Province Wellesley on the southward, from which it is separated by a narrow river. It is from this district that the great majority of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court arise. The lawless state of the country enables gangs of evil-disposed Malays to reside on the opposite bank of the river with apparent security, from which they make constant raids on the peaceable inhabitants of Province Wellesley, who live within easy reach of the boundary. At the date at which I am writing, serious riots have commenced among the Chinese population at the tin mines at Larote, in the Perak territory. These mines are about forty miles from the boundary, and are estimated to give employment to a Chinese population of over 40,000. The riots commenced with some slight disturbance in a gambling house, and would in all probability have been quelled at once if there was any law or order within the territory, but the rajah is helpless to act, and the Chinese will be left to "fight it out," while the rajah has taken refuge in his steamer, and writes to me, begging me to assist him, by conferring with the head men of the several tribes, with whom he considers I have some power. When it is borne in mind that the estimated import of tin from these mines alone during the present year would exceed \$200,000 a month, and that the merchants have made advances upon this estimate, it is needless to remark that the present outbreak, if it is allowed to continue, will have a serious effect upon the trade of this place, whilst the peace of this Settlement is also

endangered by the influx of a large number of these rioters, who are fleeing here for protection from the stronger party, who are for the moment in possession of the mining ground.

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The suggestions of the Committee may therefore be worthy of further consideration than they have received at present.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH,
Acting Lieutenant-Governor,
Penang.

The Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

REPORT of LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SHAW on the BLUE BOOK of the SETTLEMENT of MALACCA, in the COLONY of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, for the year 1871.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Malacca,

SIR, February 27, 1872.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1871, together with my Report on it.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue collected in 1871 amounted to \$123,858·68, showing a decrease on that collected in the previous year of \$5,646·05, which may be attributed chiefly to the falling off of receipts under the following heads:—

Reimbursements of Public Works and Convict Departments.

Much less than the average crop of paddy, caused in a great measure by a murrain amongst the buffaloes.

Freight on Government steamers under heading "Port and Harbour Dues."

The expenditure for the year 1871 amounted to \$118,971·44. There is a decrease under the head of "Convict Department" of \$9,595; this, however, is nearly balanced by an increase under the head "Works and Buildings" of \$8,879, leaving on the whole year a decrease of \$458·35.

Military Expenditure.

No alteration has taken place in this force during the year 1871. The present detachment of Madras Native Infantry is to be relieved in 1872 by a detachment from a European regiment.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

The calendar for the two sessions during 1871 shows the following convictions:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder - - - - -	2	—	2
Burglary - - - - -	8	—	8
Larceny - - - - -	15	—	15
Cutting and wounding - - -	1	—	1
Piracy - - - - -	48	—	48
Forgery - - - - -	1	—	1
			<hr/> 75 <hr/>

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The total number of persons sent up by the magistrate for trial was 105.

The case of piracy, which increases the number of convictions by 48, occurred in the Kallang Straits, and was tried at Malacca, as being the first port to which the prisoners were brought. Leaving this case out, as foreign to this Settlement, the number of criminals convicted in 1871 is only 15 more than the previous year, which may be attributed to the large number of Chinese Coolies who during the late disturbances at Klang and Salengore temporarily removed to Malacca.

From a return of the police magistrate the following statement, showing the number and description of petty offences which came under his cognizance, is given:—

	Nos. of Cases.
Assault - - - - -	333
Disorderly behaviour - - - - -	120
Using abusive language - - - - -	134
Larceny - - - - -	138
Misconduct of police constable - - - - -	20
Breach Excise Ordinance - - - - -	49
" Conservancy Act - - - - -	22
" Gunpowder Ordinance - - - - -	1
" Hackney Carriage Ordinance - - - - -	20
Gambling - - - - -	107
Obstruction - - - - -	57
Trespass - - - - -	47
Breach of trust - - - - -	7
Negligence in care of cattle - - - - -	8
Fraudulent possession of property - - - - -	7
Found to be lunatics - - - - -	11
Miscellaneous offences against the Police Act - - - - -	133
Miscellaneous offences against other local Acts and Ordinances - - - - -	23
Offences within jurisdiction of Supreme Court - - - - -	54
Total - - - - -	1,291

Of these 1,291 charges, 631 males and 34 females were summarily convicted and punished by the magistrate by fine and imprisonment, &c., 738 males and 87 females were discharged, and 104 males and 1 female were committed for trial at the Supreme Court. As explained in Report for 1870, this number includes persons committed between the September sessions and the end of the year.

On the whole I am happy to state that although compared to the previous year there is an increase in the number of cases and criminals owing to the cause mentioned under Supreme Court, yet the serious Chinese riots which disturbed Singapore were not felt at Malacca, where we have great numbers of Chinese of the same tribes.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports for 1871 was \$2,428,594 showing an increase on the imports for 1870 of \$256,714, principally on the following articles:—

Swine, beeswax, rice, cocoanut and kachang oils, opium, and treasure.

The value of exports for 1871 was \$2,476,862, being an increase in 1870 of \$95,858, principally in the following articles:—

Swine, rice, cocoanut and kachang oils, opium, salt, tapioca, bricks, arrack, and treasure. The increase on both imports and exports is to be attributed to the termination of fighting at Kallang, which for a short time stopped all trade between that place and Malacca.

Shipping.

During 1870 there has been an increase of about 50 vessels calling at this port. Four local steamers now run between Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, calling occasionally at Kallang on their way to and from Penang, but two of these steamers are not regular, and cannot be depended upon.

Education.

There has been little or no change during the year 1871. The introduction of the Roman character instead of the Arabic for writing Malay would be a great advance in the right direction. At present, although we have a large Chinese community born in Malacca, and speaking Malay, they have no means of communicating with the Malays in writing, as those Malays who can write use the Arabic character, the Chinese (nearly all of whom can write), Chinese, and some few English.

Police Force.

A new Police Ordinance was passed on the 17th day of October, 1871, making great changes in the organization of this Force, and increasing the pay of the officers and men. Perhaps it is hardly fair to report so soon on the new system, and I will reserve any remarks I may have to make for my next Report.

General Remarks.

The Malays are losing their antipathy to leases, with the exception of the Sebattoo district.

The health of the population is good, but we had a very severe rain among the buffaloes, which interfered much with the planting of paddy.

The most remarkable event that occurred during 1871 was the termination of the civil war at Kallang, in the Salengore territory; since then the Chinese, to the number of about 15,000, have returned to the tin mines, and also at Kapayang, in Sunghey Ujong, some 10,000 Chinese have commenced opening fresh tin mines. Sunghey Ujong adjoins our territory at the western boundary in the Quallah Lingey River. These Coolies come direct from China, but as all supplies go from Malacca, and the tin is brought here for sale, the Settlement derives great advantages therefrom.

The gold mine mentioned by me in my Report for 1870 is also being worked by a company: it is at Chandrass, only twelve miles from our northern boundary. As far as finding gold, it is successful, but it was started on too small a scale, with a capital of only \$25,000;

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however, by increasing the company there is no doubt of its ultimate success, as the quartz yields two ounces of gold to the ton.

On the whole, I think the prospects of this Settlement look well for the future; the peninsula is full of minerals, but hitherto the want of protection to life and property in the Malay territories prevented European and Chinese from risking their money there.

The different chiefs are, however, at last becoming aware of the advantage of encouraging foreigners to open up their country, and if the gold mine at Chandrass is successful many other companies will follow.

The Datoh of Sunghey Ujong has applied to Mr. Henry Velge (the same gentleman who got the concession for the gold mine) to try and form a company to work his tin mines, as I consider that the opening of these mines must in the end benefit Malacca. I have done all in my power to assist Mr. Velge, who is the son of the largest and wealthiest proprietor in Malacca.

A Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Auditor-General, and Acting Surveyor-General, came down in August last from Singapore to report on the Malacca land question. I am anxiously awaiting their Report, for Malacca, as regards the land, is still in the same condition as reported by me in 1870.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. W. SHAW,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Colonial Secretary, Singapore.

REPORT of COLONIAL SECRETARY on SINGAPORE for the year 1870.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore,
August 5, 1872.

SIR,

By your Excellency's directions, I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Blue Book of 1870 :—

Taxes and Fees.

2. A fuller account of all the sources of land revenue, taxes, fees, port and harbour dues, postage rates, fines, fees of office, reimbursements, and personal fees will be found in this year's Blue Book than has been given formerly. There has been no change during the year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

REVENUE.

3. The revenue for the year, compared with that of 1869 and 1871, was as follows :—

1869	-	-	-	\$ 1,313,046
1870	-	-	-	1,378,748
1871	-	-	-	1,405,703

4. The actual increase in 1870 over 1869 was \$65,702, and the principal causes of it were:—

Sale of beach land at Penang	-	-	-	-	\$ 20,320
Stamps	-	-	-	-	31,378
Postage	-	-	-	-	15,432
Fees for pounding animals, &c.	-	-	-	-	3,274
Contributions from municipalities	-	-	-	-	9,707
Interest	-	-	-	-	4,500

But from these has to be deducted a considerable falling off in the receipts from convicts.

5. The actual increase in 1871 over 1870 was \$26,955, and the principal items were:—

Land sales	-	-	-	-	\$ 33,797
Postage	-	-	-	-	10,000
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	3,900
Sale of steamers	-	-	-	-	36,000

And the items of decrease most noticeable were:—

Stamps	-	-	-	-	\$ 35,000
Fees of office	-	-	-	-	3,194
Convicts	-	-	-	-	13,000
Interest	-	-	-	-	9,000

EXPENDITURE.

6. The expenditure for the year, compared with that of 1869 and 1871, was as follows:—

1869	-	-	-	\$ 1,164,354
1870	-	-	-	1,259,376
1871	-	-	-	1,254,111

7. The actual increase in 1870 over 1869 was \$95,022.

This was principally composed of:—

Establishments	-	-	-	-	\$ 10,256
Lighthouses	-	-	-	-	1,688
Government vessels	-	-	-	-	51,451
Postal services	-	-	-	-	44,619
Education	-	-	-	-	3,562
Police	-	-	-	-	9,664
Roads, &c.	-	-	-	-	11,561
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	3,753
Military contribution	-	-	-	-	23,255
Special	-	-	-	-	12,488

While the noticeable decreases were:—

Pensions	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,167
Stationery, &c.	-	-	-	-	3,547
Convicts	-	-	-	-	8,777
Rent	-	-	-	-	3,420
Transport	-	-	-	-	1,511
Works and buildings	-	-	-	-	52,175
Interest	-	-	-	-	5,969

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In this year, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Colony, and this accounts for the item under "Special," and \$51,451 under Government Vessels is for the purchase of the new steamer 'Pluto,' while an increase of \$23,255 is shown in Military Contributions, owing to 13 months' allowance being paid in 1870.

8. In 1871 there was an actual decrease over the expenditure of 1870 by \$5,265.

The items of increase principally were:—

Establishments - - - -	\$ 5,496
Pensions - - - -	2,067
Education - - - -	1,355
Police - - - -	3,858
Gaols - - - -	7,677
Harbour department - - -	2,972
Transport - - - -	5,426
Miscellaneous - - - -	14,209
Works and buildings - - -	23,171
Roads, &c. - - - -	7,814
Special expenses - - - -	5,492

These items include, under Miscellaneous, stationery, \$5,000; type and printing presses, \$5,000; Government grounds, \$3,500. The excess of special expenses over 1870 was caused by the visit of the King of Siam, which caused an expenditure of \$11,500, and the taking of the census at a cost of \$10,300.

The items of decrease which led to an actual decrease on the whole expenditure were:—

Convicts - - - -	\$ 10,967
Government vessels - - -	45,181
Postal services - - - -	2,320
Interest - - - -	2,420
Military contribution - - -	23,255

This latter item was caused by thirteen months being paid in 1870, which left only eleven months' proportion due this year.

9. The estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for the year 1870 were as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
Estimated - - - -	1,346,894	1,369,910
Actual - - - -	1,378,748	1,259,376
Excess - - - -	<u>\$31,854</u>	Saving <u>\$110,534</u>

The revenue exceeded the estimate by \$31,854, and the expenditure was less than had been estimated by \$110,534, giving a net balance in favour of the Colony of revenue over expenditure for the year, of \$119,372.

Local Revenues.

10. The following are the amounts raised and expended in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871:—

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	1869.	1870.	1871.
Revenue	\$ 132,158	\$ 126,421	\$ 128,708
Expenditure	153,889	132,328	137,129
Excess of expenditure over revenue -	\$21,731	5,907	8,421

which was met by drawing on the Reserve Fund.

PENANG.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Revenue	\$ 78,154	\$ 86,734	\$ 85,559
Expenditure	78,652	86,138	81,765
Excess of expenditure over revenue, met by } balances of previous years }	\$498	—	—
Excess of revenue over expenditure	—	\$596	3,794

MALACCA.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Revenue	\$ 16,502	\$ 16,413	\$ 15,900
Expenditure	15,019	17,745	18,542
Excess of revenue over expenditure	\$1,483	—	—
Excess of expenditure over revenue, drawn } from balances of previous years . . . }	—	\$1,332	2,642

Public Works.

11. The expenditure on civil works, including stores and plant, in 1870, was as follows :—

	Works and Buildings.	Roads, &c.
	\$	\$
Singapore	26,800	8,116
Penang	22,436	32,611
Malacca	6,396	8,944

The principal works were the alteration of the Old Court House for a council chamber and public offices, and extensive repairs to the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum. A large extra expenditure was commenced on the roads in Province Wellesley, and a considerable sum expended on police stations there and at Penang.

Legislation.

12. The principal Ordinances passed during the session were :—
 An Ordinance for consolidating and amending the Excise Laws.
 An Ordinance for the better preservation of the Peace.
 An Ordinance for amending Criminal Procedure.
 An Ordinance for regulating Native Passenger Ships.
 An Ordinance for taking a Census in 1871.

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An Ordinance for establishing a Money Order System.
 An Ordinance for suppressing Gambling.
 An Ordinance for Contagious Diseases.
 An Ordinance for suppression of Dangerous Societies.
 An Ordinance for securing Crown Debts.
 An Ordinance for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice.
 A Bankruptcy Ordinance.
 An Ordinance for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt.
 A Marine Court of Inquiry Ordinance.

Imports and Exports.

13. The imports and exports of the three Settlements for 1870, as compared with 1869 and 1871, were as follows:—

IMPORTS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	\$	\$	\$
Singapore - - - -	31,961,941	39,058,564	36,766,530
Penang - - - -	9,472,240	13,218,944	16,881,537
Malacca - - - -	2,552,041	2,171,880	2,368,594
	\$43,986,222	54,449,388	56,016,661

Showing, as compared with 1869, the following increase at Singapore and Penang:—

Singapore	- - -	\$ 7,096,623
Penang	- - -	3,746,704

And a decrease at Malacca of \$380,161.

Compared with 1871, a decrease will be found in the latter year at Singapore of \$2,292,034.

At Penang an increase of \$3,662,593, and at Malacca an increase also of \$196,714.

EXPORTS.

14. The returns of exports give the accompanying results:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	\$	\$	\$
Singapore - - - -	26,982,200	31,731,022	32,002,807
Penang - - - -	11,372,923	13,877,927	17,327,482
Malacca - - - -	2,228,199	2,381,004	2,478,312
	40,583,323	47,989,953	51,808,601

Showing, as compared with 1869, an increase at all three Settlements as follows:—

Singapore	- - -	\$ 4,748,822
Penang	- - -	2,505,004
Malacca	- - -	152,805
		<u>\$7,406,631</u>

Compared with 1871, there is also an increase in that year over 1870 at all the three Settlements:—

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Singapore	-	-	\$ 271,785
Penang	-	-	3,449,555
Malacca	-	-	97,308

The increase in exports from Penang, which has been steadily progressing, is very remarkable.

Shipping.

15. The following Table shows the number of vessels entered at the three Settlements in 1869 and 1871, as compared with the year of this Blue Book, 1870. By vessels is meant square-rigged vessels and steamers.

ENTERED.

Year.	Singapore.		Penang.		Malacca.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1869 - - -	1,564	638,922	561	269,818	302	70,312
1870 - - -	1,604	668,182	671	303,023	320	64,007
1871 - - -	1,678	819,802	847	389,108	465	92,842

The number of native craft was not given at Penang for the years 1869 and 1870; but at Singapore and Malacca they are shown in the annexed Table, and at all three Settlements for 1871:—

Year.	Singapore.		Penang.		Malacca.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1869 - - -	2,062	73,372	Not given.		746	13,867
1870 - - -	2,463	78,089	Not given.		786	15,502
1871 - - -	2,348	80,914	2,247	74,314	890	14,730

16. Vessels cleared at the several Settlements are shown in the following Table, as well as native craft:—

	Singapore.		Penang.		Malacca.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
VESSELS.						
1869 - - -	1,490	575,303	559	288,611	398	70,746
1870 - - -	1,557	626,105	581	266,165	326	65,741
1871 - - -	1,689	680,357	839	370,526	467	94,191
NATIVE CRAFT.						
1869 - - -	2,028	75,960	—	—	817	13,897
1870 - - -	2,455	78,084	—	—	842	17,717
1871 - - -	2,376	83,184	2,830	78,513	990	15,925

17. It is, I think, unnecessary for me to make any further comparisons as regards the returns in this book, except to call attention to the postal returns, which show a very large increase in letters, newspapers, and books transmitted by post at all the three Stations.

18. Comparative meteorological returns for 1869 and 1870 are also included.

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19. Some judicial statistics have been prepared for 1870 of both the civil and criminal work, as well as of inquests. Returns of a similar nature, and in the same form, are included in the 1871 Blue Book.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. W. BIRCH,
Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

REPORT of Lieutenant-Governor SHAW on the BLUE BOOK of the SETTLEMENT of MALACCA, in the COLONY of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, for the year 1870.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Malacca,

SIR,

May 30, 1871.

In forwarding the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1870, I have the honour to transmit the following Report thereon:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue collected in the year 1870 amounted to \$129,504·73, exceeding, I am gratified to state, that of 1869 by the sum of \$5,878·38.

The increase is chiefly attributable to the more advantageous sale of the excise farms, but there is also a small increase in the revenue derived from other sources, particulars as to which are detailed below:—

Rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$	c.
Licences farmed out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	16
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,092	37
Port and harbour dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	90
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	77
Fees of office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	33
Reimbursements on account of miscellaneous departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	99
Sale of Government property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,827	25
									2	10
									<u>\$12,430 87</u>	

This sum, \$12,430·87, has to be reduced by \$6,552·49 in consequence of the falling off of receipts under the following heads:—

Land revenue, fines and forfeitures, reimbursements on account of public works and convict departments, leaving \$5,878·38 as the total actual increase of the revenue of 1870 over that of 1869.

The expenditure for 1870 amounted to \$119,429·79, being a decrease on that of 1869 of \$4,999·61, attributable chiefly to the reduction, by lapse of time and other causes, of the number of convicts at Malacca; some reduction of expenditure is also noticeable under the heads of police, pensions, &c.

Military Expenditure.

No change has taken place in the military establishment during the year 1870. The expenditure for the military at this Settlement is paid at Singapore, and is not charged to Malacca.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery are held twice a year at Malacca, the Chief Justice visiting the Station in the months of March and September for the purpose. The Solicitor-General comes from Penang on these occasions and acts as Public Prosecutor. In addition to the two regular sittings of the Supreme Court in 1870, a special session was held in May; the Calendars for the three sessions show the following convictions:—

Crimes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder - - - - -	2	—	2
Burglary - - - - -	3	—	3
Larceny - - - - -	3	—	3
Breach of trust - - - -	1	—	1
Cutting and wounding - -	2	—	2
Perjury - - - - -	1	—	1

The whole number of persons sent up by the magistrate for trial was 29.

Considering that the population has been recently found to exceed 77,000, it must be admitted that the proportion of criminals is extremely low. Minor offences are dealt with summarily by the Police Magistrate. From a return furnished by Mr. Maxwell, the Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Malacca, I have been enabled to give the following statement regarding the number and description of petty offences which came under his cognizance in 1870. The district as well as the town of Malacca is within his jurisdiction:—

Nature of Offences.	Nos. of Cases.
Assault - - - - -	337
Disorderly behaviour - - - -	105
Using abusive language - - - -	162
Larceny - - - - -	90
Misconduct of police constable - - - -	16
Breach Excise Ordinance - - - -	33
„ Conservancy Act - - - - -	49
„ Gunpowder Ordinance - - - -	3
„ Hackney Carriage Ordinance - - - -	23
Gambling - - - - -	34
Obstruction - - - - -	25
Trespass - - - - -	54
Breach of trust - - - - -	12
Negligence in care of cattle - - - -	29
Receiving stolen property - - - -	12
Fraudulent possession of property - - - -	14
Found to be lunatics - - - - -	5
Miscellaneous offences against the Police Act -	106
Miscellaneous offences against other local Acts and Ordinances - - - - -	28
Offences within jurisdiction of Supreme Court -	86
Total - - - - -	1,223

Of these 1,223 charges, 831 males and 34 females were summarily convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment, 782 males and

**STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.**

102 females were discharged, and 90 males and 2 females were committed for trial at the Supreme Court; this number includes persons committed between the September sessions and the end of the year, 50 pirates among the number. I am glad to be able to report that prædial larceny, known in India as dacoity, and in this Colony as gang robbery, may be said to be unknown in this Settlement.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports for 1870 was \$2,171,880. These figures show a decrease on the value of imports for 1869 of \$380,161, which is noticeable principally on the following articles:—

Tin, Kachang oil, treasure, salt, arrach, and salt fish; of these, it is in tin, Kachang oil, and treasure that depression is most apparent, a depression which I attribute to the disturbed state of the territory adjacent to the Klang River, which has been the scene of a desultory warfare carried on by two native chiefs, having for its object the acquisition of the Klan Tin Mines, belonging to the Sultan of Salangore; this river is situated about 100 miles to the N.W. of Malacca, and nearly all trade between Klang and Malacca was stopped during 1870.

The value of the export for 1870 was \$2,381,004, being an increase on the amount reported under this head in 1869 of \$152,805. This increase occurs in the following articles:—

Rice, tapioca, treasure, gutta percha, and gambier.

Shipping.

No change has taken place during the year 1870.

Education.

No change has taken place during the year 1870 in connection with the schools in this Settlement, the question of national education in the Straits Settlements not having yet been made the subject of legislation. The matter was, however, reported on by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council at the close of the year 1870, and the recommendation of this Committee, if embodied in an Ordinance of the Legislature, will, I have no doubt, produce very beneficial results in connection with education.

I am glad to be able to report a great improvement which has taken place during the year 1870 in the Malacca Free School, the average daily attendance of boys having risen from 150 to 200.

Police Force.

No change has taken place during 1870 except the addition of one European Deputy Inspector; the police of the three Settlements has been reported upon by the Committee on Civil Establishments with a view to its reorganization.

General Observations.

So full a report was made for 1869 under this head, that I have nothing to add to it. During 1870 a Mr. H. Velge of Malacca obtained a concession from the Datoh of Johole to work the tin and gold mines in the districts of Guminchi and Chapdrass, places lying within 8 miles of our N.E. frontier. The gold mines at Chandrass



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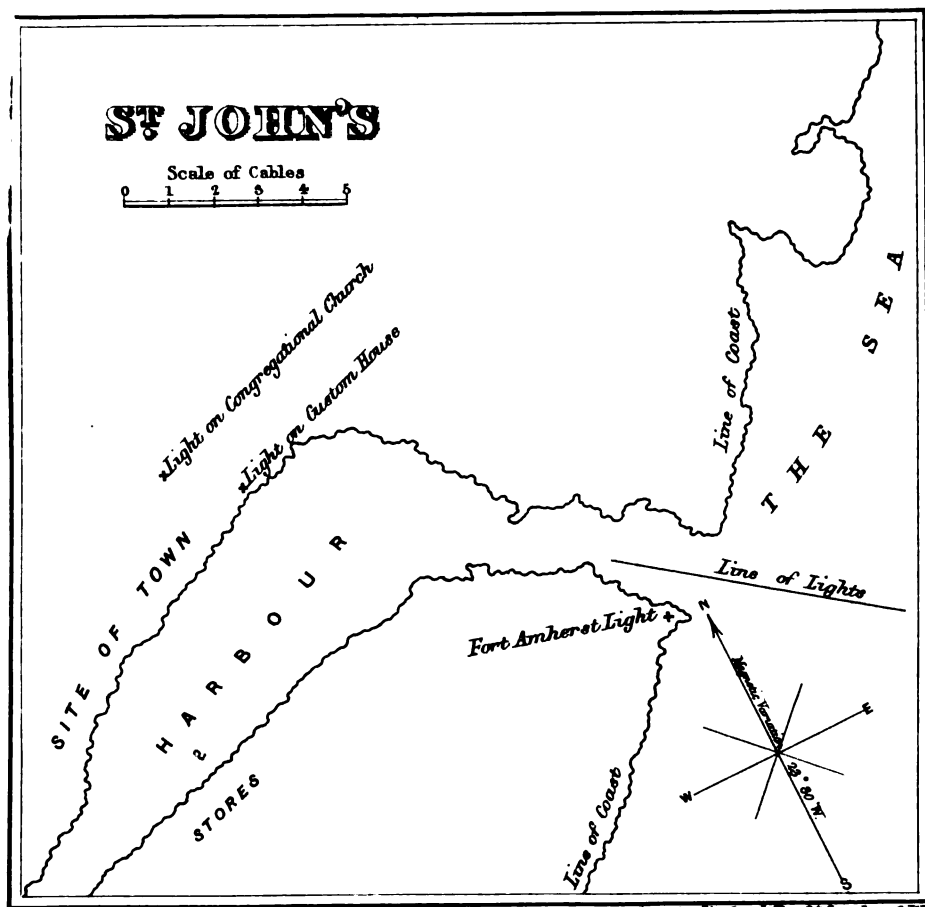
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PLAN OF THE
HARBOUR OF ST JOHN'S
Explanatory of Line of Lights on entering.



Stanford's Geog. Estab. London S.W.

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have been worked from remote ages by the Malays, and are said to be very rich. If these mines, which it is proposed to work by means of a company, on the limited liability principle, prove lucrative, it is obvious that the population and trade, and consequently the revenue, of this Settlement, will be considerably increased. To reach these mines from Malacca, 32 miles by road through British territory have to be traversed.

The Ordinances requiring compulsory vaccination and the registration of births and deaths were put in force in September, 1870, and little or no opposition has been experienced in working them; not a single prosecution has been instituted by the Government for breaches of these Ordinances.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. W. SHAW,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Lieutenant-Governor.
Singapore.

[J. C. B.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 5.

NEWFOUND-
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—
No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Newfoundland,
November 30, 1872.

MY LORD,

WHEN in December last I had the honour to submit to your Lordship a Report upon the affairs of this Colony for the then previous year, I remarked succinctly upon each of the statistical heads contained in the Blue Book. As these annual statistics vary but slightly, the observations which I have already made on them may be considered equally applicable to those of each year. I have therefore in the present instance touched upon matters in connection with the Island which are not generally known outside the Colony.

2. I have, in the Report to accompany the Blue Book of Newfoundland for the year 1871, herewith transmitted in duplicate, endeavoured to describe some of the leading topographical and geographical features of the country, and to invite attention to some of its resources, which are, I fear, little appreciated even in the Colony. I have only glanced at the fisheries, as they have been frequently and ably reported upon.

3. Nothing of an unusual character took place during the sitting of the Legislature in 1871. The Ordinances then passed were not of such a nature as to require special comment. The Revenue Act of that year differed from the preceding one only in the slight particular of a reduction in the duty from 20 to 13 per cent. ad valorem on certain articles of leather ware. The Financial Statement, 1871, showed the debt of the Colony to be very small in proportion to the revenue, a considerable balance in the Treasury, and the condition

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of the country to be sound and healthy. I am happy to find that this satisfactory state of affairs still continues.

4. The year 1871 was remarkable for a seal fishery, one of the best on record, a cod fishery more than usually abundant, and an ample supply of good crops. The condition of affairs in Newfoundland during the past year may therefore be considered as rather more prosperous than the preceding year (1870), a season which, in December last, I reported to your Lordships as more than usually satisfactory.

5. The most important event of the present year is the establishment of direct steam communication between the Island and Great Britain. My ministers have very wisely entered into a contract with the Allan Line to touch at St. John's once a month to and from Liverpool during nine months of the year. It is now in contemplation to extend this contract to a fortnightly service. I believe that such an extension would be fraught with incalculable benefits to the Colony.

6. In conclusion, I may refer to the Exhibition held in St. John's during last September, and the first of the kind ever attempted in the Island. It has already done much good, inasmuch as it has raised the country in the estimation of its own people, whose previous small estimate of its capabilities has been the principal impediment to her progress.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

Topography.

Topographical Features.

The general character of the Island of Newfoundland is that of a rugged, and for the most part a barren, country—hills and valleys continually succeeding each other, the former never attaining the height of mountains, and the latter seldom expanding into plains. The interior of the country may therefore be described as a large undulating plateau, over which are scattered, in plentiful confusion, low hills or ridges, level marshes and numerous lakes. The summits of the hills, and not unfrequently the sides, are, as a rule, in respect to the former, bare. The woods generally are to be found clothing the sides of those hills where there is natural drainage for the surplus water, which circumstance may account for the presence of woods in the vicinity of the sea or on the borders of lakes and the banks of rivers, where the soil is productive and otherwise favourable. The trees consist of fir, fit for ordinary purposes, such as building, road making, or for telegraph poles; birch, which is sometimes found large enough for the construction of Indian canoes, pine, juniper, larch, wych-hazel, mountain ash, the alder, the aspen, spruce, and tamarack. Most of the trees are of a small and stunted growth, covered with lichens, and tufts of white dry moss are frequently entangled about the branches. The summits of the hills, as before stated, are generally "bare," hence the name of "barrens," which is given to ridges and other exposed tracts. These barrens are thinly covered with scrubby vegetation, consisting of berry plants and dwarf bushes of various species. They (the barrens) are never of any great extent,

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woods, marshes, and barrens generally alternating with each other in a journey of 18 or 20 miles. It may not be here out of place to allude to a very striking feature of the country, viz. the abundance of lakes of all sizes, which are invariably called "ponds." The whole surface of the land is covered with these ponds, not excepting the summits of ridges and the tops of hills. They vary in magnitude from small pools 50 yards in diameter, to large lakes 50 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 miles in breadth. Taken in connection with the abundance of lakes, the statement of the late Professor Jukes respecting the total absence of navigable rivers appears most anomalous. Mr. Jukes, in his "General Report of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland," published in 1843, accounts for the absence of navigable rivers by the broken and undulating nature of the country, and by the great coating of moss, which, spread over the surface of the land, absorbs the chief portion of the rain and melted snow. This explanation is almost endorsed by the presence of innumerable brooks, the existence of which may be attributed to the vast number of ponds, as each pond or each set of them has a valley of its own, down which it sends a small stream, that pursues the nearest route to the sea. Recent discoveries have, however, proved that some of the rivers of this Island are navigable, not perhaps for vessels of any great tonnage, but for small craft, boats, canoes, &c., &c., the Exploits River, the Terra Nova River, Humber River, and others, are, with the exception of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Saguenay Rivers, able to hold comparison in respect to navigation with any rivers of the British North American continent. They will be hereafter briefly treated in detail. In reference to the scantiness of the brooks, they are necessarily small, as any great accession of moisture is sucked in by the moss in a great measure; the remainder having filled the numerous ponds, leaves but a small residue to be carried off by the brooks. They—the brooks—invariably flow into one of the numberless harbours, coves, or creeks which indent the coast-line, and which by a bountiful provision of nature afford countless and secure places of refuge to the industrious fisherman, who, while engaged in his perilous avocation, is comforted by the hope of being able, in the event of danger, to reach a haven of safety.

The coast-line, the sinuosities of which may be reckoned at several thousand miles, is further indented by numerous expansive bays. A prominent feature in connection with these bays will strike even a casual observer of a map of Newfoundland. They all lie in the same line of bearing, viz. in a north-east and about south-west direction. The same feature will also be observed with respect to the ranges of hills, and the principal lakes and valleys. These prominent features are due to the regularity of the strike of the rocks and its parallelism throughout the Island—a remarkable phenomenon, which rarely varies, except for very short distances, when local disturbing forces have affected it. Having given a brief description of the physical geography of Newfoundland, taken in a general sense, I shall now proceed to offer in detail a few succinct observations on some of the geographical features of the Island.

Mountains.

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Mountains.

Geographical Features.—Mountains.

Although it has been before stated that the hills of this country never attain the height of mountains, the principal ranges of such hills as form regular watersheds may, without much impropriety, be classed under the above head.

In the peninsula of Avalon, which is only separated from the rest of Newfoundland by a small isthmus, not more than 3 miles broad, there are two principal ranges of hills, forming regular watersheds. One of these ranges—the most easterly—runs from Renowes to Holyrood, in Conception Bay. It has rugged tops and precipitous faces, without being very lofty, the height probably not exceeding (700) seven hundred feet. This range is made remarkable by being flanked by two conical hills, called “Butterpots,” which are rather more than one thousand (1,000) feet high, and are distant from each other about (20) twenty miles.

The second principal range runs from Cape Dog, in St. Mary's Bay, to the head of Trinity Bay. It is level and continuous, less broken and rugged than the former ridge, and has on it various round and flat-topped elevations, one of which—the north-eastern mountain of Placentia—rises to a height of about (1,400) fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. There are many minor ridges in Avalon, but those ranges to which I have referred are the most striking, and to which all other hills in the peninsula are subordinate.

With respect to the mountains of the main portion of the Island, the rugged and precipitous character of the western shores of Placentia Bay, from Cape Chapeau Rouge to Piper's Hole, some of the hills of which are (1,000) one thousand feet high, cannot fail to attract notice. According to the late Professor Jukes this lofty and broken range runs along the western side of Trinity Bay to Trinity Harbour, and thence crosses into Bonavista, at Keel's Head. It has an irregular width of several miles, and to its extension from the last-named place may be attributed the high and steep lands about the many islands of the southern portion of Bonavista Bay. An isolated peak of this range, one thousand (1,000) feet high, from the extensive view which it commands, deserves mention. It is situated at the head of Trinity Bay, is named by the inhabitants of that bay and of Placentia Bay, Sainter's Hill, and Powderhorn Hill respectively. It is called on the chart, Centre Hill, and overlooks the whole of the bays of Placentia, and Trinity, as well as some of the high grounds of Conception, Bonavista, and Fortune Bays.

To the westward of Bonavista Bay there are two ranges of hills—one situated between the waters—which empty themselves into Gander Bay and into the Bay of Exploits. The northern end of the former range, which runs about north-east and south-west, and attains a height of nearly (1,000) one thousand feet, is called the Blue Hills. Its continuation to the south is named the Heart Ridge.

The second range of hills crosses the river Exploits at about (30) thirty miles from its mouth. The northern part of this range rises in the north to a summit called Hodge's Hill; that to the south of the river goes by the name of the Shutebrook Hills.

A range of hills runs from Cape Ray—the extreme west point of Newfoundland—into the interior in a north-east direction. There are several ranges of hills on the west side of the Island, one of which

is the largest and best marked in the Colony. It runs from St. George's Bay, northwards, to the Bay of Islands, where it is cut by the valley of the Humber River. Thence it continues north to Bonne Bay, and from inquiries made by Mr. Jukes, will be found down the centre of the tongue of land which stretches out to the north between White Bay and the Straits of Belle Isle. There is a line of rugged hilly country in the neighbourhood of York and Lark harbours, on the south side of the Humber Sound. These heights are called the Blow-me-down Hills. Before concluding the subject of "mountains" it may be desirable to give the names and heights of the principal hills in the vicinity of St. John's, viz. Signal Hill, five hundred and twenty (520) feet, the Southside Hill, seven hundred (700) feet, and Branscombe Hill, eight hundred and seventy (870) feet above the level of the sea. I should not omit to refer to (3) three remarkable hills called "Tolts," which are situated to the eastward and north-east of the valley of the Bay East River, tower over the rest of the plain, and rise to a height of probably over (2,000) two thousand feet above the sea. The most southern of them is called "Mount Sylvester;" and the three bearing in almost a straight line, and about equidistant from each other, serve as landmarks to guide the Indian and the traveller from Piper's Hole to the river Exploits.

Lakes.

Lakes.

I have already referred to the vast number of lakes which are found universally over the face of the country. I of course allude to such portions of the interior as have already been explored. I shall now proceed to name a few of the principal lakes in the main part of the Island. It would be impossible almost to name all or even a moderate number of the multitude of ponds to which each explorer adds his quota. The most extensive lakes are as follows: viz. "Grand Pond," "Red Indian Pond," "Gander Pond and Brook," "George the Fourth's Lake," "Jameson's Lake," "Bathurst Lake," and "Terra Nova Lake."

Grand Pond is situated, according to Mr. Jukes, about 15 miles from the head of St. George's Bay, in a north-easterly direction; from thence—its south western extremity—to its north-eastern extremity is a distance of about (50) fifty miles. Its greatest breadth is about (5) five miles.

The Red Indian Lake is (425) four hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, (33) thirty-three miles in length, and (3) three miles at its greatest breadth. The Exploits River, at the head of which this lake is situated, flows from it in a north-easterly direction, and after a course of (70) seventy miles falls into Notre Dame Bay.

Gander Pond and Brook are situated about west from Bonavista Bay. The former is crescent-shaped, about (30) thirty miles long and (2) two miles wide. The brook is situated some miles to the south of the pond, is somewhat similar in shape, but less in extent.

The position and size of "George the Fourth's Lake," "Jameson's Lake," and "Bathurst Lake," have not yet been accurately ascertained. According to Mr. Jukes' map of the Island their situation may be described as westward from Trinity Bay towards St. George's Bay, and south of the Red Indian and Grand Ponds.

Terra Nova Lake is situated at the head of the river of the same

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name, is elliptical in shape, about four (4) miles in length, and ($2\frac{1}{2}$) two and a half miles in breadth.

With reference to the abundance of lakes, some idea of their vast number may be gleaned from the fact, recorded by Mr. Jukes, that from the top of the "North-east Mountain" of Placentia (67) sixty-seven ponds were counted, some of them (3) three miles across, none less than (100) one hundred yards, and none at a greater distance than (10) miles from the base of the hill. Many more existed within that area, hidden by woods and intervening hills. Mr. Jukes also records that from the summit of the "Powderhorn Hill" (153) one hundred and fifty-three ponds were counted of all sizes, some of them having a diameter of (2) two miles, and all within a radius of (5) five miles on one-side, and ten miles on the other. It is evident that to map such a district as this with any degree of accuracy would require considerable time and labour. At present the Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Murray, is engaged in the double task of making a topographical and geological survey of the interior of the Island. I may therefore state that little time will elapse before an accurate map of at least a portion of the unknown part of this country is published.

With respect to the statement of those acquainted with the Island, that one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of Newfoundland is covered with fresh water, it is not, I think, unreasonable to infer, when we consider the vast number of lakes invariably discovered in such portions of the interior as have hitherto been explored, that this large proportion of water to land would not be found an exaggeration.

Rivers.

Rivers.

The principal rivers of the Island are—the Exploits River, the Terra Nova River, the Salmonier River, Colinet and Rocky Rivers, Great and Little Codroy Rivers, and the Humber, besides many brooks and streams of considerable extent.

The Exploits River flows from Red Indian Lake in a north-easterly direction into Notre Dame Bay; its length is about (70) miles, and average* breadth one hundred yards. This river and its tributaries afford water power to a large extent. The scenery is said to be very fine. Twenty miles from its mouth are the Grand Falls one hundred and forty-five (145) feet in height, the view of which is very imposing. The harbour of Exploits, into which the river flows, is an excellent one, and accessible to the largest vessels at all periods of the tide. It has, however, the great drawback of being encumbered with ice late in the spring.

The Terra Nova River discharges a considerable quantity of water, and may be considered an important stream. It flows, after a course of nearly one hundred miles, into Bonavista Bay. Mr. Murray, of the Geological Survey, made a survey of a portion of this river thirty-four (34) miles from its mouth, in 1869. He describes it as extremely tortuous, full of several very strong rapids and some falls. It makes many minor turns in its course, generally flowing with a swift current, and very rapid on approaching the Falls, where his survey of the main river terminated, and where the rise in the river was ascertained to be (299) two hundred and ninety-nine feet. The principal tri-

* Not accurately determined, as it is very broad for some distance from its mouth.

butaries of the Terra Nova River are Maccles Brook, Pitt's Pond Brook, and the north-west brook of Terra Nova Lake.

The Salmonier, Colinet, and Rocky Rivers empty themselves into St. Mary's Bay, the Salmonier flowing out of a large pond called the Hundred Island Pond, and with the Colinet and Rocky, close together, empties itself into Colinet arm. Of these Rocky River is the most considerable, having the longest course of any river in the peninsula of Avalon. It is one hundred and fifty (150) yards wide at its mouth, and for a distance of half a mile is several feet deep, with rocky and precipitous banks. Its navigation is then stopped by waterfalls of very picturesque appearance; the river here, is (40) forty yards wide. It takes two leaps of about thirty feet each, over ledges of hard rock, with a foaming rapid of one hundred yards in length between the falls. For some miles above this spot the river is about eighty (80) yards wide, but rapid, stony, and shallow.

The Great Codroy River runs into the sea, between (15) fifteen and (16) sixteen miles north of Cape Ray, and about (6) six miles south-east of Cape Anguille. The entrance from the sea is very narrow, passing between banks of sand and gravel, full of bars and shifting reefs, which stretch outwards to a considerable distance, rendering the approach even for small craft difficult and dangerous, although, when once inside there is an excellent harbour sheltered thoroughly from the violence of the storms from without, by which it is constantly assailed.

The lower portion of this river is wide and open, but flat and shallow over the whole area, except in the main channel, when at high tide vessels of considerable size can ascend for upwards of (3) three miles. The upper part of this portion of the river is also wide and open, but contains several islands which extend to the point—(6) six miles from the mouth—where the current of the river becomes perceptible. The stream from this point gradually increases in rapidity, until, at a distance of (21) twenty-one miles from its mouth, it becomes a mountain torrent falling at the rate of (4) four feet in a mile, giving a rise in the measured length of the river—(21) twenty-one miles—of about (45) forty-five feet.

The Little Codroy River pours its waters into the sea at a distance of about (4) four miles south of the outlet of the Great Codroy River. This stream runs parallel to, and not far from, the north-western base of Cape Ray range for the whole or greater part of its course, receiving many tributary streams from the mountains on its way. Above the estuary, at its mouth, it is very shallow and rapid, and inaccessible for canoes.

Barrachois and Flat Bay Brooks.

A stream known as the Barrachois Brook falls into the sea a short distance outside of Flat Bay, the entrance being about south-east of Harbour Point, and another small river about the same size as the Barrachois, called the Flat Bay Brook, discharges itself into the sea at the head of Flat Bay. Both these streams are navigable for canoes for a considerable distance. The course of the Barrachois, in a general bearing, is north-east for nearly nine miles, at which distance it opens into a succession of small lakes at the base of the long range of mountains; bearing upwards in the same direction about two and a half miles more, the upper lake turns to the south, lies two miles trans-

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versely across the hill range, and contracts at the southern end into a narrow and rapid mountain brook. The Flat Bay Brook bears upwards in a south-easterly direction seven miles through an undulating country, when it intersects the mountain range, and maintains, in a narrow valley, the same bearing for about five miles, receiving many small tributary streams on either side. This stream is very rapid from its outlet to the mountains, but after entering the gorge the current becomes moderate, so far as has been ascended.

The Humber Arm and River.

The upper part of the Humber Arm, towards the mouth of the river, is very shallow over a large area, much of which becomes dry at low water; there is, however, a deep tortuous channel by which vessels can enter the stream, and there is very good anchorage outside, a little way westward of Broke's Landing Place.

The following are the bearings and distances of the river, exclusive of minor turns up its course, as far as surveyed.

1st Course.—From Broke's Landing Place to the head of the lower rapids at Station 9, S. 61° E., distance, 3 miles and 4 chains.

2nd Course.—From Station 9 to entrance into Deer Lake, N. 60° E., distance 8 miles and 63 chains.

3rd Course.—Deer Lake, from Governor's Point to head of lake N. 42° E., distance 15 miles and 7 chains.

4th Course.—Head of Deer Lake to forks of Grand Pond, N. 44° E., distance 5 miles and 14 chains.

5th Course.—From Grand Pond forks to Beaver Pond, N. 38° E., distance 4 miles and 12 chains.

6th Course.—From Beaver Pond to Great Bend, N. 56° E., distance 8 miles and 46 chains.

The first or lower course of the river passes through a narrow gorge, bounded on each side by lofty crags, which in some places rise almost perpendicularly to a height of over 1,000 feet, the whole body of this fine river being frequently pent up within a width of 60 feet. In this course the current is tolerably strong and the water deep; at the end of it there is a moderately strong rapid. The river widens above this rapid, and flows through a picturesque valley, again, however, contracting when within about a mile of the lower end of Deer Lake, where another rather strong rapid occurs, from whence to the Grand Pond branch the river is sluggish, wide—sometimes a quarter of a mile—and deep, accessible for boats of ordinary draught. Above the junction of the Grand Pond branch the stream becomes turbulent, the first rapid making a fall of 11 feet in 400 yards. It (the stream) continues more or less rapid, and often shallow and difficult of ascent for canoes all the way, except at two places, where it opens into what are called the Seal Pool and Beaver Pond, where the current is still, wide, and deep. Below the Great Bend—above which the stream turns up in a south-west course for a mile, and then curves again for a mile and a half in the prevailing north-eastern direction, where is found a vertical fall of 10 feet—there is a stretch of 2 miles where the current is moderate. The estimated rise above the level of the sea of the top of the fall just alluded to, is 90 feet. Above this fall, where the latest survey terminates, the course of the river is said to be north-east for 9 miles, westerly for some miles, and

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LAND.

finally south-westerly where it terminates at Adee's Pond, within about 12 miles from the head of Deer Lake, and about 20 miles from the eastern arm of Bonne Bay. The Surveyor only ascended the Grand Pond branch of the river for a distance of a mile, where the stream was found violently rapid, and although practicable for canoes all the way to the Grand Pond, was declared exceedingly difficult and dangerous. From the description of these rapids, the rise must be calculated at 38 feet, the Grand Pond will, therefore, be about 50 feet above the level of the sea.

I have endeavoured to be precise in describing the Humber River, and have therefore reported upon it at more than ordinary length, as I believe it to be little known even in the Island. Independently of the agricultural capabilities of the land in the vicinity of this magnificent river, the fine soil seems to present other inducements for industry and enterprise in the quality of the timber, much of which is excellent. Hundreds of square miles of country in the neighbourhood of this stream remain useless, which, for purposes of lumbering or farming is superior in most respects to the northern shores of Lake Huron and many parts of the Province of Ontario, which localities have been laid out in townships, and already partially settled. Water power to drive machinery is everywhere obtainable, either in the main river as on the upper part of the stream, or in the numerous brooks that fall into Deer Lake and the lower reaches.

Bays.

Bays.

The bays which indent the whole of the line of coast of Newfoundland are among the finest in the world. The principal of them are as follows, viz. Pistolet on the extreme north of the Island; Hare, Canada, White, and Notre Dame Bays, on the north-east; Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays, on the east; Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Hermitage, and D'Espoir* Bays, on the south; and Bay of Islands, St. George's, Bonne, and St. John Bays, on the west coasts respectively. These bays are in turn indented by countless minor bays, inlets, and harbours, far too numerous to mention. It is needless to dwell upon a geographical description of each of these large sheets of water. It is sufficient for ordinary practical purposes to observe that they carry the great arms of the Atlantic, laden with the finny treasure, many miles into the interior, and furnish water communication of inestimable value. The bays of the peninsula of Avalon are of course more known and frequented than those of the main portion of the Island, to which the peninsula is joined by a narrow strip of land 3 miles wide. This isthmus separates the two large bays of Placentia and Trinity, in the latter of which is situated the harbour of Heart's Content, where the Atlantic cable is landed, and from whence the land portion of the Atlantic telegraph is laid to Cape Ray.

Capes.

Capes.

The following are the principal capes of the Island, viz. Cape Bauld, situated at the extreme north; Partridge Point, which makes

* Erroneously called by many of the inhabitants of this Colony Bay Despair, a strange corruption from the original name bestowed upon it by the French, viz. Bay D'Espoir.

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the eastern boundary of the entrance to White Bay, North Bill and Cape St. John forming the northern extremity of Notre Dame Bay. The foregoing, with the exception of Cape Bauld, are situated on the north-east coast. The eastern capes are Capes Fogo, Freels, and Bonavista, the two latter forming the northern and southern extremities respectively of Bonavista Bay, North Head, and Grates Point, the northern and southern points of Trinity Bay, Split Point, and Cape St. Francis, which form the entrance to Conception Bay and Capes Spear and Broyle. Those to the south are Capes Race, Pine, St. Mary's Chapeau Rouge, and La Hune. On the west are found Capes Ray, Anguille, and St. George and Gregory, Point Rich, and Capes Ferroll and Norman.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has recently erected lighthouses on the following headlands of Newfoundland, viz. Cape Ray, Point Rich, and Cape Norman. A brief allusion to these lighthouses may not be here out of place.

A flashing light has been placed at Cape Ray, the flash showing every ten seconds; at a long distance, however, it has the appearance of a steady light, and in clear weather would probably be seen from a distance of 20 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors.

The tower is an hexagonal-shaped wooden building, 41 feet high, painted white. Position, lat. $47^{\circ} 37' N.$, long. $59^{\circ} 18' W.$

The light on Point Rich, north point of Ingnornachoix Bay, is a *flashing* white light, showing a flash *every fifteen* seconds, elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, should be seen from a distance of 18 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors.

The tower is 40 feet high, is hexagonal shaped, and painted white. Position, lat. $50^{\circ} 42' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 24' W.$

The light on Cape Norman, in the Strait of Belle Isle, is a *revolving* white light, showing a flash every two minutes, elevated 138 feet above the sea, and, in clear weather, should be seen from a distance of 20 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors.

The tower, 40 feet high, is hexagonal shaped, and painted white. Position, lat. $51^{\circ} 38' N.$, long. $55^{\circ} 54' W.$

With respect to the other lighthouses of Newfoundland, that on Cape Race is the most useful to transatlantic steamers, being situated in the track of most of the mail boats which run between Great Britain and Canada and the United States. This lighthouse was built by the Imperial Government, and exhibits a *revolving white* light. It is visible in clear weather 19 nautical miles to seaward from N.E. by E., round by the S.E. and S. to W. The light is elevated 180 feet above the mean water level. The tower is striped red and white vertically. Position, lat. $46^{\circ} 39' 30'' N.$, long. $53^{\circ} 4' 30'' W.$

This promontory being constantly enveloped in fog, it has been determined, at the instance of the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland, respectively, to place a powerful steam fog whistle at Cape Race, the machinery of which is now in St John's, but, owing to the lateness of the season, cannot be placed in position this year. I trust, however, that during the coming year the whistle will be erected and put in working order.

I find some of the lighthouses of the Colony have been placed in extremely elevated positions. The highest of the lights are Dodding Head, Great Burin Island light, 430 feet above the sea level; Baccalien Island light, 443 feet above the level of the sea; Cape St. Mary's light, 300 feet above the level of the sea; and Brunet Island light, Mercer's Head, Fortune Bay, 408 feet high. The desirability of having lights placed at such elevations is questionable, when it is known that the tops of high headlands on this coast are constantly capped with fog, and the lights thereon invisible to vessels at sea, while less elevated places are discernible. I presume, however, that engineering difficulties determined the present elevated positions of the four last-named lighthouses. The reasons for not placing them in lower spots were, I have no doubt, fully considered by the local authorities before the lights were placed where they now stand.

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LAND.

Islands.

Islands.

The principal islands of Newfoundland are—Belle Isle, at the entrance to the straits of that name, on which is erected a lighthouse; Groais, Bell, and St. Barbe, or Horse Islands, off the north-east coast; New World Islands, in the Bay of Exploits; Change and Fogo Islands, to the north of Sir C. Hamilton Sound; Cattel's Island, in Bonavista Bay; Random Island, in Trinity Bay; Baccalieu Island, at the southern extremity of the entrance to Trinity Bay—there is a lighthouse on this island; Great and Little Belle Islands—the former celebrated for rich soil and excellent butter—in Conception Bay; Great and Little Colinet, in St. Mary's Bay; Merasheen and Red Island, in Placentia Bay; St. Pierre and Miquelon, belonging to the French, off the entrance to Fortune Bay; Brunet Island, in Fortune Bay; and the Penguin, Ramea, and Burgeo Islands, off the south coast; besides numerous other islands, reckoned by thousands, principally to be found in Notre Dame, Exploits, Bonavista, and Bonne Bays.

In addition to the islands to which I have referred as having lighthouses, a powerful *flashing white* light has been erected on Brunet Island, at Mercer's Head. The light burns at an elevation of 408 feet above the sea, and is visible in clear weather at a distance of 35 miles in every direction from N. round E. and S., to W.N.W. Mercer's Head is a bold headland, situated in lat. 47° 16' N., and long. 55° 59' 30" W.

With respect to the French island of St. Pierre, the entrance of the harbour called South Channel, since the 1st October, 1862, has been marked by two small fixed lights, one of which is white, illuminating three-fourths of the horizon, and placed on the battery; the other is a red light, on the plain at the north of the town. The white light has an elevation of 11 mètres, and is visible 6 miles. The red light is elevated 19 mètres, visible 3 miles distance. The line connecting these two lights indicates the middle channel.

French island
of St. Pierre.

The position of the red light has also been so determined that as soon as it is seen on the left of Cape Eagle, vessels coming from Columbia in beating into the N.E. entrance will have nothing to fear from the shoals of Cape Rouge.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.Chief Towns.
St. Johns.*Chief Towns.*

The chief town of Newfoundland is named St. Johns. It is situated on the east coast of the peninsula of Avalon, about 65 miles north of Cape Race, and 18 miles south of, Cape St. Francis, is built on the north side of the harbour of the same name, and contains a population of about 30,000 inhabitants. Position, lat. $43^{\circ} 34' N.$, long. $52^{\circ} 42' W.$ The principal street of St. Johns is Water Street, running parallel to the north side of the harbour somewhat more than a mile, containing well-constructed houses, and large and substantial stores, from which admirable wharves jut into the water, at which vessels of large tonnage can at all times safely moor. The houses and stores in this street are built of brick or stone; a law to that effect having been passed after the disastrous fire of 1846. Duckworth and Gower Streets run parallel to Water Street, on the side of a moderately steep incline, each of these three streets being equidistant. The other streets of the town intersect the three just named at right angles, most of the houses of which are still built of wood, yet the organization of excellent fire companies, and the introduction of a supply of water from a large lake distant 6 miles, and elevated 150 feet above the highest part of the town, should render the recurrence of an extensive conflagration as formerly devastated the city, an improbable, if not an impossible, event. The site of the town has been well selected, being on the side of a gradual ascent, the highest point of which, where the Roman Catholic Cathedral stands, is 225 feet above the level of the sea. Opposite the city, at the south side of the harbour, a lofty ridge of precipitous hills 700 feet high rise abruptly from the water's edge, and stretch for some miles into the interior. A small space at the base of these hills has been made available for building, and the merchants have erected three extensive warehouses and large vats for the manufacture of seal and cod oil. These stores and vats were formerly built on the north side in the town, but having been all destroyed by fire in 1846, their reconstruction was suggested on the south side of the harbour, where the premises and vats of each merchant are now distinct, a wise precaution, considering the inflammable nature of the article manufactured. The town contains some fine buildings, among which may be named the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, the Union and Commercial Banks, the Public Offices and Legislative Chambers, the Lunatic Asylum, and Government House.

A narrow gorge between two steep and rugged cliffs marks the entrance to the land-locked and crescent-shaped harbour of St. Johns, where good anchorage, deep water, and shelter from all winds afford vessels either at the wharves or at anchor an admirable haven of safety. The approach to the harbour is well lit by Cape Spear and the harbour light,* and vessels entering the harbour are guided through the narrows by the following arrangement. Two red lights are exhibited every night from sunset until sunrise, intended as leading marks for vessels entering the narrows; the lower light on the roof of the Custom House; the other, 400 yards in rear, on a white

* Built at Fort Amherst.

post, within a few yards of the Congregational Church, and 180 feet above the sea. These lights will be readily distinguished from any other lights in the town, and keeping them in a line bearing N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. will lead in the largest vessel clear of all danger. To serve as leading marks also during the day, the pediment of the Custom House is painted white; this is to be kept in line with the upper lantern, also painted white. The distance from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Liverpool, Great Britain, Valencia, Ireland, Quebec, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, is about 2000, 1640, 900, and 540 miles, respectively.

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The town of Harbour Grace, situated in the harbour of the same name in Conception Bay, ranks next in importance to St. Johns, contains a population of about 7,000, prospers under the enterprising speculations of a few wealthy merchants, and returns two members to the House of Assembly. The harbour affords safe anchorage to vessels of large tonnage, and the island of Harbour Grace at a short distance from the entrance, acts as a breakwater, and shelters the harbour from the furious north-east gales, which blow directly into it. On this island has been placed a light, visible 25 nautical miles, showing two white flashes, followed by one red flash; the interval between each flash attaining its greatest brilliancy being thirty seconds. Position, lat. $47^{\circ} 42' 45''$ N., and long. $53^{\circ} 8' 5''$ W.

Harbour
Grace.

A beacon stands on the point of beach at the entrance of Harbour Grace. It is a double light, as a distinction from Harbour Grace Island light, one being placed above the other, preserving that appearance for 6 miles, exceeding this distance up to 10 miles, the two lights appear blended into one. There is a bar at the entrance to the harbour in question, on which at low water there is not more than 8 feet of water. In sailing into the harbour with a fair or leading wind, by bringing the beacon to bear W. or W. by S., and by keeping the light or building a little on the starboard bow, vessels will clear the bar. Position of light, lat. $47^{\circ} 41' 28''$ N., and long. $53^{\circ} 12' 33''$ W.; elevation above the sea 40 feet.

The town of Carbonear, built on a small harbour about 3 miles from Harbour Grace, contains a population of about 5,000 inhabitants.

Carbonear.

Several other small towns are found in Conception Bay. These places are generally known in the Colony as "settlements." Those in the bay just mentioned are as follows, viz. Bay Roberts, Port-de-Grave, Brigus, Harbour Main, Holley Road, Killegrew, Topsail, Broad Cove, Portugal Cove, and Bay de Verds. The settlements of Twillingate and Fogo are situated in Notre Dame Bay, Greenspond and Pool's Harbour. Pool's Harbour in Bonavista Bay, Catalina and Trinity in Trinity Bay, Trepassey and Portugal Cove in Trepassey Bay, St. Mary's and Colinet in St. Mary's Bay, Placentia and Burin in Placentia Bay, Grand Bank and Fortune in Fortune Bay, Great Jervis in Bay D'Espoir, Rose Blanche, Burgeo, and La Poile on the south coast, St. George's Bay on the west coast, in the bay of the same name, and on the east coast of the peninsula of Avalon, innumerable settlements have been built, of which the following are the principal: Punch Cove, Flat Rock, Torbay, Outer Cove, Middle Cove, Logie Bay, Quidy Vidy, Petty Harbour, Bay Bulls, Wittess Bay, Toad Cove, Broyle Harbour, Caplin Bay, Ferryland,

Other Towns.
Settlements.

Settlements in
the vicinity of
St. Johns.

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LAND.

Aqua Forte, Fermouse, Renowes, and Chance Cove. The foregoing are within easy reach of St. Johns, and include almost all the places in the neighbourhood of the capital. I have, therefore, without reference to size, endeavoured to name all the inhabited localities near the chief town, as those to which the most importance is attached, while others situated in more remote parts of the Island, although perhaps larger than the specified settlements, have been omitted, as too numerous for insertion in this Report.

Population.

Population.

The population of the Island was estimated in 1804 to be 20,000. In 1814 nearly 7,000 people arrived; the inhabitants were then found to number 80,000 souls. In 1857 the population was 124,288. The last census, taken in 1869, gives 146,536 as the number of inhabitants, so that the increase in twelve years has been 22,248, or about 18½ per cent. during that period. Of the people 85,496 are Protestants and other denominations, except Roman Catholics; these number 61,040.

I append an abstract, Table A, of the Newfoundland census of 1869, showing an increase in the population since 1857 of over 18 per cent.

Climate.

Climate.

The climate of this Colony is insular, the temperature decidedly mild, but the weather extremely variable. The intense cold and the fierce heat of Canada and New Brunswick are unknown. The proximity of the Gulf Stream mitigates the severity of the climate to such an extent that, as a general rule, the thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and that for only a few hours; while in summer the heat is alleviated by the great Arctic current, which rushes down by Baffin's and Hudson's Bays along the American coast, carrying the cold waters of the north to supply the vacancy in the equatorial seas caused by the overflow of the Gulf Stream. Although this cold current modifies the heat of summer, it retards the advent of spring; indeed it must be said that

" Winter lingering chills the lap of May ; "

but ample compensation for the chills of spring and early summer is afforded by " the precious things of the deep," with which the Arctic current, sweeping along the coast of Newfoundland, is laden. To the combined influences of the Gulf Stream and the Arctic current are attributed the fogs which frequently envelop the coast of the peninsula of Avalon and the southern and south-western shores of the Island. These fogs exist principally during summer, owing to the more northerly set of the Gulf Stream during that period of the year. The warm waters of the stream are then poured on the south and south-west coasts of Newfoundland, raising vast volumes of steam, which extend as far north, as a rule, as Baccalieu, and are seen at sea like a huge wall of vapour, but never extend far inland; indeed frequently the mouths of the bays are enveloped in fog when the

Fogs.

TABLE A.

ABSTRACT of NEWFOUNDLAND CENSUS of 1869, showing INCREASE of POPULATION since 1857.

Names of Districts.	1869.		1857.		Religious Denominations, 1869.						
	Population.		Population.		Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan Church.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congrega- tional.	Baptists, &c. &c.
St. Johns East	17,204		17,352		3,654	11,247	1,606	176	282	239	—
*St. Johns West	11,646		13,124		2,080	8,760	534	115	92	63	2
Harbour Main	6,542		5,386		1,442	4,982	118	—	—	—	—
Port de Grave	7,536		6,489		3,224	1,910	2,397	2	8	5	—
Harbour Grace	12,740		10,067		6,822	4,153	1,588	6	171	—	—
Carbonear	5,633		5,233		895	2,368	2,367	—	3	—	—
Bay de Verds	7,057		6,221		469	1,731	4,857	—	—	—	—
Trinity Bay	13,817		10,736		7,428	1,984	4,985	6	10	4	—
Bonavista Bay	11,560		8,850		7,029	2,420	2,094	7	1	9	—
Twillingate and Fogo	13,057		9,717		6,846	1,961	4,235	11	3	11	—
Ferryland	5,991		5,228		172	5,817	1	—	—	1	—
Placentia and St. Mary's	8,794		8,334		1,174	7,390	219	11	—	—	—
Burin	6,731		5,529		1,390	2,546	2,789	1	3	1	1
#Fortune Bay	5,233		3,493		3,935	1,290	6	—	—	—	2
Burgeo and La Poile	5,119		3,545		4,123	142	843	1	—	5	5
Electoral Districts	138,670		119,304		50,683	58,101	28,639	336	573	338	10
French Shore	5,387		3,334		2,698	2,466	186	37	—	—	—
Labrador	2,479		1,650		1,803	483	165	28	—	—	—
Total	146,536		124,288		55,184	61,050	28,990	401	573	338	10

* A large emigration and houses at the west end destroyed by fire are the principal causes of decrease in the population of St. Johns. It will be seen that the falling off in population is much greater in the western than in the eastern district of St. Johns.

† A large emigration has taken place during the past few years to Fortune Bay, chiefly from Placentia and St. Mary's.

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LAND.

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heads thereof bask in a bright sunshine. A north-east wind, however, quickly moves the fog inland, and often transforms a warm day in July, with the thermometer at 75° Fahr., into a bleak winter day, with the thermometer at 45° Fahr. I have had personal experience of several days such as I now describe. The northern portion of the Island is said to be quite free from fog.

Rainfall.

With respect to the annual amount of rainfall * in Newfoundland, I find, on referring to the "Tables of Aqueous Precipitation for Series of Years (B)," collected by the Smithsonian Institution, United States, and published in 1872, that the average fall of rain is reckoned at 58·30 inches. This calculation is based on observations touching the rainfall in Newfoundland taken in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1861, the amount being respectively 62·09 inches, 41·09 inches, 66·99 inches, and 55·05 inches. I therefore consider that 58·30 inches may be assumed as a correct average rainfall for this Colony.

Prevailing
winds.]

The prevailing wind is from the south-west round by west to north-west and north. Winds in these directions are more or less constant throughout the year, except during the months of February and March, and sometimes April, when north-east winds are almost incessant.

Commence-
ment of frost
and snow.

No general rule can be offered as to the commencement and duration of frost and the quantity of snow, as of late years these phenomena have varied considerably. I say varied of late years, for, according to the statements of some of the old inhabitants, the Newfoundland winter commenced in November and lasted until April, and that each year the winter did not vary, but that within the last fifteen or twenty years the climate has greatly altered to a variable character, so that it is impossible to assume any month as the commencement of a particular season. My own experience tends to the belief that frost commences in December and lasts, with more or less severity, until the end of March, occasionally broken by southerly winds, bringing warm days, and that the greatest quantity of snow falls during the month of February. The climate of the Island is variable, not only with respect to sudden changes which take place during the twenty-four hours at each season of the year, but also with respect to different localities on the same parallel of latitude. As an exemplification of this fact, the climate of Green Island and that of St. George's Bay, on the east and west coast respectively, although on nearly the same parallel of latitude, will on comparison be found to vary considerably. An isothermal line drawn westward from the former locality would pass far to the north of St. George's Bay, where the large growth of trees affords substantial proof of the mildness of the temperature as compared with that of Green Island. Before quitting this subject, I would observe that the climate of Newfoundland is exceedingly healthy. The robust and healthy appearance of the people, and the advanced ages which many of them attain, testify to the purity and the excellence of the air which they inhale, and to the invigorating qualities of the breezes of British North America. Tables B and C herewith

Climate
healthy.

* Meteorological observations are now regularly taken in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and will henceforward be recorded.

appended afford statistical information as to the climate of Newfoundland for the past ten months of the present year.

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TABLE B.

TABLE of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, for the first ten months of the year 1872.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Abstract of meteorological observations, taken at St. Bonaventure's College, for the month ending 31st January, 1872. Lat. $47^{\circ} 34' 30''$ N. Long. $52^{\circ} 39' 43''$ W. 220 feet above sea level.

Barometer.

Mean pressure corrected	-	-	-	-	29.752 inches.
Maximum	"	-	-	-	30.556 "
Minimum	"	-	-	-	28.934 "
Mean daily range corrected	-	-	-	-	.52 "
Maximum	"	-	-	-	.690 "
Minimum	"	-	-	-	.028 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature	-	-	-	-	$25^{\circ} 4'$
Maximum	"	-	-	-	$44^{\circ} 5'$
Minimum	"	-	-	-	$3^{\circ} 5'$
Mean maximum temperature	-	-	-	-	$32^{\circ} 2'$
Mean minimum	"	-	-	-	$18^{\circ} 9'$
Rain and melted snow	-	-	-	-	4.290 inches.
Depth of snow which fell during the month	-	-	-	-	7 "
Number of days of fog	-	-	-	-	9
Auroras partially seen	-	-	-	-	4 nights.
Solar halos	-	-	-	-	1
Lunar	"	-	-	-	4
Mean of cloud	-	-	-	-	6.1

The month ushered in with a westerly wind, and was very variable; the prevailing wind was from the S. and S.S.W., with the exception of a couple of days of a north-easter.

Abstract of meteorological observations taken at St. Bonaventure's College, for the month ending 29th February, 1872. Lat. $47^{\circ} 34' 30''$ N. Long. $52^{\circ} 39' 43''$ W. 220 feet above sea level.

Barometer.

Mean pressure corrected	-	-	-	-	29.642 inches.
Maximum	"	-	-	-	30.397 "
Minimum	"	-	-	-	28.840 "
Mean daily range corrected	-	-	-	-	.212 "
Maximum	"	-	-	-	.822 "
Minimum	"	-	-	-	.009 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature	-	-	-	-	$24^{\circ} 5'$
Maximum	"	-	-	-	38°
Minimum	"	-	-	-	3°
Mean maximum	-	-	-	-	29°
Mean minimum	-	-	-	-	$18^{\circ} 5'$

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Rain and melted snow - - - - -	7.72 inches.
Depth of snow which fell during the month	26.20 "
Number of days of fog and haze - - -	14
Auroras partially seen - - - - -	4 nights.
Solar halos - - - - -	3
Lunar " - - - - -	6
Mean of cloud - - - - -	6.5
Mean velocity of wind - - - - -	2.5

Prevailing winds, S.S.W. and W.S.W.

Abstract of meteorological observations taken at St. Bonaventure's College, for the month ending 31st March, 1872. Lat. 47° 34' 30" N. Long. 52° 39' 43" W. 220 feet above sea level.

Barometer.

Mean pressure for month corrected - -	29.654 inches.
Maximum " on the 27th " - -	30.288 "
Minimum " " 18th " - -	27.901 "
Mean daily range " 18th " - -	1.804 "
Minimum " " 31st " - -	.019 "
Mean of daily range for month - - -	.286 "

Thermometer.

Mean maximum temperature for month -	32° 8'
Mean minimum " " - -	19° 5'
Maximum - - - - -	45° 0'
Minimum - - - - -	4°
Maximum daily range - - - - -	24°
Minimum " - - - - -	1°
Depth of snow on surface for month -	70.502 inches.
Melted snow and rain - - - - -	10.400 "
Number days of fog - - - - -	10
" " Solar halos seen - - -	8
" " Lunar " - - -	6
Mean of cloud - - - - -	9.5
Prevailing winds, N.N.E. and E.	
Wind, mean of force - - - - -	2.5

On the 18th a snow-storm set in about 2½ p.m., and raged with great force till 5½ p.m., when it began to moderate, and became quite calm at 7½ p.m.; at 9½ p.m. wind set in to the N.W., and began to blow, increasing in strength as the night advanced, until it reached a strong gale, and continued blowing all the following day without intermission.

Abstract of meteorological observations taken at St. Bonaventure's College, for the month ending 30th April, 1872. Lat. 47° 34' 30" N. Long. 52° 39' 43" W. 220 feet above sea level.

Barometer.

Mean pressure corrected for 32° Far. -	29.810 inches.
Maximum " " " - -	30.259 "
Minimum " " " - -	28.880 "
Mean daily range - - - - -	.144 "
Maximum " - - - - -	.483 "
Minimum " - - - - -	.002 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature for month	-	-	-	35° 5
Maximum temperature on the 12th	-	-	-	50° 5
Minimum " " 20th	-	-	-	22° 1
Mean maximum temperature	-	-	-	40° 7
Mean minimum " "	-	-	-	30° 4
Maximum daily range -	-	-	-	17° 0
Minimum " "	-	-	-	2° 5
Depth of rain and melted snow in inches for month	-	-	-	5·87 inches.
Depth of snow on surface	-	-	-	9·50 "
Number days of fog	-	-	-	14
Lightning, night of the 3rd	-	-	-	1
Auroras -	-	-	-	5
Solar halos	-	-	-	14
Lunar " "	-	-	-	6
Mean of Cloud	-	-	-	7·0

Prevailing wind for month was from the N.E. and E., with exception of a few days we had it from the S. and S.W.

Abstract of meteorological observations for the month of May, 1872.

Barometer.

Mean pressure for month corrected	-	-	30·043 inches.
Maximum " " "	-	-	30·456 "
Minimum " " "	-	-	29·630 "
Greatest daily range	"	-	·483 "
Least " " "	"	-	·036 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature for month	-	-	-	49° 8
Maximum " " "	-	-	-	70° 0
Minimum " " "	-	-	-	24° 5
Greatest daily range	"	-	-	29° 5
Least " " "	"	-	-	3° 0
Depth of rain and melted snow in inches	-	-	-	8·61
Depth of snow on surface the 10th	-	-	-	3·00
Mean of cloud for month	-	-	-	7·1
Relative humidity	-	-	-	79

Solar halos seen on 17 days; Lunar halos on 3 nights; Auroras on 7 nights; Fog on 13 days.—Thermometer in sun at 3 P.M., on the 29th, 110°.

Prevailing winds for month—South, North-West; East and South-Easterly.

Abstract of meteorological observations for the month ending 30th June, 1872.

Barometer.

Mean pressure corrected for 32 Far. and for mean sea level	-	-	-	30·038 inches.
Maximum pressure corrected for 32 Far. and for mean sea level	-	-	-	30·552 "

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Minimum pressure corrected for 32 Far. and for mean sea level - - - -	29·562 inches.
Greatest daily range corrected for 32 Far. and for mean sea level - - - -	·345 "
Least daily range corrected for 32 Far. and for mean sea level - - - -	·002 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature for the month - -	51° 3
Maximum temperature for the month on the 30th - - - -	78° 0
Minimum temperature for the month on the 27th - - - -	37° 0
Mean maximum temperature for the month	59° 6
Mean minimum temperature for the month	42° 8
Rain-fall during the month - - - -	5·5 inches.
Fog on - - - -	9 days.
Solar halos on - - - -	9 "
Lunar halos on - - - -	3 nights.
Auroras partially seen on - - - -	5 "
Mean of cloud, scale from 0 to 10 - -	5·5
Mean of ozone " " - - - -	1·6
Mean of Humidity,, 0 to 100 - -	60

Prevailing wind for the month—Easterly.

Abstract of meteorological observations for the month ending 31st
July, 1872.

Barometer.

Mean of daily pressure corrected for tem- perature and sea level - - - -	29·870 inches.
Maximum, 30th " - - - -	30·199 "
Minimum, 1st - - - -	29·623 "
Maximum daily range on 1st - - - -	·300 "
Minimum ,, ,, on 30th - - - -	·065 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature for month - - - -	59° 6
Mean maximum for month - - - -	68° 6
Mean minimum - - - -	50° 6
Maximum on the 1st - - - -	79° 0
Minimum on the 3rd - - - -	40° 5
Maximum daily range - - - -	36° 0
Minimum daily range - - - -	7° 5
Mean of cloud - - - -	5·8
Mean of ozone - - - -	2·9
Mean of evaporation - - - -	·04
Auroras on - - - -	4 nights.
Fog on - - - -	6 days.
Solar halos on - - - -	7 "
Lunar halos on - - - -	2 "

Thunder and lightning on the 5th, 15th, 16th, 26th, and 31st.
Two heavy showers of hailstones on 26th, at 12.30, and 4.30 p.m.
Total amount of rain-fall for month 6·170 inches.
Prevailing wind for month—S. W. and W.

Meteorological observations for the month ending 31st August, 1872.

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LAND.*Barometer.*

Mean of daily pressure corrected for temperature and sea level	-	-	-	-	30·010 inches.
Maximum	"	-	-	-	30·376 "
Minimum	"	-	-	-	29·462 "
Maximum daily range	-	-	-	-	·450 "
Minimum	"	"	-	-	·052 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature for month	-	-	-	-	58° 5
Mean maximum for month	-	-	-	-	66° 4
Mean minimum	-	-	-	-	50° 6
Maximum on the 10th	-	-	-	-	78° 0
Minimum on the 31st	-	-	-	-	42° 0
Maximum daily range	-	-	-	-	23° 0
Minimum daily range	-	-	-	-	2° 0
Mean of cloud	-	-	-	-	5·6
Mean of ozone	-	-	-	-	2·0
Auroras on	-	-	-	-	6 nights.
Solar halos on	-	-	-	-	8 days.
Lunar halos on	-	-	-	-	3 nights.
Number of days of fog	-	-	-	-	3
Amount of rain in inches for month	-	-	-	-	4·86 inches.
Mean velocity of wind	-	-	-	-	1·6

Prevailing wind for month—S.E. by E.

Meteorological observations for the month ending 30th September, 1872.

Barometer.

Mean of daily pressure corrected for temperature and sea level	-	-	-	-	30·575 inches.
Maximum, on the 25th	-	-	-	-	30·388 "
Minimum " 19th	-	-	-	-	29·375 "
Maximum daily range on 26th	-	-	-	-	·886 "
Minimum " 30th	-	-	-	-	·072 "
Mean of daily range for month	-	-	-	-	·142 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature for month	-	-	-	-	56° 3
Mean maximum for month	-	-	-	-	63° 7
Mean minimum	-	-	-	-	48° 8
Maximum on the 27th	-	-	-	-	76'
Minimum " 25th	-	-	-	-	35°
Maximum daily range	-	-	-	-	16"
Minimum	-	-	-	-	3°
Mean of cloud	-	-	-	-	3·5
Mean of ozone	-	-	-	-	2·8
Auroras on	-	-	-	-	6 nights.
Lunar halos on	-	-	-	-	3 "
Solar halos on	-	-	-	-	7 days.
Number of days of fog	-	-	-	-	6 "
Amount of rain in inches for month	-	-	-	-	4·24 inches.
Mean of evaporation	-	-	-	-	0·3 "
Mean velocity of wind	-	-	-	-	1·5 "

Prevailing wind for month, W.S.W. and N.E.

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LAND.Meteorological observations for the month ending 31st October,
1872.*Barometer.*

Mean of daily pressure corrected for temperature and sea level	- - -	30.039 inches.
Maximum, on the 18th	- - -	30.477 "
Minimum " 4th	- - -	29.434 "
Maximum daily range on 19th	- - -	.485 "
Minimum " 12th	- - -	.065 "
Mean of daily range for month	- - -	.214 "

Thermometer.

Mean temperature for month	- - -	49° 9
Mean maximum for month	- - -	54° 8
Mean minimum	- - -	42° 7
Maximum on the 8th	- - -	67'
Minimum on the 29th	- - -	29° 5'
Maximum daily range	- - -	14°
Minimum	- - -	2°
Mean of cloud	- - -	5.3
Mean of ozone	- - -	1.6
Auroras on	- - -	4 nights.
Lunar halos on	- - -	2 "
Solar halos on	- - -	6 days.
Number of days of fog	- - -	13
Number of days of rain	- - -	11
Amount of rain in inches for month	- - -	9.65 inches.
Mean of evaporation	- - -	1.5
Mean of velocity of wind	- - -	1.4

Prevailing wind for month, S.S.E. and W.

TABLE C.

TABLE compiled from the foregoing RECORD of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, showing AMOUNT OF RAINFALL, the NUMBER OF DAYS OF SOLAR HALOS, the NUMBER OF NIGHTS OF LUNAR HALOS, and the NUMBER OF NIGHTS OF AURORAS during each of the FIRST TEN MONTHS of 1872, with TOTALS for the whole of that period.

Names of the Months.	Amount of rain in inches.	Number of days of fog.†	Number of days solar halos.	Number of nights lunar halos.	Number of nights of auroras.
January - - - -	*4.290	9	1	4	4
February - - - -	*7.72	14	3	6	4
March - - - -	*10.400	10	8	6	—
April - - - -	*5.87	14	14	6	5
May - - - -	*8.61	13	17	3	7
June - - - -	5.5	9	9	3	5
July - - - -	6.170	6	7	2	4
August - - - -	4.860	3	8	3	6
September - - - -	4.24	6	7	3	6
October - - - -	9.65	13	6	2	4
Total - - -	67.31	97	80	38	45

* Including, during the first five months of the year, melted snow.

† These observations, it should be considered, are taken from St. Johns, in the Peninsula of Avalon, where fogs prevail more than in any other part of the island. The number of days of fog on the west would not exceed probably thirty for the period in question.

*Agricultural Capabilities.*NEWFOUND-
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Although Newfoundland cannot be considered to possess the characteristics which would entitle it to be classified as a fertile country, its agricultural capabilities are far greater than are usually assigned to it. A comparison of the reasons from which unfavourable opinions have been deduced respecting the soil of the island, with those from which an opposite inference might be derived, will, I think, show that the premises from which the former conclusion is drawn are insufficient, while the latter view may be arrived at without speculating too freely on unknown data. In other words, I do not consider that because three-fourths of the inhabitants are concentrated for fishing purposes on the peninsula of Avalon, the most barren part of the island, in which the climate is least favourable for agriculture, and because the greater portion of the remainder of the people reside for a similar purpose on the narrow strip of coast line, which forms the inhabited portion of the Colony, the interior of which still remains almost unknown, an opinion unfavourable to the agricultural capabilities of the whole island should be inferred, when, on the other hand, those explorers who have visited portions of the interior affirm that the soil is capable of high cultivation, and presents an appearance far more compatible with tillage than the boulders and stunted vegetation of the coast. Parts of the island recently visited up the Exploits River and along the banks of the Humber River, have been found to possess qualities conformable with husbandry; the land at the heads of the several bays has long been known to be well adapted for farming operations, and this adaptation increases as the interior is approached. It is therefore from these data not unreasonable to suppose that in the unknown centre of the island will be found soil not uncongenial to agricultural undertakings. In speaking of the good qualities of the land in the foregoing respect, I do not refer to the island as a whole, as it is well known that a large portion of it is composed of marshy land. I allude chiefly to countless detached spots found upon the margin of the numerous lakes and streams. The area of these spots added together would amount to many millions of acres. Some idea of this extent may be gathered from the fact that in one locality on the Humber River over 75,000 acres of excellent land are available for agricultural operations.

It is not my present intention to touch further on the reasons which induce thoughtful and intelligent men not to look unfavourably upon an agricultural future for Newfoundland. I trust sincerely that their predictions may be more than realized, and that when a proper topographical examination of the island has been made, sufficient inducements will be found to tempt the Government to construct good roads into the interior, and transform at least into an auxiliary to other industry what now lies a trackless waste.

With respect to products of the Colony, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, peas, beans, and indeed all vegetables which grow in England arrive at the highest state of perfection in Newfoundland. Of cereals, its barley and oats will not suffer by comparison with the produce of Nova Scotia, and even wheat can be ripened in spots, though (as a rule) not as a profitable crop. As regards fruit, currants, straw-

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berries, gooseberries, and cherries, with other fruits, grow in the gardens, and countless species of berries are found in great profusion throughout the country.

Respecting the agricultural capabilities of one locality over others, I consider the western portion of the island to bear the palm. Here is fertile soil, and a climate far superior to the eastern or southern coast. It is much to be regretted that this fine region is only at present occupied by some straggling settlers, too poor and too ignorant to take advantage of its rich resources, and that while thousands of the fishermen can obtain only a precarious subsistence along the other shores, they persist in clinging to barren rocks, when the fertile west vainly invites them to wealth and comfort. I learn that the aspect of this country is beautiful, as seen from seaward, being clothed to the water's edge with a thick growth of the various kinds of hardwood, and the land generally, in its most prominent features, resembling that on the adjacent island of Cape Breton. Between the Great and Little Codroy Rivers is a vast tract containing nearly 100,000 acres, the whole consisting of rich loam capable of the highest degree of cultivation, and fit for the production of any description of crop. Timber of the most valuable kind covers the whole tract; birch trees, from 5 to 7 feet in circumference, grow close to the shore, and a much larger growth inland. To the northward is an immense range of hilly ground admirably adapted for grazing. About 35 miles to the north of Codroy is the fine Bay of St. George. The soil round the bay, and along the banks of the river of the same name, is rich and deep, and well adapted for all purposes of cultivation. It is calculated that the extent of cultivable land in this locality,—when its splendid herring, salmon, cod, and smelt fishery are taken into consideration—is capable of supporting 150,000 people—more than the whole population of the island. Fine timber is found here—birch, pine, spruce, larch—large enough for house and ship-building purposes, and in quantities sufficient to become an article of export. Further north, the Bay of Islands, into which the Humber River empties itself, is surrounded by land possessing equally good qualities. It is estimated that about 200,000 persons could in this neighbourhood be maintained with comfort. Fog is rarely seen, and the cold easterly winds are never felt, so that the climate, as compared with other parts of the island, is much ameliorated. Mr. Murray, of the Geological Survey, visited this bay in 1867, and says, by a rough measurement of this tract of country upon the plan,—there would be an area of about 429 square miles, or 250,000 acres, the greater portion of which is well adapted for raising almost every kind of agricultural produce. It is not necessary to describe each particular locality on the western shore. The whole of that favoured region is alike in respect to fertile qualities. This rich and extensive country invites the operations of the industrious agriculturist and the sturdy lumberer, while underneath the surface the miner will find abundant treasures.

Geology.

Geology.

For some years past Mr. Murray, the geologist, has been engaged in making a survey of the country, and has succeeded in obtaining

such information respecting the true structure and distribution of the geological formations of Newfoundland as now enable me to offer a brief sketch of its geology. It appears that all the great ancient rock systems between the Lower Laurentian and the coal measures are more or less represented at one part or another of Newfoundland. The following column is the descending order of the different series that have been recognized.

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- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Carboniferous. | 5. Primordial Silurian. |
| 2. Devonian. | 6. Huronian or Cambrian. |
| 3. Upper Silurian. | 7. Upper Laurentian. |
| 4. Lower Silurian. | 8. Lower Laurentian. |

The lowest of these systems appears to constitute the principal mountain ranges of the island, coming to the surface through the more recent deposits, on the axes of anticlinal lines, or brought out by great dislocations, most of which are nearly parallel with each other in a general bearing of about N.N.E. and S.S.W. The Laurentian gneiss of the Long Range, on the western side of the island, extends in a nearly straight line from Cape Ray to the head waters of the Castor on the great northern peninsula. These rocks are exhibited in the ranges which occupy the coast from Cape Ray to La Poile, from Grand Pond to Red Indian Pond bearing towards Hall's Bay, and in those ranges found in the vicinity of Burgeo, Cape La Hunc, Connaigre, Bay East Brook, and Bay d'Espoir; but as that central part is still unexplored, it would be premature to advance as a certainty that that gneiss is of Laurentian age. Another great granitic and gneissoid belt is found at the head of Placentia Bay, bearing towards Clode Sound in Bonavista Bay, and continuing towards the mouth of the Gambo in Freshwater Bay, and thence by the northern shore of the first-named bay to Cape Freels, the gneiss is further developed in the Island of Fogo. Still, another such range comes up in the District of Ferryland, forming a nucleus to that part of the peninsula of Avalon, and showing itself occasionally on the coast between Holyrood and Manuel's Brook in Conception Bay.

On the western flank of the Long Range, on the upper part of the Great Codroy River, large fragments of white crystalline limestone with graphite are met with, and towards the north-east, on the same range, the occurrence of Labradorite and other crystalline rocks, with masses of magnetic iron, is suggestive of the probability that Upper Laurentian strata are partially exhibited there. In the peninsula of Avalon the crystalline rocks of the Laurentian period are succeeded by a set of slates, with conglomerate bands, dioxites, quatrites, and alternating green and reddish, hard silicious and clay slates, surmounted by a great mass of thick-bedded green and red sandstone, the latter passing into a moderately coarse conglomerate, with many pebbles of red jasper at the top. These are the "lower slates" and "Signal Hill" sandstones of Mr. Jukes. They occupy by far the greater portion of the whole peninsula of Avalon, being again and again repeated there by a succession of wave-like undulations. Evidences of denudation and reconstruction are visible in Conception Bay, where, on the axis of the great anticlinal, the rocks of the intermediate system have been ground down to the Laurentian gneiss,

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and, subsequently, the submarine valley thus formed, have been filled up with a new set of sediments, the remains of which are still to be found skirting the shores of the bay, and forming the islands in its midst. The unconformable rocks of Conception Bay have been pronounced by Mr. Billing to be typical of the primordial age; it is towards the summit of the section that the organism begins to assume somewhat of the aspect of the Lower Potsdam. The group is repeated under similar circumstances in Trinity Bay, St. Mary's Bay, and Placentia Bay; with the exception that there is a greater mass of sandstone at the base in Trinity than in Conception Bay, in which no fossils have been hitherto found. The variegated slates which are concealed below the waters in Conception Bay, are largely displayed between the Bays of St. Mary and Placentia, and are in some parts crowded with *Paradoxides*. The thickness of the accumulation in Conception Bay was estimated in Mr. Murray's Report of 1868 at 3·800 feet. The lower limestones of the Humber River, which rest upon Laurentian gneiss, and which run out on the north side of St. George's Bay, may probably prove to be pre-Potsdam. The calciferous formation is marked by the fossils in Canada and Hare Bays on the east side of the Island, and on the western side is displayed along the coast from Port au Port to Cape Norman. Rocks of Upper Silurian age are indicated at Sop's Arm in White Bay by the presence of *Favosites gothlandica* and other characteristic fossils. The carboniferous series occupies a large area in the vicinity of Grand Pond and in St. George's Bay. It appears from the observations of the geologist, that while the ancient Laurentian continent was long submerged on the eastern side of the Island, on which the intermediate system was deposited, it was not until towards the primordial, or perhaps the Potsdam epoch, that it began to subside on the western side; and these subsidences had continued with many intermediate oscillations and interruptions, until a comparatively late date in the carboniferous era. The foregoing remarks will, I fear, not convey even an imperfect sketch of the geological history of Newfoundland, owing altogether to the vast tract of country which still remains unexplored. At best, they can only be looked upon as statements of facts gleaned from reports on such portions of the island as have been geologically surveyed.

Mineralogical Resources.

Mineralogy.

Within the past eight years satisfactory evidence has been afforded as to the existence in Newfoundland of valuable mineral deposits. The testimony pointing to such a conclusion has been supplied by Mr. Murray's survey, which has furnished most reliable information respecting the mineral resources of the country, and has been instrumental in attracting the attention of capitalists by the valuable knowledge which it has disseminated. The following are the principal metals observed at various localities:—Copper, lead, nickel, silver, iron and gold. With respect to the latter metal, a small specimen of quartz, with minute specks of what appeared to be gold, was found by Mr. Fitzgerald, who some years ago was engaged in sinking a copper lode, near Holyrood, in Conception Bay.

Gold.

Indications of copper have been noticed in many parts of the island,

particularly in the neighbourhood of Notre Dame Bay, where at Tilt Cove, a valuable copper mine called the "Union Mine," belonging to Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Smith McKay, is now in operation. Within the last few years a rich vein of nickel has been discovered in the progress of the working of this mine, from which it is said that, in the year 1868, no less than 8,000 tons of copper ore, the value of which was about 64,000*l.* sterling, were shipped. Subsequently the value of copper having deteriorated in the United Kingdom the shipments from this mine were diminished, and a number of the workmen were in consequence discharged. The miners, however, are now again employed, owing to increase in the price of copper at home, and the mine still yields an ample supply. I learn with pleasure that, during the year 1871, a large quantity of copper and no small amount of nickel were shipped from Tilt Cove. Mr. Murray having surveyed this mine, says it would be difficult to imagine a place more conveniently situated in all respects for the commencement of mining operations than this at Tilt Cove. The lofty vertical cliffs which rise on either side gave unmistakable evidence of the presence of mineral wherever it exists, which, were the grounds of a more rounded or gentle character, would necessarily be more or less concealed. The rock with which the ore is immediately associated, appears to be a chloritic slate, very ferruginous, with seams of serpentine, and having huge intercalated masses of hard, compact greenish grey crystalline rock. Before the opening of this mine, Tilt Cove was inhabited by about a dozen fishermen's families; now there is a population of at least 1,200, and it is become one of the most prosperous settlements in the Colony. The whole region south of Tilt Cove is metalliferous; and for miles the coast is occupied by the holders of mining licences. Indications of copper are also found in Placentia Bay, Fortune Bay, and numerous localities on the coast; but it appears that the great mining region will extend from Notre Dame Bay right through the Island to St. George's Bay, as there is reason to believe that the serpentine rock with which the ore is associated, is developed in this direction.

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Copper.
Tilt Cove
Mine.
Nickel.

Respecting silver, indications of that ore have been recently found near Port-au-Port, on the west side of the island. Silver.

With regard to lead, I gather from the numerous indications presented at different parts of the country, and in different geological positions of the presence of lead ore, that we may fairly infer it will, in process of time, become an important material among the economic resources of the island. Traces of this metal have been observed in the vicinity of Deer Lake, at Parrody's Head, near the head of Bay d'Espoir, in Conception Bay, between Topsail Head and Portugal Cove, and recently the same ore has been found in veins intersecting the slates and sandstones in the immediate vicinity of St. Johns, and in many other spots in the island. Lead.

Some beautiful specimens of magnetic iron have been procured from the neighbourhood of Flat Bay Brook, at the Caireo Mountain, which judging from the quantity distributed over the surface of the ground, is probably derived from a large and important mass in that locality. The rocks with which the ore seems to be associated are of an opaque white colour, for the most part being chiefly composed of Magnetic iron.

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white orthoclase felspar with quartz, in a small proportion and Labradorite.

Chromic iron.

Among the most prominent and important of the ores observed in the magnesian rocks of the interior is chromic iron, was found to be present more or less, wherever the rocks were exposed—during Mr. Murray's survey, 1870—either generally disseminated through the matrix, or occurring in small boulders or pebbles scattered along the surface of the ground.

Cobalt.

The presence of cobalt which usually accompanies the rocks of the Quebec group, although not yet actually proved by chemical experiment, may be fairly inferred.

**Building-
stones.
Granite, sand-
stone, lime-
stone, whet-
stones, black
and white.
Granite.**

Building stones are found in great abundance in Newfoundland. Among them may be named, granite, sandstone, and limestone, also limestone for burning, and whetstones, black and white.

Granite of a very coarse dark-red colour occupies the coast for some distance near La Poile. A finer-grained quality of granite is found to intersect the coarse mass, sometimes of a red, and at other times of a whitish grey colour. The coarse variety is very hard and tough, which, combined with its durability, would doubtless have a grand and imposing effect in large and massive structures. A beautiful variety of granite is found at Rose Blanche, where there is an excellent harbour, about 12 miles west of La Poile. The colour of the rock is of a whitish grey, it is rather fine-grained, and is constituted of white quartz, with felspar and brown mica. Blocks of this granite are easily procurable, in almost any requisite size, all along the shore, and in an inexhaustible quantity.

Sandstones.

Sandstones, a good material for building, may be procured in ample abundance at Kelly's Island in Conception Bay. The stone is of greenish tinge, weathering sometimes yellowish; some beds are very hard and difficult to dress with the hammer, others are freer in the grain and dress with facility. Admirable building stone is obtainable in many parts of the island from the sandstones of the carboniferous rocks.

**Limestone.
Whetstone.
Slates.**

Limestone and whetstone are found in various parts of the island, and roofing slates may be placed as a natural production of this Island. Judging from the quality of specimens which were brought from Smith's Sound in Trinity Bay, and the thickness of strata attributed to their place in the formation, together with their proximity to the sea, these slates, when fully developed, can hardly fail to prove of very considerable importance to our commerce.

Marbles.

With respect to marbles, various kinds occur in parts of the Bay of Islands. The cliffs, at the entrance to the Humber River, yield white, black; and variegated red and white limestone, a large portion of which can be used for many ornamental purposes. At a place called Cook's Cove on the south side of the Humber Arm, a fine specimen of jet black marble has been obtained. The fossiliferous limestone of Topsail Head, Conception Bay, takes a high polish, and affords a handsome description of variegated marble.

Coal.

That coal exists over a large area on the western side of the Island has been ascertained beyond a doubt, and this must be reckoned as an exceedingly valuable discovery. The carboniferous formation there occupies three distinct areas, which Mr. Murray

classes as the St. George's trough, the Port-au-Port trough, and the Inland trough of Humber River and Grand Pond. Thirty years ago Professor Jukes ascertained the existence of coal in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay, and in 1868 Professor Bell, of Canada, visited the spot and found a fine workable seam of coal.

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Mr. Murray has calculated that the area of this solitary seam, even supposing there were no others to be found, is 38 square miles; and allowing a thickness of three feet, there would be 54,720,000 chaldrons of coal. It is not to be supposed that the whole of this is accessible, but there can be no doubt that much of it is within working depth. The proximity of this splendid coalfield to Canada, and the facilities it presents for coaling passing steamers, need not be hinted at. The few statements which I have just made respecting the mineralogy of Newfoundland, and a consideration of the fact that, during the past few years' proofs as to the existence of valuable mineral deposits have multiplied so rapidly, will, I trust, not be considered unreasonable grounds on which to base an affirmation that the Island is destined to become one of the world's great mining regions.

In concluding this subject, I have to add that petroleum was reported in 1866 as existing on Middle Point, Port-au-Port, and that since then a sample of oil has been procured from the spot by Mr. C. F. Bennett. Petroleum has recently been said to have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Bonne Bay.

Petroleum.

Fauna and Flora.

Fauna and
Flora.

Mr. W. E. Cormack, who, in 1822, attended by a single Micmac Indian, crossed the Island from Trinity Bay to St. George's Bay, has written a short narrative of his adventurous journey, and, speaking of the fauna of Newfoundland, states as follows: "I found the brooks and lakes of the basin of the interior inhabited by beavers, and stocked with vast flocks of wild geese and ducks, curlew, snipe, bittern, and loons," but I cannot do better (in adding "ptarmigan,"—which abound in many parts of the island—to the foregoing list) than append an extract from an excellent paper on "Newfoundland as it is," written by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, of St. Johns, and published in "Stewart's Quarterly Magazine," of October, 1869, in which the fauna and flora of the country are touched upon. The extract is based upon the narrative of the journey now referred to.

"It must be remembered that these statements regarding the soil and minerals of Newfoundland refer merely to the comparatively small strips around the shores, which have been explored. But what of the unknown and unexplored interior that must be little short of 400 miles in length and 250 in breadth! All that is known of this great region is to be gathered from the short narrative of W. E. Cormack, Esq., a Scotchman, who, in 1822, attended by a single Micmac Indian, crossed the Island, from Random Sound in Trinity Bay to St. George's Bay. This adventurous journey was performed amid great perils and hardships, and the feat of the daring traveller had never been repeated by a white man. The narrative of his journey is very brief, but is deeply interesting. The difficulties may be judged of from the fact that he spent four months of incessant toil in accom-

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plishing his undertaking; and only a man of iron nerves and unflinching courage could have performed the task. He and his attendant Indian took almost no provisions with them, and supported themselves on the game they were able to bring down with their guns, encamping each night in the Indian fashion. During the first ten days of the journey they struggled on through dense forests of pine, fir, birch, and larch, at intervals crossing marshes of peat covered with grasses, rushes, etc., their course being due west, and a constant ascent from the coast. In some of these marshes the *Kalmia Augustifolia* covers whole acres, presenting a most brilliant appearance: and in the woods, the jay, the *Corvus Canadensis*, the titmouse and woodpecker were heard, and the loud notes of the loon made the lakes musical at night. At length the dense black forest was left behind, and the travellers found themselves on the summit of a great ridge, covered with scattered trees, reindeer moss, and loaded with partridge and whortle berries. Coveys of grouse rose in all directions, and snipe from every marsh. The birds of passage, ducks, and geese were flying to and fro from their breeding places in the interior; tracks of deer, of wolves fearfully large, of bears, foxes, and martins, were seen everywhere. The scene on looking back towards the sea-coast was magnificent. 'In the westward,' says the enthusiastic explorer, 'to our inexpressible delight, the interior broke in sublimity before us. What a contrast did this present to the conjectures entertained of Newfoundland! The hitherto mysterious interior lay unfolded before us, a boundless scene, emerald surface, a vast basin. The eye strides again and again over a succession of northerly and southerly ranges of green plains, marbled with woods and lakes of every form and extent, a picture of all the luxurious scenes of national cultivation, receding into invisibleness. The imagination hovers in the distance, and clings involuntarily to the undulating horizon of vapour, far into the west, until it is lost. A new world seemed to invite us onward, or rather we claimed the dominion, and were impatient to proceed to take possession. Primitiveness, omnipotence, and tranquillity were stamped upon everything so forcibly that the mind is hurled back thousands of years. Our view extended more than forty miles in all directions. No high land bounded the low interior to the west. We now descended into the bosom of the interior. The plains which shone so brilliantly are steppes or savannas, in the form of extensive, gentle undulating beds stretching northward and southward, with running waters and lakes, skirted with woods lying between them. There, yellow-green surfaces are sometimes uninterrupted by either tree, shrub, rocks, or any inequality, for more than ten miles. They are chequered everywhere upon the surface by deep beaten deer paths, and are, in reality, magnificent natural deer parks, adorned by woods and water. The deer herd on them in countless numbers to graze. It is impossible to describe the grandeur and richness of the scenery, which will probably remain long undefaced by the hand of man.' It took the traveller nearly a month to cross this great savanna country, on which but one solitary mountain rises, named after his Indian, Mount Sylvester. Throughout the whole extent innumerable deer paths were observed, the only species of deer being the Caribou, a

variety of the reindeer, but much finer than that which Norway or Lapland can boast. Some were brought down by their guns, weighing six or seven hundred pounds weight, the venison being excellent, and the fat on the haunches two inches in thickness. Many thousands of these noble deer were met on their periodical migration. In the spring, they disperse over the mountains and barren tracks in the west and north-west division of the interior, to bring forth and rear their young amidst the profusion of lichens and mountain herbage; and when the first frosts of October nip the mountain herbage, they turn towards the south and east. And so these countless herds of reindeer have, for thousands of years, traversed the interior, undisturbed by the sight of man. Cormack says, 'Were the agriculturists of the coast to come here, they would see herds of cattle fat on the natural produce of the country, sufficient for the supply of provisions for the fisheries, and the same animal fit, with a little training, to draw sledges at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It is evident, on witnessing their numbers, that all that is required to render the interior, now a waste, at once a well-stocked grazing country, could be done through the means of employing qualified herdsmen, who would make themselves familiar with and accompany these herds from pasture to pasture, as is done in Norway and Lapland with the reindeer there, and in Spain with the sheep.'

Fisheries.

Fisheries.

The cod fishery, which is the staple produce of Newfoundland, is prosecuted from June till October, and affords occupation to the mass of the population who carry on this fishery round the shores of the island, and on the coast of the Labrador, from whence one-third of the annual catch is now, during a prosperous season, taken. The fishery on the banks is almost exclusively confined to the French and Americans. It is remarkable that the cod fishery shows no progress, the catch of fish fifty years ago being almost as great as that of the present time. In 1820 there were exported 901,159 quintals; in 1850, 1,089,182 quintals; in 1866, 716,690 quintals; and in 1871, 957,488 quintals. Thus while the population has more than doubled, there has been almost no increase in their chief means of support with respect to the precariousness of which I may compare the fisheries of 1857 and 1866. In the former year the catch was unusually good, the quantity exported being 1,392,322 quintals, the value being £1,006,129 Newfoundland currency, while in 1866 only 716,690 quintals were exported, the value being £791,788 currency.

It may not be out of place to allude to the manner of doing business between the merchant and the fisherman. Each of the former supplies food, clothing, boats, tackle, etc., to a number of the latter, to support them and their families, on the understanding that the fishermen, or, as they are called in this Colony, "dealers," sell to the merchant all the fish taken at the market price, the value of the goods supplied being of course deducted from the cost of the fish. It will thus be seen that a bad fishery brings loss to the merchant, in proportion to the quantity of goods given by him on credit to the fisherman, whereas a good voyage (as it is called here) brings ample remuneration, as the prices charged for the supplies are exceedingly high,

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owing, I presume, to the risk of loss on the part of the merchant. This mode of business is locally called "the credit system."

With respect to the Cod Fishery for 1871, I find, on referring to the report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1872, the following respecting the past year :—"The catch of fish was beyond the average, " and has been found ample for the supply of the several markets, " but prices were not realized abroad to make shipments generally " remunerative, and the continuance of ice on the coast during a great " part of the spring prevented shipments for a considerable time, so " that a large portion of last year's catch has still to be realized." And in respect to the present year, I observe in the report, "The " shore fishery for the current season, in most localities, will be far " short of an average catch; a great want of success having been " experienced where the fishermen relied on the use of cod seines, " except in a few isolated cases. The accounts from the Labrador are " not such as to enable us to form any estimate of the result of that " voyage, but show a fair beginning in some places, and in the neigh- " bourhood of the straits the catch by last accounts was very good."

Cod oil.
Cod liver oil.

In addition to the common cod oil, of which I find 3755 tons were exported from the Colony in 1871, a quantity of cod liver oil is manufactured here. The best kind of this oil is made without boiling, by applying to the livers a slight degree of heat, and straining through thin flannel or similar texture; when carefully prepared, it is quite pure, nearly inodorous, and of crystalline transparency. Its medicinal virtues are too well known to need description. I append three tabular statements showing the amount of codfish, cod oil, and cod liver oil, exported from Newfoundland during the year 1871 respectively. The tables also show the countries to which these products were exported, the quantity of each article sent to the several places, the total value, and the price.

TABLE D.

TABLE showing AMOUNT of COD FISH exported from NEWFOUNDLAND during the year 1871, Countries to which exported, Value, and Price.

Article.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the colony.				
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.	Total.	Price.
Fish, viz.— Dry Cod.	United Kingdom	Quintals. 58,276	Quintals. 69,117	58,276	\$233,104	\$4.00
	Jersey - -	2,416		2,416	9,664	"
	Canada - -	1,914		1,914	7,656	"
	Nova Scotia - -	40,579		40,579	162,316	"
	B. W. Indies - -	77,978		77,978	272,923	3.50
	Spain - -	149,747		218,864	875,456	4.00
	Portugal - -	191,545		191,545	766,180	"
	Italy - -	65,511		65,111	262,044	"
	Sicily - -	2,800		2,800	11,200	"
	Greece - -	1,790		1,790	7,160	"
	United States - -	8,735		8,735	34,940	"
	F. W. Indies - -	31,372		31,372	125,488	"
	Brazil - -	255,708		255,708	1,150,686	4.50
		888,371	69,117	957,488	\$3,918,817	

TABLE E.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.TABLE showing AMOUNT of COD OIL and COD LIVER OIL exported from NEWFOUND-
LAND during 1871, Countries to which exported, Value, and Price.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Oil, viz.— Cod.	United Kingdom	Tuns. 3,067		Tuns. 3,067	\$398,710	\$130·00
	Jersey - -	26		26	3,380	
	Canada - -	133		133	17,290	
	Nova Scotia - -	39		39	5,070	
	B. W. Indies - -	13		13	1,690	
	Hamburg - -	6		6	780	
	Spain - -	16		16	2,080	
	United States -	455		455	59,150	
		3,755		3,755	\$488,150	
Oil, viz.— Cod Liver.	United Kingdom	Tuns. 177		Tuns. 177	\$35,400	
	Canada - -	20		20	4,000	
	Nova Scotia - -	11		11	2,200	
	United States -	92		92	18,400	
	Hamburg - -	1		1	200	
		301		301	\$60,200	

The Seal Fishery.

Seal fishery.

This fishery ranks next in importance to that of the cod, commences about the 1st March in each year, and terminates in May. Of late the seal fishery has greatly declined. Twenty years ago about 400 vessels were annually engaged in it; now not more than half that number. Within the last few years steamers (screws) have been employed with great success, and there can be little doubt that in this fishery steamers will ere long be almost exclusively employed. I find that about fifteen or sixteen steamers were despatched to the fishery in 1871, and I think nineteen or twenty during the past spring, so that it is evident their number increases annually. These steamers are very strongly built of wood sheathed with iron at the bows, in order to contend with masses of floating field ice through which they (the steamers) must frequently force a passage in order to reach the seals, which are generally found in the centre, and not on the edges of packs of ice. Thus the steamers have a considerable advantage over sailing vessels; the latter being obliged to grope through chance passages in the ice-fields, or remain at the edges until a strong wind disperses the pack. Another advantage in respect to steamers, consists in being able to come close to the spot where the men despatch the seals, whereas, in reference to vessels, the seals are frequently killed at some miles from the ship, thereby entailing great labour on the already hard worked sealers, who are obliged to drag the carcasses along the ice to their respective ships.

One-third of the value of the seals taken is divided among the crew of the steamers, and one half the value of the seals in respect to sailing vessels. The amount advanced to each man is deducted

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from each share. The merchants, as in the case of the cod fishery, supply each sealer with food, clothing, &c., &c., in anticipation of being paid by a successful voyage.

Some idea of the value of this fishery may be gathered from the fact that last spring the steamship 'Commodore,' owned by Mr. John Munn, of Harbour Grace, brought in seals to the number of 32,000, valued at about 24,000*l.* sterling, one-third of which, viz. 8,000*l.*, was divided among the sealers, say 200, giving to each man 40*l.* (realized in six weeks).

About 10,000 men are annually engaged in this fishery. This number includes almost every available able-bodied man in the Island. A calculation to this effect can be easily arrived at by deducting from the male population, 75,000 old men, sick and infirm, and boys, as well as those engaged in professional pursuits and those serving under Government.

In addition to seal oil a large quantity of seal skins are annually exported, the number in 1871 being nearly 500,000.

Four kinds of
seals.

There are four kinds of seals, viz.—the *harp* seal, the most valuable of all; the *hooded* seal, which has a hood that it can draw over its head; the *square flipper*, and the *bay* seal.

Seal fishery,
1871.

With respect to the seal fishery of 1871, I find in the report of the Chamber of Commerce for that year the following observations, viz:—

"The seal fishery of the present year was one of the most successful on record—an issue which was doubtless due to the prevalence of winds during the month of March which kept the ice well off the coast, enabling the ships to find their way with less than the ordinary amount of obstruction. There can be no doubt that the almost universal success this year of the steamers engaged in this fishery will lead to a material increase in their number during the ensuing season."

Employment
of steamers
gradually in-
creasing in
seal fishery.

Touching the increase of steamers, the opinion of the commercial body has proved correct, four or five steamers having been added to the sealing fleet during the past spring.

I annex tabular statements showing outfit of seal fishery from certain ports of Newfoundland in 1871,* number of vessels returned, and number of seals taken on the 9th May 1871, the quantity of seal oil exported, to what countries, and its value, in 1871, and the number of seal skins exported during the same year.

TABLE F.

OUTFIT of the SEAL FISHERY from certain PORTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1871.

Ports.	Vessels.	Steamers.	Number of men.
St. John's - - -	26	8	2,022
Harbour Grace - - -	63	3	3,977
Brigus - - -	23	2	1,180
Carbonear - - -	14	—	560
Bay Roberts - - -	9	1	679
Trinity - - -	9	1	376
Hants Harbour - - -	2	—	56
Total - - -	146	15	8,850

* The fleet generally sails from the different ports on the 1st March (annually).

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TABLE G.

NUMBER of VESSELS which had arrived at certain PORTS of NEWFOUNDLAND up to date, with TOTAL NUMBER of SEALS TAKEN. Extracted from 'Royal Gazette' of the 9th May, 1871.

Ports at which vessels arrived.	Number of vessels, including steamers.	Number of seals taken.
St. Johns - - -	71	284,392
Harbour Grace - -	45	172,109
Carbonear - - -	1	4,100
Bay Roberts - -	4	21,050
Total - -	121	481,651

TABLE H.

TABLE showing AMOUNT of SEAL OIL exported from NEWFOUNDLAND during 1871, Countries to which exported, Value, and Price.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Oil, Seal	United Kingdom	Tons. 5,574	Tons.	Tons. 5,574	\$780,360	\$140.00
	Canada - - -	261		261	36,540	
	Nova Scotia - -	10		10	1,400	
	B. West Indies -	9		9	1,260	
	Hamburg - -	580		580	81,200	
	United States -	322	187	509	71,260	
		6,756	187	6,943	\$972,020	

TABLE I.

TABLE showing QUANTITY of SEAL SKINS exported from NEWFOUNDLAND in 1871, Countries to which exported, Value, and Price.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Seal Skins	United Kingdom	Number. 451,048		Number. 451,048	\$451,048	\$1.00
	Canada - - -	1,505		1,505	1,505	
	Nova Scotia -	709		709	709	
	United States -	33,000		33,000	33,000	
		486,262		486,262	\$486,262	

The Caplin Fishery.

Caplin fishery

In the month of June each year the shores of Newfoundland are visited by enormous shoals of caplin for the purpose of spawning. The masses of them in the various bays and harbours are so great

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that two men with a small landing net will fill a boat in a couple of hours. So little account is made of this delicious little fish that it is largely employed in manuring the fields and gardens.

Naturalists name the caplin the *Salmo Arcticus*. The flavour of it when fresh is delicious, and its size about that of the sardine. There is little doubt that, if properly cured, the caplin might compete with either sardines or anchovies, which are so profitable to the fishermen of the Mediterranean. If merely pickled and dried it would be worth more than a dollar a barrel; but no attention is paid to this little fish, the supply of which seems inexhaustible.

Herring
fishery.*Herring Fishery.*

Herring are found in large quantities, and of the finest quality, on many parts of the coast, while the Labrador herring enjoy a wide-spread reputation. The chief seats of this fishery are St. George's Bay, Fortune Bay, Bay of Islands, and Bonne Bay. In Bay of Islands during the winter holes are cut in the ice, and the herrings taken in nets; this fishery lasts from December until April. By the tabular statement which I annex, I observe that 50,341 barrels of herring were exported in 1871, valued at \$151,023.

TABLE J.

TABLE showing AMOUNT of HERRING exported from NEWFOUNDLAND during the year 1871, Countries to which exported, Value, and Price.

Article.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Fish, viz. Herring.	United Kingdom	Barrels. 8,146		8,146	\$24,438	\$3.00
	Jersey - - -	569		569	1,707	
	Canada - - -	8,450		8,450	10,350	
	Nova Scotia - -	8,857		8,857	26,571	
	New Brunswick -	400		400	1,200	
	P. E. Island - -	734		734	2,202	
	B. West Indies -	7,948		7,948	23,844	
	United States -	14,973	4,690	19,663	58,989	
	F. West Indies -	271		271	813	
	Brazil - - -	303		303	909	
		45,651	4,690	50,341	\$151,023	

Salmon
fishery.*Salmon Fishery.*

The salmon fishery of the Island is abundant, and the fish are of excellent quality. In Gander Bay, White Bay, Bay of Exploits, and Bonavista, this fishery is large and constantly increasing. The method of taking the fish is generally in nets. So plentiful is the supply of fresh salmon during the season in St. Johns, that it is often sold at four or five cents per pound.

With respect to this fishery, I found on my arrival in the Colony

that a very pernicious habit prevailed, viz. that of "barring" the brooks and rivers when the fish were about to ascend them to spawn, at all parts of the Colony wherever salmon existed. I brought this subject under the notice of my advisers, who directed all the magistrates to exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing this bad practice. This habit has been, I am glad to say, to a great extent checked, but I find on referring to Commander Knowles' Fishery Report for the present year, that the barring of rivers still prevails on that part of the coast over which the Government of Newfoundland have no magisterial jurisdiction. Captain Knowles, in referring to this point, writes as follows, viz. :—

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Bad habit of
barring rivers,
&c. &c., to
catch salmon.

"*The Salmon Fishery.*—I cannot conclude my report without again referring to the state of the salmon fishery on this coast, both in the rivers and in the bays and creeks of the Island, which, through the cupidity, selfishness, and I may add ignorance, on the part of the fishermen, is not slowly but very surely becoming exterminated. In the bays, fleets of nets are frequently laid down, sometimes twenty and forty, and even fifty at a time, and every inlet stopped; and if the fish should by any chance be able to escape the first barriers, the rivers are so obstructed by weirs, traps, dams, and nets, the latter frequently stretched right across and at close intervals, that it is a wonder that this fishery has not long since come to an end. Some of the river obstructions are generally removed before the anticipated arrival of a man-of-war, only to be replaced when she leaves the neighbourhood, and I would strongly recommend that some active measures should at once be taken by the Government to stop this deplorable state of affairs, before the salmon fishery of Newfoundland becomes a thing of the past."

Respecting the salmon fishery in reference to sport, I may here state that excellent fresh-water salmon abound in many of the rivers, and that the innumerable streams and lakes teem with trout, which are frequently of a large size,—about five or six pounds,—offer to anglers an inexhaustible field of sport.

Sport.
Salmon and
trout.

I annex tabular statements as to the quantity of salmon exported from the Colony during 1871.

TABLE K.

TABLE showing AMOUNT of SALMON exported from NEWFOUNDLAND, 1871, Countries to which exported, Value, and Price.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.				Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.				Total.	Price.
		British saved.		French saved.	Total.		
		Trs.	Brls.		Trs.	Brls.	
Fish, viz, Salmon.	United Kingdom	625	48		625	48	\$10,576
	Canada - -	79	116		79	116	2,656
	Nova Scotia - -	66	106		66	106	2,328
	B. W. Indies - -	4	322		4	322	8,928
	United States -	1,089	502		1,089	502	23,448
	F. W. Indies - -		46			46	552
	Brazil - - -		11			11	132
		1,863	1,151		1,863	1,151	\$43,620

* In reference principally to the "French Shore."

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TABLE L.

TABLE showing VALUE of PRESERVED SALMON exported from NEWFOUNDLAND in 1871, and Countries to which exported.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Salmon, Preserved.	United Kingdom	Value. \$920		\$920	\$920	Declared.
	Nova Scotia -	300		300	300	
	B. W. Indies -	350		350	350	
		\$1,570		\$1,570	\$1,570	

Mackerel fishery.

Mackerel and other Fisheries.

The mackerel fishery, which was once somewhat extensive, has been for some years extremely poor. I find, however, that within the past two years a gradual increase has taken place in the catch of this fish, and that last year mackerel were taken more to the south than the previous year. This leads one to hope that the shoals of mackerel which used in former years to resort to these shores, may again revisit it. I observe about 1,300 barrels of mackerel were exported from the Colony during the past year.

Other fisheries.

With reference to other fisheries, I find that halibut, turbot, and lobsters are taken on the coast.

Tongues, sounds, and cod roes.

I annex tabular statements as to the quantity of these fish exported during 1871, together with the amount of certain products of the cod, viz. tongues and sounds, and cod roes. In one of the tabular statements the quantity of caplin, viz. 91 barrels, to which fishery I have already referred, will be found.

TABLE M.

Respecting CERTAIN FISHERIES of NEWFOUNDLAND, 1871.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Turbot - -	Jersey - - -	Quintals. 6		Quintals. 6	\$24	\$4.00
	Canada - - -	40		40	160	
		46		46	184	
Caplin - -	United Kingdom	Barrels. 91		Barrels. 91	\$91	\$1.00
		91		91	91	
		91		91	91	
Lobsters. Preserved.	United Kingdom	\$200		\$200	\$200	Declared.
	Canada - - -	250		250	250	
		450		450	450	

TABLE M.—*continued*.

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Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Tongues and Sounds.	United Kingdom	Kegs. 59		Kegs. 59	\$59	\$1.00
	Jersey - -	33		33	33	"
	Nova Scotia - -	106		106	106	"
	B. W. Indies - -	89		89	89	"
	United States -	102		102	102	"
		389		389	\$389	

TABLE N.

Respecting CERTAIN FISHERIES of NEWFOUNDLAND, 1871.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.		
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.	
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.			
Trout -	B. West Indies -	Barrels. 27		Barrels. 27	\$216	\$8.00	
	Spain - - -	200		200	1,600		
	United States -	386		386	3,088		
		613		613	4,904		
Mackerel-	Canada - - -	Barrels. 51		Barrels. 51	\$408	\$8.00	
	B. West Indies -	243		243	1,944		
	United States - -	916		916	7,328		
	Brazil - - -	28		28	224		
		1,238		1,238	9,904		
Halibut -	Nova Sootia - - -	Qtls. 557		Qtls. 557	\$1,114	\$2.00	
	Canada - - -	140		140	280		
		697		697	\$1,394		

TABLE O.

Respecting Quantity of COD ROES exported from NEWFOUNDLAND, 1871.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantities exported.			Value.	
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.			Total.	Price.
		British saved.	French saved.	Total.		
Cod Roes		Barrels.		Barrels.		
	United Kingdom	22		22	\$176	\$8.00
	Nova Scotia - -	488		488	3,904	
	France - - -	1,004		1,004	8,032	"
	Spain - - -	273		273	2,184	"
		1,787		1,787	\$14,296	

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS of NEWFOUNDLAND, 1871.

	£	s.	d.	
Revenue - - -	164,308	4	5½	sterling.
Expenditure - - -	152,061	5	10	"
Public debt - - -	241,145	16	7½	"
Value of Imports - -	1,258,172	5	10	"
Value of Exports - -	1,310,892	5	10	"

Tonnage of Vessels {	Entered	-	-	163,999 tons.
	Cleared	-	-	148,898 "

I annex certain tabular statements respecting several statistics of the Colony for the year 1871. I believe that these Tables will afford, in a condensed form, valuable information respecting the trade of this Island, and I trust that their perusal will not prove uninteresting. They have been taken from the Customs returns of the Colony, and will, I anticipate, appear sufficiently explicative as to render unnecessary further observations or comment on my part. I may, however, observe that all the Tables, except Table T., refer to Newfoundland only, the latter (Table T) refers to Newfoundland and Labrador, by which Table the export of fish from the two places in 1871 was 1,328,726 quintals. Table D shows the export of fish from Newfoundland, 1871, to be 888,371 quintals, the difference of course being the amount exported from Labrador in 1871. The map of Newfoundland, which I append, although not correct in its bearings and distances, will be found useful as a reference to the names of places mentioned in these observations.

TABLE P.

TOTAL VALUE of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of NEWFOUNDLAND from and to each Country in the Year 1871.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom - - -	\$2,278,672	\$2,005,012
Jersey - - - - -	63,058	15,209
Canada - - - - -	791,437	105,443
Nova Scotia - - - -	425,685	224,375
New Brunswick - - -	13,131	1,200
Prince Edward Island -	50,663	2,202
British West Indies - -	250,319	311,173
Hamburgh - - - - -	124,223	82,180
France - - - - -	5,896	8,032
Spain - - - - -	44,238	881,320
Portugal - - - - -	53,863	766,180
Italy - - - - -	850	262,044
Sicily - - - - -	5,556	11,200
Greece - - - - -	-	7,160
United States - - -	1,776,413	321,610
Foreign West Indies - -	144,205	127,893
Brazil - - - - -	1,512	1,154,729
St. Peter's - - - - -	9,506	5,321
Total - - - - -	\$6,039,227	\$6,292,233

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

TABLE Q.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS OF VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS at each Port in NEWFOUNDLAND for each COUNTRY, in the year 1871, distinguishing VESSELS with Cargo from those BALLAST, and BRITISH from FOREIGN SHIPS.

Countries for which Cleared.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom -	118	22,797	1,191	—	—	—	118	22,797	1,191	2	229	13	120	23,026	1,204	120	23,026	1,204
British Possessions -	205	35,698	2,092	305	41,446	1,963	510	77,144	4,065	1	464	12	206	36,162	2,104	511	77,608	4,067
Hanseatic Towns -	5	788	42	—	—	—	5	788	42	—	—	—	5	788	42	5	788	42
France -	1	119	7	—	—	—	1	119	7	—	—	—	1	119	7	1	119	7
Holland -	3	407	21	—	—	—	3	407	21	—	—	—	3	407	21	3	407	21
Spain -	44	5,787	306	—	—	—	44	5,787	306	24	2,870	223	68	8,657	529	68	8,657	529
Portugal -	65	8,334	457	1	148	7	66	8,482	464	1	159	11	66	8,493	468	1	148	7
Italy -	26	2,884	149	—	—	—	26	2,884	149	—	—	—	26	2,884	149	26	2,884	149
United States -	26	3,577	198	—	—	—	26	3,577	198	32	4,711	286	58	8,288	484	58	8,288	484
Spanish West Indies	17	2,336	113	—	—	—	17	2,336	113	—	—	—	17	2,336	113	17	2,336	113
French Colonies -	8	511	35	1	119	6	9	630	41	1	112	6	9	623	41	1	119	6
Brazil -	75	14,522	697	—	—	—	75	14,522	697	4	530	42	79	15,402	739	79	15,402	739
	593	98,060	5,308	307	41,713	1,976	900	139,773	7,284	65	9,125	593	658	107,185	5,901	307	41,713	1,976
																965	148,898	7,877

TABLE S.

AN ACCOUNT OF VESSELS CLEARED AT EACH PORT OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FROM ALL COUNTRIES, IN THE YEAR 1871.

Ports at which Entered.	Barrish.				Foreign.				TOTAL.														
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.										
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Total.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Total.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Total.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.								
St. Johns -	384	75,666	3,945	225	3,264	1,464	609	108,296	5,409	33	6,623	3	8	417	82,279	4,332	225	32,640	1,464	642	114,919	5,793	
Brit Cove -	5	912	33	5	912	33	5	912	33	387	—	—	—	—	912	33	—	—	—	—	9	1,031	61
Willington -	9	1,031	61	—	—	—	9	1,031	61	—	—	—	—	—	1,031	61	—	—	—	—	9	1,031	61
Go -	8	743	48	2	289	16	10	1,032	64	—	—	—	—	—	743	48	2	289	16	9	1,032	64	
Greenspond -	3	392	19	1	111	6	4	503	24	—	—	—	—	—	392	19	1	111	6	4	503	24	
Trinity -	4	351	23	2	260	14	6	611	37	—	—	—	—	—	351	23	2	260	14	4	611	37	
Malina -	4	362	21	2	345	23	6	707	44	—	—	—	—	—	362	21	2	345	23	6	707	44	
Arbonar -	4	528	30	5	469	40	9	1,215	70	—	—	—	—	—	528	30	5	469	40	9	1,215	70	
Harbour Grace -	66	9,668	487	32	4,002	195	98	13,670	692	3	306	23	—	—	9,668	487	32	4,002	195	101	13,976	718	
Bay Roberts -	5	750	50	7	1,051	55	5	750	50	—	—	—	—	—	750	50	7	1,051	55	7	1,051	55	
Brigus -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
News -	2	202	13	—	—	—	2	202	13	—	—	—	—	—	202	13	—	—	—	2	202	13	
Repassay -	2	133	12	—	—	—	2	133	12	—	—	—	—	—	133	12	—	—	—	2	133	12	
St. John's -	3	393	21	5	478	27	8	871	48	—	—	—	—	—	393	21	5	478	27	8	871	48	
St. Lawrence -	2	127	9	1	69	6	3	196	14	—	—	—	—	—	127	9	1	69	6	3	196	14	
Grand Bank -	2	84	11	—	—	—	2	84	11	—	—	—	—	—	84	11	—	—	—	2	84	11	
Harbour Britain -	11	1,335	92	2	226	11	13	1,561	103	—	—	—	—	—	1,335	92	2	226	11	13	1,561	103	
English Harbour -	2	193	13	—	—	—	2	193	13	—	—	—	—	—	193	13	—	—	—	2	193	13	
Pushthorough -	5	175	21	—	—	—	5	175	21	—	—	—	—	—	175	21	—	—	—	5	175	21	
Anticosti -	5	867	56	2	295	17	7	1,162	73	—	—	—	—	—	867	56	2	295	17	7	1,162	73	
Harbour -	5	423	30	2	70	8	7	493	38	1	50	7	—	—	423	30	2	70	8	8	543	45	
La Poile -	20	1,754	128	8	763	51	23	2,517	177	—	—	—	—	—	1,754	128	8	763	51	28	2,517	177	
St. Pierre -	16	805	61	1	32	4	17	837	66	—	—	—	—	—	805	61	1	32	4	17	837	66	
Blanche -	26	1,178	116	10	393	41	36	1,571	157	1	68	5	—	—	1,178	116	10	393	41	37	1,639	162	
Channel -	593	98,060	5,308	307	41,713	1,976	900	139,773	7,284	65	9,125	593	—	—	98,060	5,308	307	41,713	1,976	965	148,898	7,977	

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

TABLE T.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS from NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR, and their VALUE,
for year 1871.*

Articles.		£	s.	d.
1,328,726	quintals dried cod at 19s.	-	-	1,262,289 14 0
640	" green cod at 8s.	-	-	256 0 0
547,094	seal skins at 5s. 3d.	-	-	140,917 3 6
8,504	tuns seal oil at 32l.	-	-	272,128 0 0
9	" whale oil at 32l.	-	-	228 0 0
5,238	" cod oil at 36l.	-	-	173,954 0 0
313	" refined cod oil at 4s. per gallon	-	-	16,025 0 0
27	" other oils at 30l.	-	-	810 0 0
79	" blubber at 4l.	-	-	316 0 0
3,977	tierces salmon at 85s.	-	-	16,902 5 0
187,429	barrels herrings at 12s.	-	-	112,457 8 0
454	" trout at 25s.	-	-	567 10 0
1,874	" mackerel at 27s. 6d.	-	-	1,880 5 0
1,939	" cod roes at 15s.	-	-	1,454 5 0
20	" turbot at 20s.	-	-	20 0 0
199	pks. sounds and tongues at 5s.	-	-	47 15 0
450	cwt. halibut at 10s.	-	-	225 0 0
52	" haddock at 8s.	-	-	20 16 0
1,925	tons copper ore at 9l.	-	-	17,316 0 0
225	" lead ore at 35l.	-	-	7,875 0 0
9	" nickel ore at 80l.	-	-	720 0 0
Sundries estimated at		-	-	12,000 0 0
		£2,038,651	13	6
		Or \$8,154,206	70	

* The other Tables refer to Newfoundland only; this Table refers to Newfoundland and Labrador.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

It may appear somewhat inconsistent on my part, in the foregoing observations on Newfoundland, not to have referred at more length to the fisheries—the great staple industries of the Island—while other subjects of apparently small import are more than succinctly commented upon. My object in so doing is to invite attention to such peculiarities of the Colony as are not generally known, and to avoid entering upon particulars, so well understood and so frequently and ably reported on, as the fisheries.

The description which I have endeavoured to give of the topographical and geographical features of Newfoundland, the former so intimately associated with the geology and mineralogy of the country, and the latter so characteristic of a great fishing station, will, I hope, not prove uninteresting.

If the views which I entertain respecting the agricultural capabilities of the Island be considered fallacious and based upon insufficient data, I must plead that I glean my opinions upon this point from the reports of those who have actually visited the interior. I am not now disposed to weary the reader with further argument on this topic. I may, however, allude to the established fact of the existence of cultivable land in the vicinity of St. George's Bay, capable of undergoing the most extensive farming operations, and of supporting, in a great measure, more than the whole of our population, as well as of many spots of an equally rich and deep soil, and

then leave the inference as to the agricultural capabilities of Newfoundland to the peruser of these remarks. At all events, it cannot be denied that husbandry would form an invaluable addition as a channel of industry to the frequently precarious cod fishery, and assist materially to support the fisherman when his principal resource fails.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

[S. J.]

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LEFROY, C.B., to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD, Government House, Bermuda, May 13, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

2. The revenue raised by direct taxation, or the proceeds of the Supply Acts, exhibits an increase of 1,552*l.* beyond that of 1870. The total revenue, deducting in each year what was raised on debentures for the completion of the Causeway, shows an increase on 1870 of 1,486*l.*, or 5·2 per cent., being 29,849*l.* as against 28,363*l.*

3. The total expenditure shows an increase of 398*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, or deducting what in each year was spent on the completion of the Causeway, in the redemption of Causeway debentures, and on steam communication with New York, of 1,017*l.*, or 4·4 per cent., being 23,312*l.*, as against 22,295*l.* The removal of obstructions and navigation at Timblins Narrows cost nearly this sum (999*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*).

4. The most direct test of the prosperity of these Islands is afforded by its exports of agricultural produce, which in 1871 exceeded those of any former year. The increase appears chiefly in tomatoes, the cultivation of which has in some degree diminished the production of other vegetables. The export being the gross production *minus* the home consumption, will be affected by any considerable addition to the numbers of consumers. The garrison in 1869–70 was about 700 men stronger than in 1866 and 1867, representing, with women and children, 800 or 900 mouths, a considerable addition to a population of only 12,000, and probably affecting the exports of vegetables in those years. Next to the United States the Colony of Demerara is the best customer of Bermuda. The export trade in agricultural produce with the Dominion of Canada by way of Halifax is very small, excepting in the article of arrowroot, and is probably susceptible of development, Bermuda being capable of supplying the Nova Scotia markets with vegetables at least two months earlier than they can be raised on the spot. Annexed are the total exports of the produce named, for six years :—

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	Arrowroot.	Onions.	Potatoes.	Tomatos.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1866 - - - - -	14·35	—	6095·1	124·6
1867 - - - - -	23·65	654·90	7615·3	70·0
1868 - - - - -	24·66	1355·65	7563·0	206·4
1869 - - - - -	18·15	1657·85	7020·5	65·8
1870 - - - - -	21·45	2378·10	7897·8	233·6
1871 - - - - -	13·81	2158·30	7233·5	672·5

In 1866 there were 43,405 packages of onions exported, but as their size was variable, the quantity cannot be stated. Onions are now packed in boxes of 50 lbs. The crop this year has furnished employment for a second steamer to New York every fortnight.

5. The revenue derived from ardent spirits, wine, and malt liquor, continues to constitute half the income of the Colony as raised by taxation, and it is such as to indicate a very large consumption per head. The male population above 10 years age, including the soldiers, naval establishment, and occasional men-of-war, may be taken at 6,700. The annual importation of spirits, little or none of which is exported again, has been as follows:—

	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Whiskey.	Total.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
1866 - - - - -	7,116	5,727	35,854	—	—
1867 - - - - -	5,107	5,430	30,924	858	—
1868 - - - - -	5,420	7,013	25,907	545	—
1869 - - - - -	4,950	4,795	40,812	516	—
1870 - - - - -	8,866	9,741	31,027	495	—
1871 - - - - -	8,894	5,857	64,473	1,752	—
Average - - - - -	6,725	6,425	38,166	833	52,149

6. Except so far as the stock held in bond or otherwise on the 1st of January, 1872, may have differed from the stock held in January, 1866, the above total of 52,149 gallons of spirits represents correctly the annual consumption of the population, army and navy, and as the Receiver-General estimates the consumption of rum alone at about 40,000 gallons per annum, the total is no doubt very nearly correct. Divided among the total population, estimated at 16,200, it amounts to 3·21 gallons a head, but divided only among the males over 10 years of age, it amounts to no less than 7·77 gallons a head, a result which unfortunately places Bermuda high in the scale of spirit-drinking communities. The rum imported into Bermuda not being taxed on its strength, is of the strongest quality, and is largely increased in volume by dilution before it reaches the consumer.

7. It would be wrong, however, to infer from this, a particular prevalence of intemperate habits among the civil population. No such thing is established by the criminal returns, or meets the eye of ordinary observation. The census of 2nd April, 1871, showed the presence on that date of 2,000 officers and men, viz. 1,872 belonging to the army, and not less than 128* belonging to the naval establish-

* The census return does not distinguish between adults and children. The males were 316.

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ment, whose consumption of ardent spirits is above the average. It resulted from a careful inquiry made by order of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, that the consumption of spirits in the canteens alone, where it is discouraged, amounts to about 4·5 gallons a man per annum, and the records of civil and military police show that this consumption is by no means confined to those establishments. The presence of several of H.M. men-of-war during part of the year, adds also largely to the consumption. During the year 1871 the sailors casually present were as nearly as can be ascertained equivalent to a constant addition of 970 men to the civil population and troops. In this year there was a visit from the flying squadron, but it may be taken at about 870 in ordinary years, so that finally we obtain a divisor for the total consumption thus :—

White males above 10, by census-	-	-	1,612
Coloured	-	-	2,359
Troops, by medical returns	-	-	1,733
Seamen and marines, average strength	-	-	870
Dockyard establishments, estimated	-	-	128
			<u>6,702</u>

8. The imports of malt liquor and wine are small compared with those of spirits, especially if considered in relation to alcoholic strength, which may be taken roughly as—rum 80; brandy, 52; whisky, 50; gin, 49; wine, various, 14; malt liquor, 6·5. Every effort is now made in the military canteens to reduce the price of malt liquors, and to favour their consumption by the troops in preference to ardent spirits, which may help to account for the larger increase of importations in 1871. The average consumption per man was shown by the inquiry I have already referred to, to be at the rate of 62· gallons (61·88) per man per annum.

	Malt Liquors.			Wine in Gallons.
	Hogsheads of 48 Gallons.	In dozens of Bottles at 2 Gallons = 1 dozen.	Total in Gallons.	
1866 - - - - -	1,081	7,907	68,783	5,467
1867- - - - -	1,335	5,695	76,805	8,548
1868 - - - - -	2,338	7,408	129,378	7,187
1869 - - - - -	2,235	8,193	125,901	8,085
1870 - - - - -	2,532	6,966	138,000	9,015
1871- - - - -	4,215	13,527	233,589	7,999

53,833 gallons of malt liquor imported in 1871, or about one-fourth of the whole, was from the Dominion of Canada, being more than double the imports of any former year.

9. I have already, in Despatch No. 56, of 14th September, 1871, discussed the results of the census taken 2nd April, 1871, and in Despatch No. 69, of 25th November, 1871, discussed the present excess of the female population of these Islands, namely, whites as 2,607 to 2,118, or 123 to 100 males; coloured as 4,112 to 3,284, or 125 to 100 males; or if we have regard to persons between the ages

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of 20 and 50 alone, it was by the census of 1871, whites as 1,042 to 860, or as 121 to 100 males; coloured as 1,777 to 1,288, or as 137 to 100 males, and I have shown that the disproportion is lessening: from 1826 to 1843 there was an excess of white females of 50 per cent. This subject therefore does not call for further remark.

10. I shall shortly have the honour to forward the Report on the sanitary state of Bermuda, called for by your Lordship's Despatch, No. 78, of 16th December, 1871, which I will only anticipate by saying that it results that infant mortality is less in Bermuda than in Great Britain; a larger proportion of persons also attain advanced ages; but on the other hand the mortality among coloured persons of both sexes, and among the white males between the ages of 15 and 60 is greater than the average mortality for the same periods of life in England, while female life between 30 and 60 is apparently better in Bermuda than in England. The mean civil mortality in Bermuda appears to be at the rate of 22·3 per 1000 persons per annum, which compares favourably with England, and on the whole I feel sanguine of being able to show that neither the climate nor the sanitary conditions of Bermuda are unfavourable to European life.

11. Some progress has been made towards carrying out the intentions of the Devonshire College Act of 1870, by the sale of the college ground for the purposes of a lunatic asylum, and arrangements for the purchase of another part for the purposes of a public Horticultural Garden are advanced; but I regret to say that the sum likely to be realized by the sale of the whole will go but a little way towards the endowment of the two new Grammar Schools contemplated by the Act.

12. The rejection by the Legislature of the Bill for the erection of a new gaol leaves this Colony where it has been for many years, in the position of having no gaol where reformatory discipline or the education of prisoners can be carried out, and still subjects some prisoners to conditions of confinement in associated cells, which are demoralizing and injurious to health. My best exertions will not be wanting to bring about a better state of things, but I see little probability of success until the prior task, which the Legislature has at last undertaken, the erection of a new lunatic asylum, is completed.

13. There are in Bermuda about 30 insane persons, who may be thus classified:—

			Males.		Females.
Whites of the better class	-	-	2	-	4
" " lower class	-	-	4	-	2
Coloured	-	-	8	-	10

There are also at least 3 natives of Bermuda in lunatic asylums in Nova Scotia or the United States, the whole making a very large proportion of insane persons to the population. Close intermarriage of the whites, and intemperance in both races, are the prevailing causes. The present provision consists of six cells for female pauper patients, four cells for male pauper patients, three cells for refractory or violent male patients. Two other criminal lunatics are confined in gaol. The inadequacy, as well as the wretched character of this provision, has been so often commented upon by my predecessor, and impressed on the Legislature by successive Secretaries of State, that

BERMUDA.
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it is needless for me to call attention to it. Ideas move slowly in a small and isolated community. Within these fifty years the insane have been treated more like wild beasts than like rational objects of sympathy and medical treatment, in some parts of Great Britain; such was the case here within a much shorter space of time, and when the Bermudian Legislature in 1846 deemed it expedient "to provide some hospital or suitable place of reception upon a small and moderate scale for the accommodation and treatment of insane paupers," it really took a great and humane step in advance; all we have to regret is that it has apparently not seen earlier the necessity of taking a further step. However in the last session an Act was passed, No. 17, appropriating a sum of 3,500*l.* for the erection of a new lunatic hospital for 8 patients whose friends can pay for their maintenance, and for 24 pauper lunatics whose maintenance is partly paid for by their respective parishes, and partly borne by the public. The site was determined by the House of Assembly, and concurred in by the other branches of the Legislature. It has been actually purchased, although the formal deeds of transfer are not at this time executed, and nothing but the impossibility of erecting such an asylum or hospital as is contemplated, for the sum appropriated, prevents the work being proceeded with. I entertain a confident hope that when this is pointed out, the appropriation will be increased.

14. I have already reported the completion of the Causeway connecting the Island of St. George's with the mainland, at a cost of 30,350*l.* The public advantage of this Causeway, which was opened with all due formality on the 19th September, has fully realized all the expectations of its promoters. Several mishaps occurred with the swing bridge which spans the navigable channel in the first few weeks of its working, and occasioned considerable anxiety, but they seem to have been got over, and for some months the bridge has worked smoothly in all weathers.

15. A very considerable improvement in the ships' channel conducting to the harbour of Hamilton has been completed this year, by widening and deepening the part called Timblins Narrows. This work has been in hand for 10 years, and has cost altogether 4,000*l.*, but it might have been done for much less, but for the difficulty or impossibility of organizing measures here for carrying out a work of this character to the best advantage.

16. Savings banks, contemplated by Act 18 of the last session, did not come into operation within the year. Their success, however, has quite answered my expectations.

17. The other Acts of the session of 1871 call for no special remark. No. 21, "To facilitate the establishment of telegraphic cable communication between places beyond the sea, by way of these Islands," remains inoperative, and a great deficiency still exists in their connection with the other possessions of the Crown, whether for commercial or military purposes.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. H. LEFROY.

[W. R.]

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

No. 7.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Registrar-General's Office, Sydney,
August 1, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you the Statistical Register for the year 1871, containing the usual series of Tables showing the progress of the Colony during that year.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

Since my last Report a census of the Colony has been taken, from which it is seen that the population on the 2nd April, 1871, numbered 503,981 souls, viz. 275,551 males, and 228,430 females; the former being 47,121 in excess of the latter. The increase in the total population between the interval when the census was taken in 1861 is 153,121, or 43·64 per cent. In the year 1861 the percentage of males over females was 30·, while the last census reduced it to 20·62. The total estimated population on 31st December last amounted to 519,182, being an increase for the last three quarters of the year of 15,201, or 3·01 per cent.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

By referring to page 3 will be found a decennial return of the number of marriages celebrated by the various denominations; also a return of the number of births and deaths registered during each quarter of the year 1871, and a decennial Table of the births and deaths registered in the Colony. The total number of marriages registered in 1871 was 3,953, of births 20,143, and of deaths 6,407.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants from the United Kingdom was 1,112, of which 357 were at the public expense. The nationality of these was as follows:—England and Wales, 259; Scotland, 10; Ireland, 75; and other countries, 13. The amount expended by the Government was 3,941*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* The total number of persons who arrived in the Colony during the year, from all parts, was 19,820.

Lunatic and Invalid Institutions.

The first return of these institutions pertains to the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville. It will be seen that on the 31st December, 1870, there were 500 patients in the establishment,—the admissions during the year 1871 numbering 277; * the total number under

* Including 55 patients readmitted.

treatment being 777; from which number 93 were discharged recovered, 13 discharged relieved, 151 removed not improved, and 35 died, making a total of 292, and leaving 485 inmates on 31st December, 1871. The total cost of this establishment was 13,590*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The Free Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta numbered 719 patients on 31st December, 1870. The admissions for the year were 184, the total under treatment being 903—those discharged, recovered, 24; removed, not improved, 96; died, 55; leaving 728 on 31st December last. The sum of 14,252*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* was expended on this and the Convict Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, which had 57 inmates at the end of the year 1870. There were no admissions, but 5 of their number died, and 7 were removed.

The remaining returns of Asylums are those of the Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles, and Institution for Idiots at Newcastle, the Lunatic Receiving House at Darlinghurst, and the Bay View Asylum, Cook's River Road (Private Establishment). The total number of patients in these Institutions on 31st December last was 156, and the expenditure from the Treasury was 3,042*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Charitable Institutions.

Under this heading hospitals will be found to be 42* in number and are spread over various portions of the Colony. The two principal institutions are the Sydney Infirmary and St. Vincent's Hospital.

In the former of these, the year commenced with 205 patients, admissions numbered 1,840, there were 1,581 discharged, 232 died, and 232 were left at the close of the year. Out-door relief was afforded to 5,972 persons. The total receipts amounted to 12,792*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, of which the Government provided 10,265*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and voluntary contributions furnished 2,527*l.* 6*s.* The year's disbursements were 10,730*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

St. Vincent's Hospital received 289 patients during the year, discharged 264, and lost 21 by death. There were 21 patients in this establishment on the 31st December, 1870, and 25 on the same date of 1871. The number who received out-door relief was 500. The receipts were voluntary contributions, which amounted to 756*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The expenditure was 706*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The admissions into the remaining hospitals of the Colony numbered 2,063, and out-door relief was afforded to 635 persons. The support rendered to these hospitals from voluntary contributions amounted to 11,563*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, supplemented by 7,099*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* from the Government. The total expenditure was 16,924*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

The three Government Benevolent Asylums, viz. those situate in Hyde Park (Sydney), Parramatta, and Liverpool, had 1,009 inmates on 31st December, 1870; the admissions during the year were 1,397, the number discharged was 1,120, and 211 deaths occurred, leaving 1,075 on 31st December last. The total cost of maintenance was 11,960*l.* 9*s.*, which was borne by the public purse. The other asylums, three in number, had 175 inmates on 31st December last, besides relieving a large number of persons during the year.† The

* 4 are closed.

† 6,620 cases, and 67 persons.

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receipts were 6,160*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*,—viz. 4,268*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* from Government, and 1,892*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* from voluntary contributions. The disbursements amounted to 7,626*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The next return treats of orphan and industrial schools, of which there were 11. Of this number, viz. the Protestant Orphan School, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Nautical School Ship 'Vernon,' and Industrial Schools for Girls, are Government Institutions, the disbursements for the year being 13,033*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

The Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick numbered 809 inmates on 31st December last. The total receipts for the year were 11,954*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, the Government aiding to the extent of 9,203*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and voluntary contributions amounting to 2,751*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The disbursements were 11,533*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

The total receipts of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution were 3,402*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; obtained from voluntary contributions to the amount of 952*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and 2,450*l.* from Government; of this latter sum 2,000*l.* was in aid of the building fund.

The Sydney Female School of Industry shows that the receipts were 954*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, supplied by the public.

The Ragged Schools are also supported by voluntary contributions, which amounted to 641*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Under the head of Miscellaneous are the Home Institution, House of the Good Shepherd, Sydney Sailors' Home, Sydney Female Refuge, and City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, all of which are supported by voluntary aid; the receipts amounting to 3,636*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and disbursements to 4,507*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The total amount received during the year by the several Charitable Institutions, inclusive of Lunatic Asylums, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
By the Government - - -	89,165	14	8
From voluntary contributions - -	25,675	9	10
	£114,841	4	6

The total disbursements amounted to 110,536*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Rates of Wages.

The average rate of wages for the year was as follows:—

Without Board and Lodging			With Board and Lodging.		
		per diem.			per annum.
Carpenters - - -	-	8 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>	-	-	£50 to 70
Smiths - - -	-	"	-	-	"
Wheelwrights - -	-	"	-	-	"
Bricklayers - - -	-	8 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i>	-	-	60 to 80
Masons - - -	-	8 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>	-	-	"
Farm labourers - -	-	—	-	-	26 to 30
Shepherds - - -	-	—	-	-	26 to 35
Females—					
Cooks (plain) - -	-	—	-	-	£30
Housemaids - - -	-	—	-	-	20 to 26
Laundresses - - -	-	—	-	-	26 to 30
Nursemaids - - -	-	—	-	-	13 to 25
General house servants, dairy women, &c.					20 to 26

PART II.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

The first Table* which we find under this heading is a return showing the number of ministers of religion, registered under the Acts 19 Victoria, Nos. 30 and 34, to be 501; churches and chapels numbered 924, in which accommodation is provided for 181,914 persons; the average attendance at churches and chapels, inclusive of dwellings used for public worship, was 176,596. There is an increase in the number of registered ministers of 18, and there are 17 additional churches and chapels. The amount received by each denomination as salaries and allowances, and from the Church and School Estates Fund, will also be seen in this return. The total sum was 22,976*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Sunday Schools.

The number of these schools was 933, being an increase of 73 on the year 1870; there were 6,049 teachers, as against 5,674 in the previous year. With regard to the number of children on the register, it appears that the returns are too incomplete to admit of the total being given. The number of scholars in some of the principal denominations is as follows:—Church of England, 22,874; Roman Catholic, 15,089; Presbyterian, 5,727; Wesleyan Methodist, 12,613; Baptist, 770; Primitive Methodist, 1,720. The average attendance of scholars had decreased from 52,327 in 1870, to 51,447 in 1871.

Day Schools.

There were 561 private schools in the Colony, in which 826 persons were engaged in tuition. The number of scholars was 5,919 males, and 7,781 females.

The Orphan Schools afforded instruction to 567 children, being a slight decrease on the previous year. The total number in Industrial Schools was 202, being also a decrease on the year 1870. The children under instruction at the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick has increased from 764 in 1870 to 791 in 1871.

The Council of Education had 878 schools, which is an increase of 32 on the preceding year. The scholars had increased from 59,814 to 62,295, and the teachers from 1,200 to 1,225. The total amount paid from the Public Treasury towards the support of these schools was 110,732*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; and the sum of 46,777*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* was received from voluntary contributions, fees, and other sources. The grand total expended was 157,509*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The following figures will show the number of schools, with teachers and scholars:—

* The Tables are not printed.

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	No. of Schools,	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
Public schools - -	378	609	31,348
Provisional schools - -	181	150	5,185
Half-time schools - -	96	40	1,544
	<u>655</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>38,077</u>
Denominational schools—			
Church of England -	104	204	11,517
Roman Catholic -	86	162	9,447
Presbyterian - -	18	33	1,772
Wesleyan - -	14	24	1,326
Hebrew - - -	1	3	156
	<u>223</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>24,218</u>

In the University of Sydney were 45 students, the total expenditure being 6,548*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, of which 5,000*l.*, was provided by the Government.

St. Paul's College had 5 students, and St. John's 9; the former receiving 500*l.* from the public purse, and the latter 780*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the amount obtained from fees and other sources being 477*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 300*l.* respectively.

Crime.

There were 1,504 confinees in the various gaols of the Colony at last Michaelmas, being a decrease of 26 on the previous year. The total number of commitments for trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts was 345, being an increase of 93 on the year 1870. From these committals 239 trials resulted, of which 165 convictions were obtained, and 74 were acquittals.

The commitments in Quarter Sessions cases numbered 739, as against 785 in the previous year. The number of trials was 637, the convictions were 463, and there were 174 acquittals. The whole number of commitments for the year was 1,084; of trials, 876; of acquittals, 248. The ratio which the commitments bore to the estimated population at the middle of the year is 2·129 per 1,000.

The return of "Summary Jurisdiction" shows that 18,025 persons were taken into custody, 12,987 were convicted, 1,119 were committed for trial, and 3,919 were discharged.

From the following figures will be seen the number of convictions and committals, &c. :—

	Convictions.		Committals.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
For offences against the person	3,483	1,124	250	42	4,899
" " property -	1,123	270	750	75	2,218
Drunkenness - - -	5,238	1,749	2	—	6,989
	<u>9,844</u>	<u>3,143</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>14,106</u>
	<u>12,987</u>		<u>1,119</u>		

The number of convictions for drunkenness is 1,590 in excess of the previous year.

PART III.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.*NEW SOUTH
WALES.

The next returns in this work relate to the imports and exports for the year. I shall first call attention to the imports, the total value of which amounted to 9,609,508*l.*, being a large increase on the year 1870, as the following figures will prove:—

	1870.	1871.
	£	£
From United Kingdom - -	3,200,706	3,252,617
„ British Colonies - -	3,724,292	5,528,104
„ Foreign States - -	832,283	828,787
Total - - -	<u>£7,757,281</u>	<u>£9,609,508</u>

There was an increase, therefore in the imports from the United Kingdom to the amount of 51,911*l.*, from British Colonies of 1,803,812*l.*, and a decrease from foreign states of 3,496*l.*

The general total of the increase was 1,852,227*l.*

The Australian Colonies and New Zealand imports were valued at 5,009,354*l.*, distributed as follows:—

	Seaward.	Overland.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria - -	1,206,604	491,632	1,698,236
South Australia	589,727	135,098	724,825
Queensland - -	1,596,231	1,559	1,597,790
Tasmania - -	107,002	—	107,002
New Zealand - -	881,501	—	881,501
	<u>£4,381,065</u>	<u>£628,289</u>	<u>£5,009,354</u>

The imports from these Colonies for the past year exceeded in value those of 1870 by 1,858,524*l.*

The increase from each Colony was—

	£
From Victoria - - -	544,541
„ South Australia - - -	358,345
„ Queensland - - -	356,913
„ Tasmania - - -	16,175
„ New Zealand - - -	582,550
	<u>£1,858,554</u>

The exports for the year were valued at 11,242,032, being a large increase on the previous year, as will be seen on comparison:—

	1870.	1871.
	£	£
To United Kingdom - -	2,492,640	4,378,281
„ British Colonies - -	5,194,508	6,508,802
„ Foreign States - -	302,890	357,949
	<u>£7,990,038</u>	<u>£11,245,032</u>

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The increase in the value of exports to the United Kingdom was 1,885,641*l.*, to British Colonies 1,314,294*l.*, and to Foreign States 55,059*l.*

The value of exports to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand was as follows :—

	Seaward.	Overland.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria - -	1,549,845	3,027,714	4,577,559
South Australia - -	65,914	424,732	490,646
Queensland - -	692,590	7,820	700,410
Tasmania - -	23,049	—	23,049
New Zealand - -	285,463	—	285,463
Western Australia -	528	—	528
	<u>£2,617,389</u>	<u>£3,460,266</u>	<u>£6,077,655</u>

As compared with the previous year, the increase or decrease in value to these Colonies was—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
To Victoria - - - - -	1,994,007	—
„ South Australia - - - - -	140,399	—
„ Queensland - - - - -	60,649	—
„ Tasmania - - - - -	—	3,506
„ New Zealand - - - - -	88,438	—
„ Western Australia - - - - -	528	—
	<u>£2,284,021</u>	<u>£3,506</u>

The imports seaward were in excess to the value of 1,196,453*l.*

Exports overland were in excess to the value of 2,831,977*l.*

The grand total excess of exports over imports was 1,635,524*l.*

Imports were at the rate of 18*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.*, and exports 22*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.* per head of the population.

Shipping.

The total number of vessels which entered the various ports of the Colony was 1,891, of a burden of 706,019 tons. Of these, there came from—

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain - - - - -	67	69,008
British Possessions - - - - -	1,589	545,446
Foreign States - - - - -	235	91,565
	<u>1,891</u>	<u>706,019</u>

The nationality of the vessels was—

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain - - - - -	210	151,716
British Possessions - - - - -	1,571	483,340
Foreign States - - - - -	110	70,963
	<u>1,891</u>	<u>706,019</u>

The number of vessels which entered each port of the Colony was as follows :—

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	No.	Tons.
Sydney - - - - -	1,046	409,063
Newcastle - - - - -	745	277,959
Grafton - - - - -	18	2,271
Eden - - - - -	27	12,330
Richmond - - - - -	33	3,802
Tweed River - - - - -	22	594
	<u>1,891</u>	<u>706,019</u>

Outward-bound vessels numbered 2,123, the burden of which amounted to 794,460 tons, and their destinations were—

	No.	Tons.
To Great Britain - - - - -	53	56,661
„ British Possessions - - - - -	1,668	568,254
„ Foreign States - - - - -	402	169,545
	<u>2,123</u>	<u>794,460</u>

The nationality of the vessels cleared from the ports of the Colony was—

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain - - - - -	234	167,597
British Possessions - - - - -	1,779	564,098
Foreign States - - - - -	110	62,765
	<u>2,123</u>	<u>794,460</u>

The Ports from which these vessels cleared were as follows :—

	No.	Tons.
Sydney - - - - -	971	394,289
Newcastle - - - - -	1,040	376,378
Grafton - - - - -	28	3,397
Eden - - - - -	35	16,354
Richmond River - - - - -	28	3,472
Tweed River - - - - -	21	570
	<u>2,123</u>	<u>794,460</u>

There were 20 new vessels built during the year, of an aggregate measurement of 1,798 tons.

PART IV.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

In the old settled districts of the Colony the number of mills used for grinding and dressing grain was 137, the same as the previous year. Of these, 117 were worked by steam, 6 by water, 7 by wind, and 7 by horse-power. In the pastoral districts there were 53, as against 50 in the previous year. In 43 steam-power was used, 8 were driven by wind, and 2 by horse-power.

Manufactories, Works, &c.

The progress in the number of these has been very marked. In the year 1862, where 859 only are to be found recorded, the returns show that in 1871 there were 6,827 in the Colony.

The manufacture of woollen cloths and tweeds has been conducted in 7 establishments, which have turned out 267,196 yards, being an increase of 79,726, yards.

Return No. 92 shows that the manufacture of soap and candles was carried on at 31 establishments, being 3 in excess of the number in the year 1870. The quantity of soap produced was 80,652 cwt., and of candles 13,568 cwt.; the increase in the former article on the previous year was 15,740 cwt., and in the latter, 2,439 cwt.

There were 33 manufactories of tobacco, being an increase of 5 on the preceeding year. The quantity manufactured was 6,366½ cwt., which falls short of the amount recorded in the same return of the year 1870.

Mills for the crushing of sugar-cane had increased from 27 in the previous year to 57 in the year 1871. The greatest number are situate on the Macleay, Manning, and Richmond Rivers, and at Port Macquarie. The total quantity of sugar manufactured in the Colony was 35,836 cwt., a very large increase on the previous year—22,262 cwt.

The quantity of molasses produced was 113,151 cwt. The sugar refineries turned out 155,394 cwt.

Boiling-down establishments number 44, in which 306,799 sheep, and 133 horned cattle, were slaughtered, from which 73,737 cwt. of tallow was produced.

PART V.

PRODUCTION.

Return No. 102 exhibits the quantity of gold received at the Mint from the gold-fields of the Colony, and the comparative quality and value of such gold as assayed.

The total quantity received was 296,928 ounces, of the value of 1,143,781£, which, as compared with the year 1870, gives an increase of 380,126£. The figures which follow show the quantity and value of gold received from each of the gold districts:—

Quantity.				Value.			
oz.				£	s.	d.	
Western	-	-	209,393·92	811,026	8	2	
Southern	-	-	73,262·43	278,045	11	3	
Northern	-	-	14,271·66	54,709	16	6	
<hr/>				<hr/>			
296,928·01				£1,143,781	15	11	

Of the total quantity supplied, the Western District contributed about 70 per cent., the Southern 25 per cent., and the Northern 5 per cent.

Comparing the quantity from each district with the year 1870, the following is the result:—

	1870.	1871.	Increase.	NEW SOUTH WALES.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Western - -	128,634·61	209,393·92	80,759·31	
Southern - -	55,757·92	73,262·43	17,504·51	
Northern - -	14,271·79	14,271·66	—	

The average price of gold from each of the districts was—Western, 3*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; Southern, 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; Northern, 3*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

On referring to the next return, it will be seen that the value of gold received into the Mint exceeded that of any year since 1864.

Miners' Licences.

A large increase is found in the issue of miners' licences, the number being 21,452, as against 14,329 in the year 1870, making an addition of 7,123.

Coal.

There were 23 coal mines in operation during the year, from which 898,784 tons were obtained, of the value of 316,340*l.* As compared with the year 1870, there was a decrease of 3 in the number of mines, but an increase in production of 30,220 tons, and a decrease in value of 495*l.* The quantity of coal exported was 565,429 tons. Our largest customers were Victoria, with 193,370 tons; next, New Zealand, 91,419 tons; then South Australia, 77,028 tons; United States, 53,741 tons; Hong Kong, 43,446 tons.

Copper.

Under the head of Copper Mines, it will be seen that 667 tons were raised, which were valued at 47,275*l.* During the year this industry has doubled itself.

Kerosene.

Here also is a marked increase on the return for 1870; the quantity of shale produced being 14,700 tons, as against 8,580 tons. The value increased from 27,570*l.* to 34,050*l.*

Agriculture.

The number of freeholders of land exceeding 1 acre (*excluding those engaged in pastoral pursuits*) was 19,236, and of leaseholders, 9,938. In the former class there was a decrease of 516, and in the latter of 1,848.

The acreage in possession of freeholders was 4,986,388, of which 278,247 acres were in cultivation, 2,635,899 acres were enclosed but uncultivated, and 2,072,241 acres were unenclosed. Under each of these divisions there was a decrease on the previous year. Leaseholders occupied 2,868,679 acres, the cultivated portion of which was 139,604 acres, being a decrease of 12,231 acres. The extent of land enclosed but not in cultivation was 1,285,605 acres, which was an increase of 94,229 acres on the previous year; and the area of unenclosed land was 1,443,469 acres, the decrease being over half a million of acres.

The total extent of land under cultivation was 417,851 acres, being a decrease of 16,161 acres on the year 1870.

The following comparative table shows the increase or decrease in

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the acreage of the various crops under cultivation, as well as the produce, for the years ending 31st March, 1871 and 1872.

Crops.	1871.		1872.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.
Wheat	147,987	999,595 bush.	154,030	2,229,642 bush.	6,033	1,230,047 bush.	—	—
Maize	107,178	2,340,654 "	119,956	4,015,973 "	12,778	1,675,319 "	—	—
Barley	4,650	47,701 "	3,461	55,284 "	—	7,583 "	1,189	—
Oats	10,683	119,365 "	13,795	280,887 "	3,112	161,522 "	—	—
Cotton	2½	11 lbs.	—	—	—	—	2½	11 lbs.
Rye	1,295	11,691 bush.	1,342	17,339 bush.	47	5,648 bush.	—	—
Millet	359	4,747 "	254	4,346 "	—	—	105	401 bush.
Potatoes	13,927	34,118 tons.	14,770	44,758 tons.	843	10,640 tons.	—	—
Tobacco	225	700 cwt.	567	4,475 cwt.	342	3,775 cwt.	—	—
Arrowroot	84	22,897 lbs.	26	26,454 lbs.	—	3,557 lbs.	58	—
Sorghum and Imphee	182	100 tons.	32	173 tons.	—	73 tons.	150	—
Sugar-(productive	1,475	13,567 cwt.	1,994	*24,824 cwt.	519	11,257 cwt.	—	—
cane (unproductive	2,607	—	2,399	—	—	—	208	—
Hay	65,403	69,601 tons.	51,805	77,459 tons.	—	7,858 tons.	13,598	—
Vines {for wine-making	2,371	342,074 gals.	2,466	413,321 gals.	95	70,647 gals.	—	—
for fruit for	533	1,046 tons.	601	508 tons.	68	—	—	538 tons.
table use - }	1,599	—	1,084	—	—	—	515	—
(unproductive -	17,168	—	14,520	—	—	—	2,648	—
Gardens and orchards	49,991	—	31,903	—	—	—	12,088	—
Green fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other	5,240	—	2,789	—	—	—	2,451	—

* Exclusive of the produce of 718 acres of sugar-cane grown in the Grafton district, which could not be ascertained.

On investigating these figures, it is very satisfactory to note the great increase in nearly every kind of agricultural produce. The yield of wheat was 1,230,047 bushels in excess of the previous season; maize, 1,675,319 bushels; oats, 161,522 bushels; potatoes, 10,640 tons; hay, 7,858 tons. It must be remembered, however, that this

large increase in production follows on a period most disastrous to the farmer, by reason of floods and rust. The average yield per acre of wheat was between 14 and 15 bushels; of maize, over 33 bushels; of barley, nearly 16 bushels; and of oats, 20 bushels. Potatoes yield slightly over 3 tons to the acre.

The importation of wheat and flour (seaward) amounted in value to 541,648*l.* which is in excess of the year 1870 by 154,422*l.* The localities from which these breadstuffs were obtained is as follows:—

	£
Great Britain - - - - -	150
Victoria - - - - -	40,197
South Australia - - - - -	462,809
Queensland - - - - -	2,252
Tasmania - - - - -	10,819
New Zealand - - - - -	16,955
United States - - - - -	8,545
New Caledonia - - - - -	300
South Sea Islands - - - - -	61
Hong Kong - - - - -	60
Total - - - - -	<u>£541,648</u>

It will be seen by these figures that South Australia alone supplied this Colony with wheat and flour to a value approaching half a million sterling.

The following Table* shows the importations of wheat and flour, with estimated value and quantity, and rate per head of the population, for the last five years.

Maize formed a large item in the value of exports of grain, being 100,412*l.*, of which Victoria was a customer to the extent of 87,519*l.* The increase on the previous year in the total export of this article was 36,413.

Liens on Growing Crops.

The numbers of these securities have advanced from 213 in 1870, to 266 in 1871. The amount secured was 13,170*l.*, which makes an increase of 3,125*l.*

Vineyards.

The area of land devoted to the cultivation of the vine has decreased from 4,504 acres in 1871, to 4,152 acres in 1872, of which 3,067 acres were productive. The quantity of wine obtained was 413,321 gallons, which gives an excess of 70,647 gallons on the last season. Of brandy, 1,765 gallons were produced, and 508 tons of grapes were used for table purposes.

Live Stock.

The returns show that there is a total decrease on the year ended 31st March, 1872, of every description of live stock.

In the old settled districts, the number of horses was less by 13,227. Horned cattle were in excess of the previous year by 50,914. Sheep were less in number by 241,236, and pigs by 18,357. *In the pastoral districts*, horses were fewer by 20,270, horned cattle by 231,122, and pigs by 11,516. The only increase in these districts is in sheep, which shows an increase of 211,348.

* See Table on next page.

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Year.	Imports.				Colonial Produce.				Value of Imports and Produce per head of Population.		Exports.			
	Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Estimated Value.	Value of Imports per head of Population.	Wheat.	Average price per bushel in Sydney.	Estimated Value.	Value of Colonial Produce per head of Population.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Estimated Value.	Value of Exports per head of Population.
1867	447,620	755,973	16,455	402,279 0	17 11	1,433,807	*5 0	358,452 0	16 0	1 13 11	78,480	112	23,580	1 0
1868	466,765	609,011	20,242	546,979 1	3 5	1,787,085	6 6	580,802 1	4 10	2 8 3	12,974	117	6,981	0 3
1869	485,356	782,657	18,470	469,272 0	19 4	3,209,959	6 0	960,287 1	19 6	2 18 10	74,894	6,960	114,799	4 8
1870	502,861	571,278	21,250	411,490 0	16 4	999,595	+5 3	262,393 0	10 5	1 6 9	73,206	6,092	97,644	3 10
1871	519,182	1,013,474	20,796	578,242 1	2 3	2,229,642	5 10	650,311 1	5 0	2 7 3	60,596	4,911	86,685	3 4
Average	752,478	19,442	481,652 0	19 10	1,930,217	5 8	562,449 1	3 2	2 3 0	60,030	3,638	65,938	2 7	

* Ranged from 5s. to 6s. 3d.; calculations made on 5s.

† Ranged from 5s. to 6s. 6d.; calculations made on 5s. 3d.

The number of each description of live stock for the years ended 31st March 1871 and 1872, was as follows:—

Year ended 31 March, 1871.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1871 - - - - -	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066
1872 - - - - -	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193
Decrease - - -	33,497	180,208	29,888	29,873

Mortgages on Live Stock.

The amount of capital invested on live stock was 703,333*l.*, being 137,250*l.* less than the previous year. The number of mortgages was 314. The security consisted of 1,509,672 sheep, 126,750

horned cattle, and 5,239 horses. There were 70 discharges of mortgages during the year, representing 333,536*l*. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Liens of Wool.

The sum of 451,926*l*. was advanced on preferable lines of wool, which numbered 328, which comprised 4,113,108 sheep. As compared with 1871, there was an increase of 11 in the number of lines, of 701,639 in the number of sheep, and of 80,695*l*. in the amount advanced.

PART VI.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

The total amount of coin and bullion held by the Mint and banks of the Colony on 31st December, 1871, was 2,522,387*l*. As compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of over a million sterling, and is not exceeded by any year in the decennial period.

Paper Currency in Circulation.

The amount of notes of the several banks in circulation on 31st December, 1871, was 753,785*l*., as against 742,490*l*., being an increase of 11,295*l*.

Return No. 124 is a general abstract of the average assets and liabilities, and of the capital and profits of the banks of the Colony.

Savings' Bank.

The total number of depositors in the New South Wales Savings' Bank on 31st December, 1871, was 23,427, and the deposits amounted to 931,688*l*. In the Government Savings' Bank * there were 1,039 accounts opened, which represent money to the amount of 15,782*l*. The accounts closed were 87, the amount withdrawn being 1,555*l*., leaving a balance at credit of depositors on 31st December, 1871, of 14,227*l*.

Branch Royal Mint.

The value of gold received into the Mint was 2,887,601*l*. 16*s*. 5*d*., being an increase of 1,668,871*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. on the previous year. The following comparative table will show from whence these supplies were obtained :—

	1870.			1871.			Increase.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales -	552,743	16	8	935,040	17	11	382,297	1	3
Victoria - - -	131,055	16	9	599,667	6	4	468,611	9	7
New Zealand - -	218,754	16	3	857,201	1	5	638,446	5	2
Queensland - - -	301,719	14	2	469,614	19	7	167,895	5	5
Tasmania - - -	—			4,239	1	11	4,239	1	11
New Caledonia - -	—			1,316	17	11	1,316	17	11
Coin - - -	14,456	0	11	20,521	11	4	6,065	10	5
	1,218,730	4	9	2,887,601	16	5	1,668,871	11	8

The value of coin issued was 2,814,000*l*., and of bullion, 56,418*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*., in all 2,870,418*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*., which is in excess of the previous year by 1,627,120*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. The revenue derived from

* Opened 1st September.

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this establishment amounted to 18,887*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase of 7,328*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* on the year 1870.

Railways.

The total length of railways was 344 miles, which carried 1,067,686 passengers, at a charge of 125,881*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The goods traffic amounted to 741,984 tons, which yielded a revenue of 225,826*l.* 11*s.* which, with a sum of 3,613*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* from rents and miscellaneous receipts, brings up the total receipts to 355,821*l.* 17*s.* The expenditure for working expenses was 197,065*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a net balance to earnings of 158,256*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* As compared with the year 1870, the increase in the passenger traffic was 10,319 persons, and in the amount taken as fares, of 16,030*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* In the carriage of goods there was a decrease of 24,539 tons, but the receipts were in excess by 36,638*l.*

On the Southern Line the net earnings were 53,480*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, showing an increase of 18,924*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* on the year 1870.

The Western Line also presents an addition to its revenue of 28,263*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The Richmond Line shows an excess of expenditure over receipts of 1,234*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

On the Northern Line the net receipts amounted to 40,444*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, which was an increase of 9,360*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* on the previous year. Return No. 129 shows the receipts and expenditure of the lines of railway for the last ten years.

Electric Telegraphs.

The number of stations for the transmission of messages was 89, and the wire traversed a distance of 5,579 miles.

The number of telegrams increased from 173,812 in 1870, to 218,530 in 1871. The advance in the receipts for telegrams was 626*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; the amount received in 1870 being 32,037*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* against 32,664*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* in 1871. The total construction of the various lines has cost 199,245*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which is an average of 35*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per mile.

Post Offices, Letters, &c.

The total number of post offices in the Colony at the close of the year 1871 was 570, as against 562 in 1870.

The revenue for the year was 84,890*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; the previous year being 84,440*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

The expenditure shows a decrease of 1,352*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

The total expenditure was 85,398*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, which is in excess of income by 508*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

The number of inland letters transmitted was 5,803,700. Foreign letters numbered 1,127,100, and town letters 578,700—in all, a total of 7,509,500, being an increase of 426,000 on the year 1870.

Inland newspapers were 2,831,700 in number, and those forwarded to foreign parts 1,160,400—together 3,992,100. The increase in the number of newspapers transmitted was 177,400.

Public Accounts.

The general account current of the revenue and receipts of the Colony in the year 1871 are not included in this volume, as they will be presented to Parliament with a special report from the Auditor-General, in terms of section 38 of the Audit Act of 1870.

Military and Naval.

The total amount expended by the Colony in the year 1871 on account of its defences, and for naval and military services, was 65,913*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

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PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works of the Colony, during the year 1871, was as follows:—

Railways—	£	s.	d.
Lines open for traffic - - -	82,543	4	7
„ not open „ - - -	264,715	17	1
Electric telegraphs - - -	7,791	12	10
Roads and bridges - - -	155,719	15	8
Harbours and rivers - - -	67,425	7	11
Buildings, &c. - - -	82,206	16	0
	<u>£660,402</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>

This sum is in excess of that expended in the year 1870 by 118,110*l.* Furniture for the several departments cost 3,132*l.*

Meteorology.

Return No. 148 is an abstract of meteorological observations, during the years 1871.

The highest temperature recorded was on the 22nd December, which was 103·8, whilst the lowest was on the 12th September, and was 73·6.

The number of days in the year on which rain fell was 141, as against 178 in the previous year. The total rainfall for the year was 52·147 inches, being a decrease of 12·068 inches on the year 1870.

Mortgages.

The number of mortgages on land registered during the year was 1,478, which secured the sum of 697,440*l.* The discharges for the same period numbered 646, and represented the sum of 318,168*l.* There were also 248 conveyances under mortgage, which show a value of 148,340*l.*

Real Property Act.

There were 269 applications to bring land under the provisions of this Act. These embraced an area of 14,519 acres, valued at 197,338*l.*

The number of Crown grants issued was 3,108, comprising an area of 138,973 acres, for which the sum of 162,107*l.* was received by the Government.

The amount advanced on mortgage of real estate was 442,240*l.*

The revenue derived from this Act and paid into the Treasury chest has gradually increased year by year, from the sum of 411*l.* in 1863 to 2,577 in 1871.

The total area of land under the provisions of this Act on the 31st December last, was 1,495,975 acres; the value of which, as declared to on the first bringing of land under its provisions, and the price paid to the Treasury, amounted to 3,751,471*l.*

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Insolvencies.

The number of schedules filed during the year was 544, of which 515 were voluntary and 29 compulsory.

The liabilities shown in these schedules were 325,941*l.*, a sum less than one-half of the liabilities of the year 1870. The assets were stated to be 124,288*l.*, showing a deficiency of 201,652*l.*

Publicans' Licences.

The number of licenses issued to publicans during the year was 2,242, being 55 in excess of the previous year.

Volunteer Corps.

The total number of Volunteers on the last day of December, 1871, was 4,050, as against 3,203 for the year 1870. The principal increase is 179 in the Artillery, and an addition of four corps to the Cadets, which numbered 844, being an increase of 653.

There was also an Engineer Corps established, with a total strength of 59 men.

The total expenditure was 9,288*l.*, which was a slight decrease on the previous year.

The Naval Brigade shows a total strength of 250 men, and an expenditure of 3,916*l.*

The Permanent Military Force consisted of 237 men in the whole, and was maintained at an expense of 5,376*l.*

Political Franchise.

The total number of electors on the rolls of the several electoral districts of the Colony, and the estimated number of electors on the gold-fields who vote on the production of their mining or business licences, was 150,798, being an addition of 15,292 electors on the returns of 1870.

Land Sales.

The area of land alienated in the settled districts of the Colony was 11,544 acres, which realized the sum of 18,060*l.*, or about an average of 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per acre. The number of acres alienated in the pastoral districts was 77,093, the purchase money amounting to 81,898*l.*, or about 1*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per acre.

The general totals under these two divisions were 88,637 acres, and 99,959*l.*, being a decrease on the previous year of 5,636 acres and 12,855*l.* respectively.

There were also 358,682 acres conditionally sold, which were comprised in 4,751 selections. The gross amount realised for deposit, balance of purchase money, and interest, was 145,068*l.*, which is the largest amount yet received in any one year since the year 1862, when the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1, came into operation. To 31st December, 1871, there have been 37,216 selections; the area of land taken up was 2,849,391 acres, which produced a sum amounting to 993,548*l.*

Having now brought under notice those portions of the returns which I deem to be most important, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar-General.

[S. J.]

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No. 8.

No. 8.

REPORT FROM OFFICERS IN NATIVE DISTRICTS.

The Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER to OFFICERS in
NATIVE DISTRICTS.

SIR,

Alexandra, June 3, 1872.

As the General Assembly is about to meet, I have to request that you will, with the least possible delay, be good enough to furnish a general report of the natives in the district in which you are stationed; the state of native feeling generally; their moral and physical condition; their attention or otherwise to agricultural pursuits; the progress of public works undertaken by the natives, and any other information which may be interesting to the country.

(Signed) DONALD M'LEAN.

No. 1.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Mangonui, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Mangonui, June 21, 1872.

I have the honour to report that the natives of this district are quietly and peacefully pursuing their usual avocations; their feeling towards the Government has always been of the most friendly, and indeed dependent, character, for they know perfectly well that their geographical position, as well as their comparative paucity of numbers, would compel them to look outside for support, and they appreciate the fact that the Government can and does afford the most trustworthy support. From my first intercourse with them, September, 1848, I have never had occasion to doubt this.

I can venture to report a more favourable state of morality. Very few cases have been brought before the courts; they seem to live in more friendly intercourse, and with one or two exceptions, which I think are naturally accounted for (about land), no disputes or quarrels have occurred.

I am glad to report upon what may be called enthusiasm which has seized the people relative to schools; that at Pukepoto continues to afford general satisfaction, the children improve wonderfully. Mr. Masters, I was informed by Colonel Russell, was to receive 20*l.* per annum extra from the Government in lieu of Timoti Puhipi's contribution. At Awanui the children are also getting on well. Colonel Russell informed me that authority was to be given me for 10*l.* for

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this school, which I have not received. At Ahipara the schoolhouse will be completed in about six weeks. At Parengarenga the natives have the timber ready (or most of it), and are only waiting to know what the Government will do for them.

The people at Kaitaia and Victoria want to start a school, and are prepared to do as at Ahipara and Parengarenga. I have written on this subject to Colonel Russell. I am not at all sanguine that this enthusiasm will last; I fear the people will fall off in their contributions, and I cannot help regretting that the native contribution has been dispensed with at Pukepoto, as it will form an example for others to resist or refuse to pay after expense has been incurred in the erection of buildings, &c., &c. The people have been much occupied in kauri gum digging, and though this pursuit is no doubt profitable to them, I fear it is fraught with evil to the races of the north, generating, as it must do, from the exposure and want of proper food, all sorts of disease. This call upon their energies is much greater than in former years; there is more competition, consequently they are induced by the high prices generally ruling to work all through the year, and in the winter months great mortality ensues. I have been often, more particularly of late, urged to represent to the Government the advisability of appointing a medical man to attend them; we are unfortunately circumstanced in that respect, there is not a medical man in the district. Mr. Trimmell, it is true, is farming at Pukepoto, but he will not attend to medical practice except he receives a very high fee, and is very inattentive; consequently, he is beyond the reach of the inhabitants. I am satisfied that if the Government could give a salary of say 150*l.* to a medical officer, that he would make a good income by general practice amongst the Europeans. In agriculture there has been a marked improvement, ploughs, carts, and European implements and style of farming are much adopted. A much larger quantity of wheat has been sown this year than for years back; post and rail fencing, laying down grass, &c., which show a vast improvement in their views on this subject. Many of the young men here have taken contracts to draw timber from the bush with their own bullocks, and show an unmistakable desire to share with the Europeans the profits of industrial pursuits.

With regard to public works, all that have been undertaken by the Road Boards of Ahipara and Mangonui, the natives have shared in the profits; taking contracts from the Board to form roads, make culverts, &c., and have performed their work well. Under the Provincial Government, money has been spent on the bush road to Victoria Valley, the contracts being almost entirely taken up by the natives, but the sums spent here have been comparatively very small. Much disappointment is felt throughout the district, by both Europeans and natives, that no work was undertaken, as was generally understood at the end of last Session would be, by the Public Works Board. Mr. Katene, member of the Northern Native Districts, came round with Mr. Marsden Clarke, but no works have been undertaken, to the great loss and disappointment of the people, if I except a bridge at Oruru, the contract for which has been taken by a young half-caste, George Marshall, for 375*l.* The natives have taken a deep interest in the project for improving the district by roads, as it was under-

stood was contemplated by the Government; I have never seen them so earnest before; I trust they will not be disappointed in the ensuing year.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. B. WHITE, Resident Magistrate.

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No. 2.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Hokianga, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR, Hokianga, June 27, 1872.

In reply to your Circular letter of the 3rd instant, desiring me to furnish a general report on the natives in this district, I have the honour to state that during the past few years there has been a decided improvement in the whole of the people residing on the Hokianga River and the West Coast adjoining.

As regards intemperance, which at one time threatened the ruin of the whole native population, and which is still the greatest evil which exists amongst them, it is pleasing to be able to state, from statistical returns, that the quantity of spirituous liquors consumed in this district during the present year is equal to only one-half of the quantity consumed during the same period in 1870, and is less by one-sixth than that consumed during the same period in 1871; and this, too, in the face of a largely increased European population.

There is a rapidly increasing desire amongst the people for the establishment of schools in their midst, for the education of their young men and children in the English language, as they begin to see that without such knowledge they will hold but a poor position in the future of the Colony.

They appear to fairly acknowledge their position as British subjects, having no sympathy with the King movement, and expressing, in no measured terms, their utter abhorrence of the actions of the rebel natives, such as Kereopa and Te Kooti. They obey all summonses and orders of court, take great interest in the election of members of both General and Provincial Assemblies. Tauas and native runangas, once so frequent, are fast becoming things of the past, disputes amongst themselves being brought before the court, and, in all cases, the decisions are accepted as final. Land disputes, which a few years since would have plunged the whole district in war, have been, by the advice of the officers in charge of the district, taken into the Native Lands Court, and have there been settled in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to the various claimants. (I allude more particularly to the disputed cases at Whirinaki and Te Taheke.) It is only a few days since that a large section of the Ihutae, residing at Mungamuka, in the most public manner possible, gave notice that the old Maori law of *tapu* no longer existed in that large district; this, in itself, is an evidence of the great advance these people are making towards civilization.

With regard to the increase or otherwise of the population, I am hardly in a position to speak, having been here only four years, but

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am inclined to believe that it is decreasing in number; and it is in a great measure to be accounted for by the want of proper attention to the children in infancy, and, for the past few years, to the frequency amongst them of low fever during the winter season, induced, to a considerable extent, by the excessive fatigue and exposure endured by them whilst working on the gum fields.

Agriculture is, I am sorry to say, at a very low ebb, the people growing barely sufficient for their own consumption, and, with the exception of a small quantity of wheat grown at Waima and Te Taheke, no breadstuff is grown in the district. The gum fields, again, may be mentioned as the cause of this, as the people always feel that when short of supplies they have the gum digging to fall back upon as a means of livelihood, but it often leads to their having to endure great privation and suffering, and the money which they so earn is not always spent in the necessities and comforts which they require, but, through the inducements held out to them by unprincipled Europeans, a considerable portion is dissipated in spirits, which, while it impoverishes the people, is at the same time laying the foundation of disease and death. On some of the gum fields not far from the district, I am informed, large quantities of spirits are so disposed of; and it would be a boon to the native if this great evil could be remedied.

A large section also of the population earn their entire living by timber squaring and bush work. Their superiority in this kind of labour enables them to make large sums of money, and they, as a rule, present the appearance of a healthy, well-cared-for people.

With reference to public works, roads have been made from Waima to Omanaia, and from thence to Whirinaki, which are of great public utility to both races; and it is further proposed to open up the means of communication by connecting Omanaia with the township of Hokianga, thus effecting easy land communication between that place and Russell.

To speak of the loyalty of these people seems almost superfluous, when we see around us so many of them who fought and bled in our cause during Heke's war. There are, doubtless, a few turbulent spirits, who would, if they could, cause mischief and trouble, and who are a constant source of anxiety to those whose duty it is to maintain law and order amongst them, but, as a whole, these people may be said to be as loyal to the Government of the country, and as desirous to preserve law and order in the district, as the Europeans around them. In fact, I may safely say that this populous locality, the most distant from the seat of Government, will be acknowledged to be as peaceful and orderly a native district as any in the Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SPENCER VON STURMER, R.M.

No. 3.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Waimate, to the ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY, Native Office.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Waimate, Bay of Islands, June 29, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report I have been called upon to make as to the general state of this district, and to request you will be good enough to present the same to the Honourable the Native Minister.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. M. WILLIAMS, R. M.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Waimate, Bay of Islands, June 25, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your Circular of the 3rd instant, requesting me to furnish the Government with a general report of the natives of this district, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

In reference to the state of native feeling generally, I have much pleasure in testifying to that continued loyalty and friendly feeling which, for many years has characterized the Ngapuhi people; and, in speaking of Ngapuhi, I include those of the Rarawa residing on the northern banks of the Hokianga River, and on the West Coast as far as Whangape, the northern boundary of the district under my charge.

There exists in the minds of many among this people a desire for improvement, a feeling in favour of law and order—the full establishment of which, however, must necessarily be a work of time. It cannot be expected that the natives should at once abandon the customs of their forefathers and unanimously adopt those of another race. One party may advocate the change, whilst another party may oppose what they consider an innovation upon their rights and privileges; thus it is, that although an advance has been made, much yet remains to be accomplished and many difficulties to be overcome. There are turbulent spirits amongst them, who, adhering to the ancient law of the land, will at times take the existing law into their own hands, opposing, as much as possible, every effort made for their improvement, and taxing, in no small degree, the patience of those who have official dealings with them; but I believe the majority desire to see this state of things abolished and civilization firmly established. The naturally warlike disposition of the Maori character does sometimes manifest itself in a declaration of open warfare, but great care is observed, even under these circumstances, not to involve either the Government or the settlers in their quarrels. Two instances of this kind have occurred in the district during the present year, both originating in land disputes, and both happily quelled without loss of life, the contending parties agreeing to carry their claims into the Native Land Court, there to be adjudicated upon and settled. Reports of these cases have already been forwarded to

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the Government. On the whole, I venture to report that the general condition of the district is one of progress—slow, but substantial.

I can testify to an improvement in the moral condition of the natives, not perhaps, to the extent which may have been anticipated, but yet in advance of their former condition. More respect and decorum is manifested in their general demeanour, more attention paid to the common usages of civilized life; a greater regard shown for the decisions given in the courts of justice. Wooden cottages in place of *raupo* are increasing in number in their villages; their lands are inclosed in a more substantial manner, and greater care is bestowed upon their stock. This is attributable partly to the example shown by the industrious settlers, and partly to the beneficial effect of the Native Land Court, in settling their endless disputes of ownership, individualizing property, and securing to them their lands under direct title from the Crown.

The greatest evil prevalent amongst them, and a cause of much regret with their European friends, is the extent to which many of them give way to habits of intoxication. This, however, is not to be considered universal. In some of their villages the introduction of spirits has been entirely prohibited, and cases may be quoted of notorious drunkards having become reformed characters; others also are endeavouring to break off their habits of intemperance, and if the temptation could be kept from them there would be hopes of still further reformation. But these hopes are frustrated, and the energies of their friends paralyzed by the efforts which at the present time are being made to inundate the district with spirits. Large quantities of Auckland distilled spirits are being carted into the interior, and not only sold wholesale by the Europeans, but distributed over the gum diggings, and there retailed by Maori vendors employed for the purpose. The result is obvious. These spirits being brought to their very doors and sold at a much cheaper rate than the foreign article, the temptation becomes too great for resistance; the Maori falls an easy victim, and the European drives a lucrative trade. But the extent of this evil has yet to manifest itself; with a scarcity of provisions consequent upon the general indifference, and in some instances total failure of their crops, and the winter before them, these natives in selling their gum for spirits are parting with that which would procure them the food and clothing they so much require. Many I fear will in consequence be driven to extremities, and sickness and death will be the result.

I am able to assert that not only the Resident Magistrates in this district, but also those among the unpaid Justices who are active in the discharge of the duties appertaining to their office, have done their utmost to hinder the illicit trade complained of, but owing to the insuperable reluctance to lay informations or to give evidence unless compelled, they have been able to effect little more than the enforcement of somewhat greater caution in the illegal sale of spirits.

The physical condition of the natives at the present time is better than it was some six or eight months back, when they were suffering from a low gastric fever then prevalent amongst them, and from the effects of which several deaths occurred, principally among children. Influenza has been general, but not severe. One prevailing cause of

sickness is their constant exposure to wet and cold on the gum diggings, the miserable shelter they provide, and the low diet to which they subject themselves, added to which in some instances is the effect of intemperance upon constitutions ill prepared by exposure and privation to resist the attacks of any epidemic which may visit the district.

Their agricultural pursuits are confined principally to the cultivation of the potato, kumara, corn, and uwhi, on which they bestow the greatest attention, all other employments being relinquished until their crops are in the ground. The same attention is given to harvesting these crops. The Maori has in a great measure to depend upon his own exertions for the amount of provisions he may be enabled to secure; hence the care and attention always bestowed upon these cultivations. The growth of wheat until lately had been altogether abandoned, but is now occupying their attention. A fair sprinkling of grain was produced last year, and a much greater proportion of land is being sown at the present time.

The progress of public works undertaken by the natives is reported, by those who have the supervision of these works, as being satisfactory; many are at the present time employed upon the roads, some under contract, others as day labourers, and are executing the work in a satisfactory manner. Many are engaged in the timber trade in Hokianga and Whangaroa, at which employment they have the opportunity of making excellent wages. Numbers are scattered over the gum diggings, of the extent of which some idea may be formed by the enormous quantity of gum imported into Auckland from the northern ports.

The question of education has lately been discussed by the natives of this district, and taken up by some with an earnestness which promises success, but many do not as yet discern its full importance; they recognise the need of some tuition for their children, but not the duty of contributing towards the funds necessary for providing that tuition, being too much led away with the idea that all should be done for them. This feeling, however, it may be hoped, will in time give way to the example shown by others amongst them, who have already largely contributed towards the erection of places of worship, and who are equally ready to assist in the establishment of schools for their children.

The opposition formerly offered on the part of the natives to the occupation of their lands by the settlers is fast giving way to a disposition to sell and lease. Good arable land has already been leased, and large blocks are being offered for sale. This indicates an increasing confidence in the minds of the natives towards their European neighbours, and an evident desire to see the country occupied.

Much interest is manifested by them as to the probable result of reported overtures made to the Government by the Waikato natives, and a hope generally expressed that successful negotiations may be established and a lasting peace secured to the Colony.

In conclusion, I would remark that whatever may be the faults and failings of this people, their loyalty towards the Government and friendship for the settlers will, I think, be acknowledged as an

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indisputable fact; and I venture to affirm that for the last seven and twenty years no portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this Colony has caused the Government less trouble and anxiety than the two powerful tribes of Ngapuhi and the Rarawa.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. M. WILLIAMS, R.M.

No. 4.

E. W. PUCKEY, Thames, to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR, Native Office, Thames, July 9, 1872.

In reply to your Circular of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to report that during the last three years the feeling of the natives towards the Government has been steadily improving; the firm and conciliating policy which has been carried out through the whole Colony has born good fruit, and this district has not been behind other districts in this respect. Those who three years ago were rabid Hauhaus, jealous of the name of Queen or Government, appear now to be only waiting a fit and proper opportunity of gracefully relinquishing their adherence to the King party. A retrospective glance at what took place at your visit to Ohinemuri in December, 1869, as compared with the incidents of your recent visit in company with His Excellency the Governor, will better explain than any words of mine can the great change that has gradually, and perhaps almost imperceptibly to themselves, been coming over their thoughts and feelings; and not at Ohinemuri alone has this been the case. Hauhaus on the east coast of the Thames Peninsula, as well as at Piako, have kept pace with their neighbours and colleagues at Ohinemuri; whilst in other parts of my district, those who have all along been friendly evince the most lively satisfaction, not only that their Hauhaus relatives and neighbours are ready to forsake their fanaticism, but at the prospect of an early settlement of those difficulties which have so long disturbed the peace of this country.

Physical and Moral Condition.—The natives appear to be just so far advanced in civilization as to make them aware that there are certain advantages likely to accrue to them by their becoming members of a community with their pakeha neighbours, yet at the same time they are unwilling to give up their natural rights, and share with their pakeha friends the privileges of society. It is, however, satisfactory to notice their growing appreciation of the advantages of education; they are becoming daily more alive to the great disadvantage it has been to themselves that they so much neglected, in the earlier years of the Colony, to avail themselves of the scanty means placed at their disposal for the education of their children. I trust ere long to establish a school for the education of native children at Ohinemuri.

Agricultural Pursuits.—It was quite encouraging last spring, in visiting several native kaingas here and there in this district, to see the natives on so much greater a scale than usual preparing land for the reception of their crops. Many of them, poor themselves, pur-

chased ploughs and harness, whilst some have spent considerable sums of money in the purchase of cows, and are going in for stock breeding on quite an extensive scale. But there is a vice growing fast upon them—I allude to drunkenness; there is rarely a meeting which takes place in which there is not a very considerable quantity of ardent spirits consumed, whilst I can only instance the case of Te Moananui as a solitary instance of a reformed hard-drinker: this chief, who for several years was a notoriously hard-drinker, has with unusual strength of mind entirely given up that pernicious habit, and is now a teetotaler.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. W. PUCKEY,
Native Agent, Thames.

No. 5.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Raglan, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,

Raglan, June 12, 1872.

I have the honour to forward the report requested in yours of the 3rd instant concerning the feeling of the natives of this district. I am able to say that they are almost universally obedient to our laws; doubtless there are Kingites among them, but when on this side of the line they hold their peace. The boundary line between what is termed "King" and European territory, is well understood and respected by the Kingites themselves; and so long as things remain in their present position, I doubt not they will keep within the south side and try to confine the Europeans to the north of it; but as there has been really no unkindly feeling (here) it may be fairly presumed that, peace being established, the two races will mix again as they did years ago. As regards their religious, moral, and social condition, it is impossible to speak favourably, although there are of course exceptions among them, whose morality and religious feeling are indubitable. In number, they are steadily on the decrease, among other causes from migration. Physically, so far as my observation goes, they are not the fine race they were; I mean that if you wanted to mention a large athletic man you would have to pick from the passing (ageing) generation, and you do not see any large Maori families. The finest men amongst them are half-castes, and when prolific, the women are almost invariably connected with the pakeha. In agricultural pursuits they are retrograde, not growing enough for their own consumption; and I fear that they will have a very hard time of it this winter. The past season has been an exceptional one—a very bad one—and their crops having nearly failed, the natives will have to depend upon their salaries, the pipi bank, casual labour at the flax mills, and their pigs. I may remark, as favourable, the large number of pigs brought to Raglan for sale, although the major part of them came from the King country; also, the great increase of the cultivation and consumption of the Torori, which the Raglan storekeepers say has greatly superseded the European tobacco, among

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themselves and also many of the Europeans. There are no public works undertaken by natives here, but if the Government could give them work it would not only be an immense boon in their present needy state, but it would prevent much pig and cattle stealing, and (I would most respectfully remark) would be the very best means of breaking through the reserve of the Kingites.

When the Raglan and Karakariki road was expected to have been commenced, and Tawhiao objected to the natives working, it became a question whether they would obey him or not; and there seemed little doubt that many of his adherents would have gone to work with our natives, and that the majority by degrees would have joined in.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. HARSANT, R.M.

No. 6.

MAJOR MAIR, Alexandra, to the UNDER-SECRETARY,
Native Department.

SIR, Alexandra, July 2, 1872.

In accordance with Circular dated June 3rd, 1872, conveying instructions, relative to a "General Report on the natives in the "Waikato District," I have the honour to forward the report attached:

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. G. MAIR, Official Correspondent.

The tribes embraced in this report are Waikato, Ngatimaniapoto, and Ngatiraukawa. The first, it must be borne in mind, consists of a number of sections or divisions, most of them in point of numbers worthy of being called a separate tribe. Portions of almost each of these divisions remained loyal while the greater number took up arms against us. Upon the occupation by the troops of the Waikato country in 1863-4, the former portion, now called "Kupapa," remained in their villages at Raglan, Aotea, and other places on the West Coast, and along the banks of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, while the latter, generally known as the "Kingites," took refuge in Ngatimaniapoto and Ngatiraukawa country, which they continue to occupy. It is with this King party, including all Ngatimaniapoto, the largest half of Waikato, and a portion of Ngatiraukawa—as being by far the most important—that this report will have principally to do.

From the close of actual hostilities in 1864, until the year 1870, the attitude of the Kingites was threatening, but since that period they have been gradually assuming a friendly tone, and now manifest a desire to come to terms with the Government. This change of feeling is attributable to more causes than one. Since the war an unsettled feeling has pervaded them, and as I have heard them express it, they have become "weary of uncertainty and wish to build

"themselves permanent houses;" and again, they are beginning to recognize the fact, that year by year, as their supporters fall off, they are becoming isolated from the other tribes. Not long since they could count upon the allegiance of part of Ngtituwharetoa (Taupo) and all Ngatiraukawa (Upper Waikato River). The former have turned road makers, and upon the occasion of the Honourable Native Minister's visit to Waikato last month, the latter taking advantage of the presence of Hauauru, Taonui, Paiaka, and other leading Kingite chiefs, formally announced that they were for the "Government," and claimed the right to deal with their own lands, and with the construction of roads, &c., without reference to Tawhiao. No better proof could be given of the decreasing influence of the King party than is shown in a remark made by Hauauru Poutama, an important Ngatimanipoto chief, who, when Mr. M'Lean said that they must not interfere with other tribes in the matter of roads, &c., replied "we will still try to dissuade them, but if they will not listen we shall leave them alone!"

The present conciliatory policy of the Government, while being the least expensive, has most effectually weakened the King party, and has removed a great deal of the soreness that existed between them and the Europeans. At the same time it must be admitted that there are influences at work to prevent a friendly settlement. Perhaps the most important of these is a feeling of national pride, to which may, in a great measure, be attributed their opposition to the progress of public works. When I was impressing upon Hunia Te Ngakau—one of their cleverest men—the mutual advantages to be derived from these works, he replied "you need not tell me what I know quite well, but we oppose you in this direction because these things benefit you in a much greater degree than they do the Maori, and each mile of road or telegraph that you construct makes you so much stronger than us!" Another important, though recent, reason is the Todd murder; they know that that affair must be settled, and it causes them considerable uneasiness; they look upon it as a blunder, and each chief disclaims responsibility in the matter. That it was a political murder I do not doubt, for it was intended to prevent the probability of a reconciliation between Tawhiao and the Government, but I am inclined to rest the sole direct responsibility of it with a small violent party at Kawhia. It was supposed that Manuwhiri had been concerned in it, and for this reason the Government made a distinction between him and Rewi, who is undoubtedly the more straightforward of the two. At his late meeting with the King people Mr. M'Lean told them that the Government did not intend to let the question of atonement for this murder drop, but would look to Tawhiao as their head to free his people of this offence, as well as the lesser one of harbouring Te Kooti. It has been urged upon Tawhiao by some of his advisers, that if he were to make peace with the Governor he would die soon after, as Hone Heke, Ranghaeata, Wi Tamehana, and Te Ua Haumene did! I do not think that Tawhiao attaches much importance to this warning, but it serves to show how ready the unfriendly party are to use any argument that may serve. I believe, however, that the moderate party is the strongest, and that the ultra party must ere long give way. It is

simply a question of time ; the problem will be solved by themselves, without any pressing on our part. They will no doubt make the best bargain that they can, and in so doing will only follow the example of civilized nations, but I am satisfied that in the end they will be content to receive much less than their first demands. In the meantime, although there has not been any actual peace-making, intercourse with the lately hostile natives is increasing rapidly ; last month, for instance, several hundred bushels of maize, with numbers of pigs and some cattle, were brought from the immediate vicinity of Te Kuiti, and offered for sale in the various European settlements, and there is an increasing desire to cultivate for market. Seed wheat, ploughs, and other agricultural implements are eagerly sought for, and there is some probability of a move down to Te Kopua and its neighbourhood as being more convenient, besides possessing a flour-mill and a large breadth of land famous for producing wheat. Wiremu Kumeti (now called Whitiara) has declared that he will open the harbour of Kawhia to European trade ; some opposition will no doubt be offered by Tapihana and the violent section previously alluded to, which may occasion delay, but the bare fact of Kumeti having stated openly that he will do so, is sufficient to show the change that is taking place. Another noticeable fact is the increasing desire on the part of the King natives for employment by the settlers ; last summer and autumn a very considerable number found work about Rangiaowhia, Kihikihi, and Orakau in harvesting and other field work, and I have been informed gave general satisfaction.

In the physical condition of the natives in this district I do not notice any marked alteration. There was a good deal of sickness last winter, and I imagine that pulmonary diseases are very wide spread, for they are constantly complaining of "Rewharewha," a term applied to all complaints of the throat and chest, but no great mortality has, I believe, occurred among them for some time. Arrangements have been entered into for the erection in Alexandra of a building to be used as a hospital, whenever they chose to bring their sick, and the services of a medical man have been secured : but I am not very sanguine of much good resulting, for as a rule it is only when a case is hopelessly given up by their own "tohunga" that they will place a patient in proper hands.

The moral status of the Waikato tribes, so far as the Kupapa are concerned, is, I think, on a par with the other tribes in the North Island. Among the Kingites, Hauhausism has brought about great laxity, and the absence of anything like law or order has had a very demoralizing effect upon the young men. The thirst for strong drink is growing upon the Waikato natives. Among the Kupapa—Ngatihaua are very dissipated, while the craving for spirits manifested by the Kingites is something very serious ; were they placed in a position to obtain it in quantities, I believe that they would indulge to an alarming extent.

No native schools have been established in the Waikato since the war, but I am of opinion that the time is approaching when the attempt may be made.

It cannot be doubted that Hauhausism is fast dying out. The form

of worship in use among the Kingites, when weeded of the strings of meaningless words retained from the Karakia of Te Ua, does not present anything objectionable. It consists in a great part of supplication to the Deity to guard and preserve Tawhiao.

The natives of this district have not as yet been employed upon any public works. Arrangements were made last summer for the construction of a road from the Waipa to Raglan, but in deference, I believe, to the wish of Manuwhiri, that road-making by natives should not commence pending the long-talked of meeting between the Governor and Tawhiao, the Kupapa, who were to have done the work, advised that it should not be proceeded with at present. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be carried out next summer, for the present road is one of the worst in New Zealand.

Of the Kupapa natives—distinctively—there is little to be said. Their condition has not, I think, changed in any marked degree during the last few years: taken altogether they are not very prosperous. Unlike other tribes, they have no revenue arising from kauri timber, gum, pastoral lands, fisheries, &c., but have to depend solely on what they can grow. Their intercourse with the Kingites has become much more free of late; in fact, with a few exceptions, great cordiality exists between the friendly chiefs and the King party; but I am afraid that some of our Kupapa friends, with the view of increasing their own importance, endeavour to keep up a state of agitation, which is occasionally productive of mischief; while, on the other hand, there are some who are sincere in their desire for a permanent peace, and are ever ready to do all in their power towards carrying out the policy of the Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. G. MAIR.

No. 7.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Maketu, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Maketu, July 15, 1872.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency's Government, that the feeling existing among the native hapu of this district is of an amicable nature; and I am of opinion that a considerable improvement has taken place in that respect since the peace-making between Ngatipikiao and Ngatiwhakaue, which occurred in March, 1871, when the natives assembled to "tangi" over the remains of Rewi Tereanuku. There have been no disputes relative to the title of land since the investigation took place before me between Ngatipikiao and Ngatipukenga relative to the Waipumuka, a report of which I forwarded to the Government in March, 1871, excepting a continuous quarrel between Tapuika and Ngati-moko about Canaan. I was in hopes this had been satisfactorily arranged, but information has just reached me that there is every probability of another outbreak taking place between them.

As I have previously stated, there have been no disturbances

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relative to land excepting with regard to the Canaan block. Still, I am afraid that at some future period these disputes will again arise. I wish therefore to draw the attention of the Government to the advisability of adopting some plan by which the tribal claims, if not the individual ones, might be amicably settled and their titles and boundaries decided on and defined.

As regards the moral and physical condition of the natives, I have to state that it has been generally remarked that since my arrival here petty pilfering has not been so prevalent as before my appointment; but I wish to impress upon the Government the evident benefit that is accruing to the rising generation from the advantages derived from the schools established in this district. The results arising from the Maketu school are too well known to the Government to require to be expatiated on by me; but there is no doubt these results would be very considerably increased if means were adopted whereby the attendance of the children could be more regularly secured.

The parents of the children and the natives generally are very anxious to adopt some measures by which the foregoing could be effected; and I am given to understand that their idea is to give land whereon food could be grown for the children, they residing permanently in some building attached to or in the close neighbourhood of the schoolhouse, as the evident cause of the irregularity in the attendance of the children is their want of accommodation and means of living during the time their parents are absent planting food, &c.

On the occasion of the visit of the Hon. the Defence Minister to Maketu, the subject of apportioning a piece of land for school purposes was brought before him, but no decision was arrived at. Since then I have heard it spoken about on several occasions, but the various blocks mentioned by the natives have been in dispute for years, and if through these means any one of these pieces could be unanimously decided on, it would be a very satisfactory termination to troublesome disputes; but I am afraid there is very little hope of its being eventually carried out.

The school at Matata is, as compared with the Maketu school, of very recent formation; but I notice that the children have made very good progress. The numbers attending there are considerably larger than those who go to the Maketu school. The average daily attendance at the latter school during the last twelve months was 22·72, while at the former it was 42·24. This may be accounted for thus: that at Matata the children of the different hapu all go to the one school, whereas it is only the children of Ngatiwhakaue parents who attend the school at Maketu. Another school for the Ngatipikiao children has been opened at the Taheke, Rotoiti, but it has only now commenced working, so that I am not in a position to make any report on it.

With reference to the children attending the Matata school, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the scarcity of food experienced by them. Te Keepa Te Hurinui, the chief of the Tuhourangi tribe, and I, have been consulting seriously on the subject, and I see no means of obviating the difficulty, excepting the Government interfere in their behalf, or that the children be allowed to disperse to their several kaingas, where they will be able to procure

food more easily than at Matata; but this would materially affect the advantages they have hitherto derived from attending the school. I may remark that Te Keepa is willing to form a piece of road approaching and fronting the township of Richmond in liquidation of any advances so made by the Government.

Relative to the agricultural pursuits of the natives of my district, I will allude more particularly to those resident at Maketu. During the last few years they have discontinued planting in this neighbourhood, excepting a few small patches of kumara, Ngatiwhakaue having planted at Te Puke, up the Kaituna river, and Ngatipikiao at Te Hiapo and other places inland, distant some fifteen or sixteen miles from Maketu. The reason I assign for this is the quantity of pigs and horses they have running at large, and their disinclination to fence. I wish to remark that the last season being so exceedingly dry, their potato crop was a complete failure, so much so, that they are at present in a very distressed state from the want of food, and it is not at all improbable that this scarcity of food may have some influence on the health of the natives, as many of them are suffering from disease, and several have recently died.

With respect to the public works undertaken by the natives, I have much pleasure in reporting that considerable improvements have already been made between Maketu and Rotoiti, and still further alterations are now in progress at the Waiwhakareto and Te Hunua, where they were urgently required. The approaches to the site of the intended bridge at the Taheke have been completed, and other substantial improvements have been made between the Taheke and Rotorua. The contract formerly entered into between Ngatiwhakaue and the Government for constructing a road from Waiteti to Te Hemo has been lately completed under the supervision of Mr. Jordan. Another contract has also been completed by Ngatirangiwewehi and other hapu between Waiteti and the original contract entered into between Ngaterangiwewehi and the Government for the forest section of the road. I have still further pleasure in stating that the contract lately entered into between Tuhourangi and the Government between Te Hemo and the site of the intended bridge on the Waikato, after having been in treaty for some months, is now in rapid course of progress, more so than any other contract entered into by natives during my experience, and I have no hesitation in stating that, weather permitting, in the course of six weeks from this date the said contract will be complete, bridges excepted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. E. HAMLIN, Resident Magistrate.

No. 8.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Opotiki, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER, Wellington.

SIR,

Opotiki, Bay of Plenty, June 24, 1872.

I have the honour to submit the following general report on native matters in the Opotiki district for the last half year.

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During the time I have been here I have visited nearly all the settlements, some of them several times, and have endeavoured to make myself as conversant with the natives as practicable in so short a time.

The health of the natives has been good during the past half year, they have been visited by no epidemic, and the deaths have been few. The most noticeable death is that of Renata Te Purewa, a Chief of Ruatahuna, which occurred at Whakatane last month. Children appear to be plentiful and healthy, and I certainly see no signs, here at least, of the Maori race becoming extinct.

Hauhaism appears to be dying out, and I think the natives are now recovering from the licence and immoral habits engendered by it, and in a great measure have returned to their former customs and ideas. Christian baptism is now sought for their children by those who only a few years or months ago professed Hauhaism, and Christian worship is now the custom at many settlements.

No crimes of any importance, which could be traced to the native race, have been reported to me. I regret to have to state, however, that drunkenness is very prevalent amongst them, the chiefs in some cases being lamentably addicted to it. There is also just now a great wish to establish amongst themselves licensed houses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

The land in the district is very productive, and large quantities of wheat, maize, and potatoes are grown annually by the natives, but the crops during the past season have been but scanty, more especially the potatoes and maize, the former of which were injured by the drought, and the latter by a severe gale of wind. As an instance, the natives at Te Kaha and the neighbourhood last year had four hundred bags of maize for sale, while this year, from a greater breadth sown, they do not expect to have half that quantity. With the Whakatohea and Ngaitai, the result was the same. The Kumera crop, on which the Bay of Plenty natives in a great measure depend for food is, however, a good one, and will make up to some extent for the deficiency of the others. The natives, although I hope there will be no actual want amongst them, must necessarily be in somewhat straitened circumstances this winter and following spring.

A good many ploughs have been purchased by the natives lately, and I believe a greater breadth of wheat than usual will be put in this seed time.

The Whanau a Maru, and the Whanau a Te Hutu tribes, had five boats engaged in whaling last season, and I am informed netted no less than 2000. after paying all expenses. Incited by this, all the coast tribes, including the Ngaitai, intend to follow this pursuit during the coming season.

The Ngaitai are now engaged under the Public Works Department in improving and altering the road from Opotoki to Torere and beyond it. They have only begun the work this month, so that but thirty to forty chains of road formation is all that they have yet completed.

It has been found impossible for the surrendered Urewera to commence the contemplated road work at Ohiwa until the wet season has passed,

Some natives are employed by the contractor, together with Europeans, on the Opotiki and Otara road.

The Whanau a Apanui, Whanau a Maru, and Whanau a Te Hutu tribes, are very desirous of being employed on public works, and I trust the Government may see their way to allow them to earn money in this manner, either on the Opotiki and Poverty Bay road, or on any other which may be determined on. I would point out that in consequence of the deficiency of the harvest, natives are very anxious to obtain work, and will accept it at lower wages than they would in a more fruitful season.

I have observed house building and other native industries going on in every settlement; and in some cases large and ornamental buildings are being put up. Te Tatana has his large Runanga house at Maraenui nearly completed.

The opinions I have heard expressed by the natives all point to a continuance of the friendly relations which at present exist between them and the Government. There is no doubt that those formerly in rebellion appreciate the blessings of peace after years of hardship and privation.

Of the natives, lately noted rebels, but now living quietly and in apparent contentment, I may instance Hira Te Popo, who now lives in the town belt of Opotiki, cultivating the hundred acres of fine land reserved for him by the Government, and sending his children to an European school. Wi Hura, who is living with the last named, Nepia Tokitahi, lately the lieutenant of Te Kooti, who is at Opape under the surveillance of Wiremu Kingi; Hemi Kakitu, who is living at Ohiwa, and who has applied to purchase back from the Government a favourite spot of the lately confiscated land; and Erueti Tamai-kowha, who often visits this settlement from Te Waimana, where he is turning his attention to the rearing of cattle.

The service of native orderlies lately instituted by the Government from Mangapowhatu and Ruatahuna to Opotiki, has hitherto been well maintained, and will, I believe, tend to the preservation of friendly relations with the Urewera and other inland tribes. I cannot say that I believe the inland Urewera are well disposed towards the Government, but at least they have ceased to be in active opposition.

A considerable number of natives, including representatives from all the tribes, either have gone, or are going to a large meeting at Mataahu, for which invitations have been issued by Major Ropata Wahawaha.

All through the district I have found the natives civil and obliging in manner, hospitable to Europeans, and very willing to submit all their disputes (not only those with Europeans, but also those amongst themselves) to my decision, and to abide by that decision when given.

The principal subjects I have heard discussed at the native "kainga" lately, are representation, land disputes, road boards, and confiscated lands. Great attention is given to native parliamentary representation. Some are of opinion that they are not fairly represented in Parliament in proportion to their numbers, and that there should be more Maori members in the House, whilst others are of opinion that the Parliament should not deal with matters affecting

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the native race only, but that these should be arranged by a Native Council. Akin to the subject of the Native Council is the question, "How are native land disputes to be settled?" of which there are more than one of long standing in this district (as where are there not?) Many natives think that the "Council," if established, could deal with these cases. The Native Land Court is unpopular, on account of the expense attending it, which in native idea is unnecessary; they also think its machinery cumbersome.

The Native Road Boards Act passed last session has not in any instance been adopted in this district; indeed the natives feel much aggrieved at having to pay road rates where they own land within a European road district, as at Opotiki. It is not surprising that they should kick at their first experience of direct taxation, but they will doubtless in time acknowledge the benefits of the system.

There has been an attempt lately (originated by some Napier natives) to get up a movement among the Bay of Plenty tribes to petition Parliament to return them all the confiscated lands, and it was endeavoured to organize a political agitation for this purpose. I am able to say that this movement met with no success from Opotiki to the East Cape, even amongst those whose lands have been confiscated. In the Urewera country and at Whakatane this question is being much discussed, but the majority of the natives I have no doubt fully understand that it is not only inexpedient, but impossible, for the Government or the Parliament to return them the confiscated lands as a whole, and I need hardly say that I have lost no opportunity of impressing this on them.

Much of my time since my arrival in this district has been spent in the endeavour to establish schools, under the Native Schools Acts. I have urged on the natives, to the best of my ability, that they should establish and support these schools, because I am really of opinion that educating them will do much to preserve the peace of the country in future years, by enabling them to fight out their battle with the white man in the forum instead of in the field. I am happy to say that I have made considerable progress in the matter of schools. The Ngaitai have given a site and promised subscriptions towards the erection of a school-house; the Te Kaha natives have done the same; the Whakatohea have set apart a site for the same purpose, and promised labour, and though unable from their poverty (caused by the war) to give money now, I doubt not that as they recover themselves they will be able to pay for their children's education. I hope in a short time to be able to report that these three schools are in operation.

A school has lately been established in Opotiki, which, although it is to be carried on under the Provincial system, and not under the Native Schools Acts, will yet be attended by natives as well as Europeans. Though at present only in a temporary building, and not fully in operation, already ten Maori children attend this school, and I hope to see the number augmented shortly.

In conclusion, perhaps I may be permitted to express my surprise and pleasure in visiting the settlements of the natives on this coast, to find them so much more prosperous than their countrymen in other

parts of the island. Notwithstanding that these tribes have all felt the effects of the late struggle, whether engaged in it or not, yet I find them in possession of many horses, carts, ploughs, boats, indeed of everything which a Maori counts as wealth. There are exceptions to this rule, among the latest surrendered, but those will doubtless recover themselves rapidly, however much the late poor harvest is against them. In no district have I seen greater apparent good feeling to exist between the races notwithstanding the recent struggle.

If Cook's name for this district is not too appropriate this year, it is yet more so than such hastily given names usually are, and if the blessing of peace is vouchsafed, years of prosperity should be before both Europeans and natives in the Bay of Plenty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HERBERT W. BRABANT,
Resident Magistrate.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

No. 9.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Waiapu, to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR, Waiapu, 30th June, 1872.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the present state of this district, and the general condition of the natives. During the last six years the Ngatiporou have continued loyal and peaceful, and there is no reason at present to expect that they will become otherwise. A review of this period, however, does not furnish much ground for the hope of any material progress in industry, religion, morality, or in energy. As long as they remain isolated and deprived of the example shown by Europeans of enterprise, industry, and perseverance, so long must they continue ignorant of all that renders a race prosperous and contented. All that they attempt to procure is a bare subsistence, often very insufficient, and disease and death follow the actual want of wholesome food. The small quantity of produce which the more industrious grow is at the mercy of any trader who may come among them, who charges probably one hundred per cent. for his goods, and allows them not more than two-thirds of what they could get if there was a regular market. This is not very encouraging to industry. Greater scarcity of food prevails this year than I have known since 1865, and I fear there will be much sickness and distress before the next crops come in.

The question arises, what is the best remedy for this, and what can be done which will conduce most to the benefit of the natives? I would suggest that if the prejudices which have been instilled into their minds, against selling or leasing land to Europeans, could be overcome, and that the Government could succeed in procuring by purchase a block of land sufficient for the formation of a special settlement, it would be the greatest boon, it would serve as a model, and prove a strong incentive to native industry.

It has lately been represented to the Native Minister by the Bishop of Waiapu that there is no land in this district available for European

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settlements. This statement I beg leave respectfully but most emphatically to contradict. There is a country rich and fertile, sufficient to support hundreds, one-fourth of which, to say the least, the Maoris can never occupy.

A scheme such as I have suggested, taken in connection with the formation of roads, the purchase of Te Awanui, with its tolerably available harbour, would soon render this hitherto sluggish and nearly useless district thriving and prosperous, and a valuable aid to the revenue.

The establishment of schools is likely to prove of great benefit to the rising generation, and with a few exceptions, chiefly among the Hauhaus, much interest is expressed in their success. As bearing, however, upon the subject of which I have written, a chief at a late meeting quaintly observed, "What will be the use of teaching the children English unless we have Pakehas for them to talk to?"

The building of the school-houses here and at Tuparoa has been unfortunately delayed, owing to some mistake on the part of the contractor, but he is at present completing the building at Uawa (Tolago Bay), and will shortly proceed with the others.

The "Sale of Spirits in Outlying Districts Act" is not working as could be desired. Formerly I succeeded in restricting the number of licenses to five between Poverty Bay and Hick's Bay. During the past year there have been many applications, numerous signed, and backed by the assessors, three of whom were themselves applicants. Last year I made the attempt to reduce the original number of five by one, but I was met by a perfect storm of remonstrance, and a petition was presented, signed by nearly two hundred, against it. A short time ago I begged the Reverend Raniera Kawhia to give me his assistance in checking as much as possible the habit of drinking spirits on all occasions. He replied that he did not see how he could; that on the occasion of his wife's death, and the consequent "tangi," he was obliged to supply a quantity of spirits, otherwise he should have had no guests. It is in vain to attempt to make Maoris better than their fellow-mortals. At the very time that the Bishop of Waiapu stated in a letter to the Hon. the Native Minister that he was very sure that Morgan would set his face against the system of licensing the sale of spirits, Morgan's own application for a licence was lying in my house.

I allude to this subject because it has been attempted to cast a reflection upon the Resident Magistrate for encouraging the system, whereas it has been quite the contrary.

Of the land feud between Morgan and Wikiriwhi, to which I have so frequently had occasion to draw your attention, I have nothing further to report. The opportune arrival of the Hon. Native Minister, and the withdrawal of Morgan for a time, will, it is to be hoped, prove the means of allaying the bitterness which has so long existed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. H. CAMPBELL, R.M.

No. 10.

The CIVIL COMMISSIONER, New Plymouth, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,

New Plymouth, July 6, 1872.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of 3rd June, 1872, calling for a general report on the natives in this district. As regards the state of feeling generally of the natives, there is a very great improvement in reference to their social condition and manner towards Europeans, with whom they mix freely, and manifest a desire to be friendly with. The fact of a tribe from the interior (Ngatimaru) offering land for sale to the Government is, I submit, evidence of the improved state of feeling—a tribe that has for years past allowed their district to be a refuge for the disaffected, is now exerting itself to establish permanent allegiance to the Government, and to get European settlers to settle among them. But the main point to which I have to draw attention, and to which I have frequently referred in previous correspondence, is the predominating influence which has been gradually acquired by Te Whiti, of Parihaka, an influence by no means confined to this district, but which is now very great in some of the most distant parts of the Island, and is notably exercised over Tawhiao himself. The general character of Te Whiti's influence is altogether in favour of peace, and I think that if he be prudently dealt with it will continue so, as it corresponds with the essentially peaceful and amiable nature of this singular man. But although in this point of view Te Whiti's ascendancy is productive of good, it must be observed that his abhorrence of the idea of further conflicts between the races, or amongst his own people, has caused him, and will no doubt continue to cause him, to put his veto on any proposal—such as that for the completion of the telegraph and road through his district, if he finds it likely to be productive of disunion. Moreover, his total want of sympathy with, and, indeed, his scorn for our action of progress, and the absence of all desire for money, or anything that we have to offer him, renders it difficult, if not hopeless, to obtain any active aid from him in facilitating the work of colonization. At the same time, I wish it to be understood that I have no reason whatever to think that he will be found obstructive to proposals which may be generally approved by his people in that direction.

In reference to the moral condition of the natives of this district under my charge, I can only report that there is no sign of any progress towards more civilized modes of life, and this, taken in connection with the weakening of such restraints as were formerly imposed by tribal influence, can leave little room for hope that their moral condition is in any way improving. With the exception of some small efforts made by a few natives in the district, north of the town, nothing is being done in this district towards the education of native children, partly owing to their real poverty, and partly to their want of interest in the matter. I have little hope of inducing the natives under my charge to contribute towards the establishment

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of schools. As, however, there can be little doubt that the education of native children is the only way of permanently improving what remains of the Maori race, and affords the only chance of enabling it to stand its ground in company with the white man, I would submit the desirability of gratuitous aid for teaching them (as provided for by "The Native Schools Act Amendment Act, 1871"), and beg to suggest, that in my opinion the best thing that could be done for a year or two in a district like this is for the Government to provide a schoolmaster, who should visit the native villages and direct the efforts of such adult natives as may be willing to assist in furthering the work of educating their children (many of whom would be found), and also to devote as much of his time as possible at the different places in teaching the children himself.

With regard to their attention to agricultural pursuits, many of the tribes in the district manifest a desire to be possessed of the necessary implements for adopting the European system; and there are some who by industry have, within the last few years, acquired cattle, carts, ploughs, &c., and have cultivated and produced crops equal to those grown by Europeans, whilst others who have not the means to acquire European implements are obliged to follow their old methods; and as many of them have been deprived of all available bush since the confiscation, they labour under great disadvantages. In the bush land, which is well adapted for the native methods of cultivation, they can raise good crops, but in the open fern land they generally fail, owing to the want of proper appliances, consequently have but little surplus more than they require for food for themselves through the year, and for extra demands upon them by large parties travelling between Parihaka and the north, and the system of frequent large meetings, by which the natives of this district have for the last two or three years been kept very poor.

As regards the progress of the public works undertaken by natives in this district, nothing can be more satisfactory than the way they have performed the work they have undertaken. Since the work was first started the numbers employed have increased, and will continue to do so should new contracts be available in the spring of the year, after their crops are in. There is a report in circulation that there is to be a very large meeting at Parihaka in September next, the largest ever held there. This information, however, I have not obtained from any one from Parihaka, but from other natives, who also report that there is a probability of Tawhiao and a large party of the northern natives being present. Tamati Teito has recently returned from Te Kuiti, Tawhiao's place, and is said to have brought the intelligence. I was asked a few days ago if Tawhiao would be interfered with if he came through the town of New Plymouth, to which I replied by asking why such a question was put to me. I assured them that he would not be molested if he came here, but, on the contrary, would be received kindly and treated in a friendly manner. Since then, however, I have received intelligence confirming the report of Te Kooti's arrival at Te Kuiti, and to-day four natives who came in from Mokau informed me that he is now with Tawhana (Tikaokao) at Ripia, south of the Mokau River, about thirty miles

inland from the Mokau Heads. His following on arriving at Te Kuiti was seven males and two females. It is to be hoped that Tawhiao will not presume to allow Te Kooti to accompany him through an European district, as such a proceeding would complicate matters very much. I cannot for a moment suppose that they would do so, and am inclined to think that if they should come to Parihaka they will come through the interior and round Mount Egmont. This seems to be Te Whiti's ambition, that men of notoriety should come before him to be admonished and pardoned for their misdoings; and, should Te Kooti's career terminate in this way, Te Whiti's influence will increase, and his credulous followers become more devoted to him than ever. Such accumulation of power and influence in one man, strengthened by the presence of natives from other parts who have taken refuge under his fanatical ruling, is calculated to obstruct the progress of colonization and advancement of public works in this district; and will, I am convinced, be found to do so so long as the settlement of the Ngatiruanui tribes in their respective localities is forbidden, as the presence of so many of them in the Taranaki district retards the whole work, and acts as a set-off against their expulsion from their own district.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. PARRIS, Civil Commissioner.

No. 11.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Upper Whanganui, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,

Native Office, Whanganui, July 16, 1872.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 3rd of June, 1872, requesting me "to furnish a general report on the natives in the district in which I am stationed, &c."

It gives me much pleasure to comply with your request, particularly as I had already contemplated forwarding a report of the nature indicated by you, and now hasten to furnish the information called for.

Firstly. As "to the state of native feeling generally," I am happy to say that great progress has been made lately in the Whanganui district towards securing the establishment of peace and goodwill amongst the natives themselves and towards the Europeans, three successive native meetings having been held on the Whanganui River within the last two years, which were attended by leading chiefs from many of the tribes of the island, including Rewi Maniapoto, Paetahi, and other Waikato celebrities, having for their object the unification of the Whanganui tribes (to be extended to the others) and the establishment of a lasting friendship between the races. The tribes on this river may now be said to be united for peace, and a fitting opportunity presents itself for introducing amongst them those peaceful arts and occupations which would tend so much to their amelioration and prosperity as a people. The feeling of animosity

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and jealousy which formerly exhibited itself in so marked a manner on the part of many of the natives of my district towards the Europeans in general has quite died out, and there are evident signs of a desire on their part to live in terms of friendship with the Pakeha, and to take advantage of their superior knowledge and skill, and conform to their habits and customs. The only natives residing in my district who seem to be unsettled are the members of the Ngarauru tribe, who continue to agitate the question of their return to their ancestral possessions at Waitotara (a very natural feeling on their part), although the bulk of the tribe seems to concur in the desirability, under existing circumstances, of leaving the matter in the hands of the Government; and I venture to express the hope that this difficulty will soon be adjusted, and that the time will come when we shall see all the coast tribes living in security and peace with the European settlers, in a district affording ample scope for the accommodation and support of a large number of people, including the members of both races.

Secondly. "As to the moral condition of the natives," I cannot speak favourably of it, the tone of morals existing amongst them being of that order known to be common amongst semi-civilized nations, and their religious sentiments are generally of a somewhat heterodox nature, combining the principles of Christianity with the rites and ceremonies of heathenism, as evinced in the Hauhau mode of worship; in fact, the natives have sadly retrograded in a religious point of view, having for the most part ceased to observe the Christian Sabbath, and allowed their churches to fall into ruin and decay. Notwithstanding all this, however, there are signs of a desire on their part to better themselves in this respect, and again conform to the system of religion as taught them by the missionaries, and many are setting their faces against working on the Sabbath, are discarding the Hauhau forms of worship, and express an intention of rebuilding their churches, and are anxious that they should again be regularly visited by a clergyman, there being no minister resident in their midst. Their reception of the Rev. Richard Taylor, who has visited them lately, was most encouraging to that venerable minister of the Gospel, and he purposes visiting them periodically for the future. I am also somewhat hopeful that an improvement will soon take place amongst the natives in their social habits and customs, and that an effort will be made on their part to abandon such of them as cannot but prove deleterious to the race; such as their communistic mode of living in their pas, their improvident habits of feasting one another, sharing their goods in common, &c. Some of the natives have expressed an intention of keeping separate establishments, and of parcelling out and cultivating their lands for their individual benefit. An advancement has been made in the character of their dwelling-houses, several wooden buildings having been erected at some of the pas, which, however, they as yet fail to keep sole possession of, as Europeans would.

Thirdly. "As to their physical condition," the same cannot be pronounced as healthy, as cutaneous and other diseases prevail amongst them, owing in a great measure to their want of cleanliness. The mortality of the Maoris is likewise great, for the most part owing

to their own neglect in needlessly exposing themselves to the inclemency of the weather, whereby the seeds of disease in some shape or form are germinated, ere long to exhibit themselves in premature waste and decay. Many also die in infancy, from a want of care on the part of their parents and sufficient nourishment. Numbers of the married women are also barren and unfruitful, which fact alone induces many of their husbands to lead rather irregular lives, and adopt the system of concubinage in vogue amongst their ancestors; the excuse for which they give, being the strong desire they have to obtain children and perpetuate the race. There can be no doubt that the natives are rapidly decreasing in numbers, there being only scores of them to be seen at many of the settlements where formerly hundreds resided, of which Pukehika pa, about sixty miles up the river, and Kaurawapaoa, sixteen miles up, are notable instances, some 2,000 natives having occupied the former pa thirty years ago, and about 1,500 the latter place, whereas there are not more than 300 natives now living at Pukehika, and about 100 at Kaurawapaoa. Many of the original settlements on the river are likewise entirely broken up and deserted, and I don't think there are now to be found more than 2,000 natives on the whole river, as compared with some 4,000 or 5,000 when I first arrived in Whanganui in 1853. The natives themselves are well aware of their decline, and are very despondent in consequence.

Fourthly. "With regard to their attention to agricultural pursuits," some advance has been made, owing to the fostering care of the Government. The plough is now in almost universal use, besides other farming implements; and large crops of potatoes and maize, besides wheat, are annually grown, the state of the market, however, considerably affecting the quantity raised. I ought here to mention that a ploughing match took place at Whanganui lately amongst the natives, the prizes for the most part having been given by yourself; and their work compared most favorably with that of the Europeans, who had a match of their own in the same field. The encouragement thus offered to the natives to engage in industrial pursuits by the giving of prizes, and the supply of oxen and agricultural implements, has been attended with success, and given much satisfaction. The tobacco plant is now largely cultivated by the Whanganui natives, resulting in a greatly diminished use by them of the imported article. A pamphlet on the right culture of tobacco has recently been circulated amongst the Maoris by the Government, whereby they will be made acquainted with the right process of curing the same, and rendering it a marketable production, and fit for the hands of the manufacturer; which may be regarded as a matter of some importance, particularly as a tobacco manufactory is about being started here by a Mr. Morton, late of the Southern States of America. Some 700 mulberry trees have also been distributed at the cost of the Government, with a view to the introduction of sericulture amongst the aborigines. A desire has also been expressed by the natives to engage in the cultivation of the hop plant, and a quantity of seed has been applied for. The natives would also willingly lease for an extended period a suitable block of land for the culture of the vine, the climate and soil of the up-river districts having been pronounced in every way adapted for the growth of that plant. The Maoris intend raising more wheat in

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future, and are repairing their mill-houses accordingly ; of which there are several on the river in a neglected and dilapidated state. I would here take the opportunity of informing you that the Whanganui natives are beginning to see the paramount necessity of an effort being made on their part to secure the education of their children, and a reserve of 140 acres at Parikino has been given by Hakaria, the chief of that place, as an endowment for a native school ; and assistance will be afforded by them towards erecting the necessary buildings, in both labour and material, Success cannot be looked for in this matter unless with the co-operation of the natives themselves, and I am sanguine that a movement is now abroad amongst them to secure their progress and advancement as a people, and to try and keep pace with their more enlightened neighbours, the European population of this country ; to obtain which object, it is absolutely necessary that the native youth should be taught the English language, and thus the means afforded them of obtaining like knowledge with ourselves.

Fifthly, "As to the progress of public works undertaken by the natives," I am not aware of any in progress in my particular district, the Upper Whanganui, exclusive of the coast ; although, I believe, some are contemplated, viz. the construction of a road from hence to Murimotu and Taupo, with a branch line to Ranana, on the Whanganui River ; whereby immense tracts of fertile country would be opened up, and a connection secured with the interior—works which the natives here are anxious to see undertaken, and would assist in carrying out. I would here mention that I was the first to point out, acting under your instructions, the feasibility of making a road in the direction indicated.

Lastly, I am not aware of any other matter of moment worth mentioning ; although I should like to state here that I have met with every encouragement in my work amongst the natives of this district, and I am not cognizant of any existing difficulty amongst them that cannot be arranged by negotiation or a reference to a court of law ; there being a far greater readiness now than formerly on the part of the natives to defer their differences, including land disputes, to the arbitrament of a duly constituted court ; and I am sanguine that the "native difficulty," at least in these parts, will ere long be reckoned a thing of the past.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. WOON, R.M.,
Upper Whanganui.

No. 12.

The RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Otaki, to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,

Resident Magistrate's Court,
Marton, 5th July, 1872.

I have the honour, in accordance with the circular of 3rd June, to forward the following Report as to the state of native feeling in this district:—

The Maoris on this coast are, on the whole, peaceably inclined,

and becoming more ready to submit themselves to English laws than formerly. Many of their minor disputes they settle amongst themselves, which accounts for the small amount of Maori business transacted in the Resident Magistrate's Court; but all disputes with Europeans are submitted to the English courts, and during the past year there has been every respect paid by the Maoris to the decisions of the court. They have also a desire to become acquainted with English law, and to possess in their own language copies of Acts affecting the general administration of justice, such as the "Resident Magistrates' Acts, 1867-8," "Justice of the Peace Act, 1866," "Larceny Act, 1867," "Malicious Injury to Property Act, 1867," and the Bankruptcy Acts.

There is amongst the greater part of the Maoris of every tribe a growing desire to effect sales of land, from their gradually becoming aware that the land is of no value to them, except to sell.

Hauhauism and Kingism are fast dying out, and it is reported that Henare Te Herekau, a chief of Ngatiraukawa, intends, on the opening of a large Runanga house on the Upper Manawatu, to formally call on all professors of Hauhauism to give up the superstition, which he is sanguine will be done. In some parts of the districts a desire is expressed for the means of educating their children, but in Otaki, where those means exist, and every encouragement is offered, there is but a scanty and irregular attendance at the school.

I cannot report favourably of the physical condition of the Maoris; there has been a great deal of sickness among them, especially at Otaki and its neighbourhood, and the population is rapidly diminishing. There has been during the last two years fifteen per cent of deaths, while there has been only seven per cent. of births, in a population of about 700.

The Ngatiapa, at Parewanui, have devoted themselves to a considerable extent to agricultural pursuits, growing extensive crops; are the owners of several teams of plough horses, and have lately purchased a threshing machine for 75*l*. At Reureu and Pourewa, the Maoris are sheep farming, but little is being done in other places. At Otaki, the crops grown hardly suffice for themselves, leaving them very short of provisions previous to harvest. Some flax is dressed for sale, but only in small quantities. Their principal income is derived from rent of land, which is generally anticipated, being expended chiefly in spirits, &c., to treat the visitors at their numerous meetings. During the summer a great number of Maoris from Foxton and Oroua and those neighbourhoods, and a few from Otaki, obtained employment on the Government road and tramway, and did their work in a satisfactory manner, but none are now working, in consequence of the wet and cold weather.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. J. WILLES, R.M.

ALEXANDER MACKAY, Commissioner Native Reserves, Nelson, to the
Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR, Native Reserve Office, Nelson, July 18, 1872.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of the 3rd ultimo, requesting me to furnish a general report on the natives in my district, and other information which may be interesting to the Colony, I have now the honour to enclose herewith the required information regarding the natives in the provinces of Nelson and Marlborough and the county of Westland, the Rev. Mr. Stack, and Mr. Watt, R.M., having already reported to you on the condition of the natives in the Southern Provinces.

I regret that so great a delay has taken place in forwarding this report, but your circular unfortunately came to hand just as I was leaving for the west coast, and since my return pressure of work has precluded my attending to the subject until now.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEXANDER MACKAY, Commissioner.

REPORT on the condition of the Natives in the Provinces of Nelson and Marlborough and the County of Westland, for the period ended the 30th June, 1872.

The State of Native Feeling.

The disposition of the natives of these districts towards the Europeans is uniformly good, and their attachment to the Government has remained unaltered during the whole of the disturbances in the North Island. They are perfectly aware, from their numerical disproportion, that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by disturbing the friendly relations which a long intercourse has engendered between them and their European neighbours. Although a few restless spirits secretly favoured the King policy when it was first enunciated, very little feeling has been displayed in this part of the Colony in regard to the movement, and although emissaries were dispatched from the King party to make converts amongst them, but little effect was produced by their advocacy of the cause.

The Hauhau fanaticism which prevailed amongst the natives of the North Island never found favour amongst them, and, although perhaps less observant of religious worship than formerly, nothing noteworthy has occurred in connection with their religious condition during the various commotions that have happened in other parts of the Colony, and the general restoration of peace in the north, as well as the establishment of schools and other institutions for the promotion of civilization amongst the natives there, are viewed with considerable favour by them.

Moral Condition.

The moral condition of the people may be considered exceedingly good ; convictions for criminal offences are very rare ; in most instances the natives are well housed and clothed, and enjoy a good condition of health. There is a marked absence of the vice of intemperance as compared with former years ; this is chiefly to be attributed to a movement that originated amongst themselves a year or so ago, introduced by a few of the better disposed to check the evil effects of drunkenness that then prevailed amongst them. Very few misunderstandings occur, and their general disposition and conduct towards their European neighbours is of a most friendly nature, always appealing to lawful authority when suffering wrong, as well as evincing a ready submission to the laws of the country.

There is a strong desire amongst them generally, more especially with the natives of Whakapuaka, that schools should be established in their midst for the instruction of their children in the English language. Their educational advantages up to the present time have been very scanty, for with the exception of the industrial school at Motueka, an institution that has never been popular amongst the natives, there is no properly organized school for the education of their youth, and anything known by the elders in the way of reading and writing is mainly owing to the training received from the early missionaries, or through the instrumentality of native teachers.

There are several causes which interfere with the popularity of the native school at Motueka, the chief one being that the natives who originally occupied a portion of the land included in the endowment to the Bishop of New Zealand assert that they have never been paid for it, and assign as a reason for not sending their children that if they receive any benefit in this way it would be a kind of acknowledgment that they have sold it.

The most feasible plan for promoting education amongst them, in the first place, and one that would carry with it the approbation and co-operation of the natives, as it would obviate the chief objections and difficulties in the mind of the parents, concerning the sending their children while very young to a distance to be educated, would be to establish small village schools where their children could be taught the first rudiments of education, instead of endeavouring to establish a central school at any particular place. This plan, however, is not entirely free from difficulties ; the chief obstacle to its success would be the difficulty of obtaining proper teachers, as the unpleasantness of many of the duties to be discharged in connection with the education and management of native children deters many otherwise well qualified persons from engaging in the work.

Social Condition.

Viewed as a whole, their social condition is very satisfactory ; their clothing as a rule is not inferior to that worn by the labouring classes, and their domestic habits are gradually assimilating to the Europeans. Their houses are fast assuming a respectable appearance, most of them are built of wood, and almost all have doors, windows, and chimneys.

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At Wakapuaka and Takaka, several very neat boarded houses have been erected during the last two years. Every encouragement is held out to all who feel disposed to erect a better class of dwellings, in place of the hovels in which they have been accustomed to reside, by providing them with bricks for chimneys, windows and doors, and the necessary ironmongery, at the expense of the Native Reserve Fund. They are also assisted in their industrial pursuits from the same source, in the purchase of carts, ploughs, harrows, harness, and agricultural implements, conditionally that the recipients pay half the cost. Medical attendance is also provided for them out of the fund, as well as clothing for the aged and decrepit.

Physical Condition.

The numerical status of the people is about stationary, the births keeping pace with the deaths. The total population in the districts under review amounts to 920, in the proportion of 523 males to 397 females; the children form little more than one-fourth of the whole. But a very small proportion of the native women rear children. The want of fecundity in the females has been attributed to the illicit intercourse which takes place between the sexes from a very early age. This habit, however, prevailed to a greater extent amongst the natives in former years, during the periods when the race was increasing, than it does now, so that the sterility of the women must be traced to other causes. In former years they frequently gave birth to ten and twelve children, but such cases are very rare now. The deficiency of vigour in the reproductive powers of the race has been attributed by some to the circumstance of their subsisting mainly on a vegetable diet: but other nations of the world exist in perfect health, and multiply, on a diet of which animal food forms but a small part. There would seem, therefore, no reason why the Maori population, dwelling in a state of quietude, should not increase in the same geometrical progression, under similar circumstances, without there are other causes for their decrease. It has, however, often occurred to the writer, that the true cause of their gradual decay lies in the breeding in-and-in, so to speak, that such a comparatively small and insular population must of necessity have had to do, from their long isolation from that intermixture of different blood which is so essential to the maintenance of the vigour of a race. That, in fact, they are becoming from natural causes *effete* and worn out.

Subjoined, is a return of the cases treated by the medical officers in the provinces of Nelson and Marlborough, during the three years ended 31st December, 1871, by which it will be seen that diseases of the chest predominate.

Medical Return.

Infantile diseases and dentition	-	-	-	24
Diseases of the urino-genitory organs	-	-	-	30
Diseases of the chest	-	-	-	336
Febrile diseases	-	-	-	23
Diseases of the abdomen	-	-	-	80
Rheumatism	-	-	-	96

Diseases of the eye-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	40
Skin diseases	-	-	-	-	-	30
Scrofula	-	-	-	-	-	22
Various	-	-	-	-	-	73
Total cases treated	-	-	-	-	-	820

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Of the above, 816 were relieved or cured, and four died. Besides the latter, several deaths occurred in the Pelorus from low fever, during the summer of 1871.

A circular has been issued to the natives informing them of the existence of small-pox in the Colony, and drawing their attention to the importance of being vaccinated.

Attention or otherwise to Agricultural Pursuits.

The industrial stimulus the natives received in the early days of the Colony, through the steady influx of settlers, and increased demand consequent thereon for pigs, grain, potatoes, and other native produce, which led them to vie with the Europeans in the cultivation of the land, has diminished year by year, until little attention is now paid by them to agricultural operations, further than to raise a bare sufficiency for their own wants. The same cause that has tended to retard this pursuit amongst the Europeans of late years, the decline in the value of produce, has also operated amongst the natives. The discovery of gold has also had the effect of causing many to completely abandon the cultivation of their land, to follow the pursuit of gold-digging, at which some have been very successful; but as a rule their earnings have been mostly squandered in a useless manner, and the result, with a few exceptions, has been the increase of indolent and improvident habits amongst them. They own comparatively very few horses and cattle, and the breeding of pigs, which used to occupy their attention in former years, has fallen into disuse, excepting in a few localities, chiefly in consequence of their having no room to run them, owing to the gradual settlement of the country by the European population. The same reason will also prevent them from owning any number of sheep.

Since the sale of the bulk of their lands to the Crown, the natives have been mostly confined to their reserves, which, although large in the aggregate for the number of persons to whom they belong, are small in comparison to the extent of land owned by them in former years, over which they could hunt or fish without hindrance or the fear of transgressing some unknown law; now they can hardly keep an animal about them, without its becoming a source of anxiety, lest it involve them in some trouble with their European neighbours. The increase of civilization around them, besides curtailing their liberties, has also compelled the adoption of a different, and to them a more expensive, mode of life, which, owing to their improvident habits, they find very difficult to maintain.

All this is very perplexing and bewildering to the Maori, whose early habits and mode of life were so different to ours, and it is not surprising that, perceiving his incapacity to keep pace with his Euro-

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pean neighbours, a want of earnestness should predominate all he undertakes. The quantity of land set apart for the natives is ample, if they would only put it to good use; but in many instances they prefer letting, in place of cultivating it. This practice is not objectionable when they have plenty of land to spare for the purpose, and the rent receivable is commensurate with its value. At Motueka, the natives, who occupy a portion of the Trust Estate, derive an income from letting their surplus land, of 240*l.* per annum—this amount is independent of rent accruing from land in the occupation of tenants under the Trust. The natives of Queen Charlotte's Sound and the Wairau also receive an income of 100*l.* per annum from rents.

The total area of native reserves in the Province of Nelson is 58,565 acres 3 roods and 35 perches; and in the Province of Marlborough, 21,414 acres 2 roods 8 perches. The reserves in Westland comprise an area of 5,937 acres 1 rood 16 perches. As a brief sketch of the origination and management of the native reserves in the South Island may not be uninteresting, I subjoin a memorandum on the subject, together with a return showing the total acreage set apart for native purposes.

ALEXANDER MACKAY, Native Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM on the ORIGATION and MANAGEMENT of NATIVE RESERVES in the SOUTHERN ISLAND.

The system of making native reserves originated with the New Zealand Company, and in the instructions to its principal agent, Colonel Wakefield, who was intrusted with the purchase of land for the Company, one of the principles laid down was, that in every purchase a portion of the territory ceded, equal to one-tenth of the whole, should be reserved, and held in trust by the Company for the future benefit of the chief families of the ceding tribe. It was considered advisable to adopt this course in preference to making reserves for the native owners in large blocks, as had been the common practice in regard to Indian reserves in North America, as that plan tended to impede settlement, and to encourage the aborigines to continue in a state of barbarism. The Company, therefore, directed that the reserves for the natives should be set apart in the same way, in the same allotments, and in the same effectual manner as if the reserved lands had been purchased from the Company on behalf of the natives. Accordingly, in pursuance with this intention, when the preliminary sales of land in the first settlements were held, the Company reserved one-tenth of the land orders for the chief families of the tribe by whom the land was originally sold, in the same way precisely as if the lots had been purchased on their behalf; and the priority of choice for the native allotments was determined by lot, as in the case of actual purchasers, the selection being made by an officer expressly charged with that duty.

These reserves of land were looked on as far more important to the natives than anything that could be paid to them in the shape of purchase money, as, however high they were paid, the consideration given would only afford but a brief enjoyment, and when it had passed

away, the recipients be but little better for the gift, while these lands would remain with them as a lasting possession.

By way of recompense for the moment, as well as in deference to public opinion, the Company, however, paid the natives what was deemed, according to received notions, to be a sufficient price; but they considered the real worth of the land purchased from them to be the reserves set apart for their maintenance, and for schools, hospitals, and other useful establishments.

It was to guard the natives against that common failing of all aboriginal races—want of foresight—and to secure them from the dangers to which colonization exposed them, if denuded of all landed property, that the Company invented the plan of native reserves, as these were possessions that could not be squandered away at the moment, but as time glided on, their value would progressively increase, and in place of a barren possession which they parted with, the natives would receive in return a property of considerable worth, that, if properly administered for their benefit, would ultimately prove of incalculable value.

In August, 1839, shortly after his arrival in the Colony, Colonel Wakefield concluded three purchases from the natives; and, in pursuance with the instructions received from the Company to the effect that, in every *pukapuka*, or contract, entered into with the natives for the purchase of land, care should be taken to mention that a proportion of the territory ceded, equal to one-tenth, should be reserved and held in trust by the Company for the future benefit of the natives, he made it a condition of each of the deeds of purchase that a portion of the land ceded should be set apart as aforesaid.

In the first deed the quantity is definitely stated, but the second and third deeds merely contain a promise that land shall be set apart for the natives, but the quantity is not specified. The proportion, however, to be set apart in fulfilment of the Company's scheme, in so far as the Nelson settlement was concerned, was ultimately fixed by the prospectus issued by the Company in London (dated 15th February, 1841), in terms of which the Company engaged, subject to arrangement with Her Majesty's Government, to add to the 201,000 acres offered for sale, a quantity equal to one-tenth thereof as native reserves, so that the whole land to be appropriated within the settlement was 221,100 acres, out of which 20,100 formed the proportion to be set apart as native reserves, to consist of 100 town sections of one acre, 100 suburban sections of 50, and 100 rural sections of 150 acres each.

The system thus commenced was adopted only in the three first settlements founded by the Company, namely, Port Nicholson, Nelson, and New Plymouth, although reserves were also made for the natives in the settlements of Otago and Canterbury, founded also under their auspices; these, however, were merely occupation reserves, being land excluded from purchase, and could scarcely be considered native reserves under the New Zealand Company's scheme.

It would seem by the 13th clause of the agreement of 1840, that the Government had the power to make reservations of lands within the Company's settlements for the benefit of the natives, in pursuance of the Company's engagements to that effect; and Lord Stanley, in a

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Despatch to Governor Fitzroy, dated the 18th of April, 1844, referring to native reserves, says :—

“There can be no question that they should be taken out of the Company's lands ; the Company had, in former instructions to their agent, provided for reserving one-tenth of all lands which they might acquire from the natives for their benefit. By the 13th clause of their agreement, of November, 1840, the Government was, in respect of all to be granted to them, to make reservations of such lands for the benefit of the natives, in pursuance of the Company's engagements to that effect. It seems quite plain, therefore, that the Government is to reserve for that purpose one-tenth of the Company's land.”

In October, 1840, Mr. Edmund Halswell, a member of the English bar, was appointed by the New Zealand Company to the office of Commissioner for the management of the lands reserved for the natives in their settlements, and general directions were given to him for the administration of the property.

After the Company resigned the native reserves into the hands of Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Halswell was superseded in the management of the trust estate, and the trusteeship of the native reserves in New Zealand was vested by Governor Hobson in the Bishop of New Zealand, the Chief Justice, and the Chief Protector of Aborigines.

Besides the management of the native reserves, it was intended that the Bishop and his colleagues should have control over all moneys accruing from the proportion of the produce of land sales within the Colony, to be devoted to native purposes, which might prove from time to time to be disposable out of the funds so to be set apart for this purpose, after paying the expense of the Protector's Department ; the funds accruing from both sources to be expended in the establishment of schools for the education of youth among the aborigines, and in furtherance of such measures as might be most conducive to the spiritual care of the native race, and to their advancement in the scale of social and political existence.

The principle of setting apart 15 per cent. on the produce of land sales annually does not appear to have been adhered to after the second year of the settlement of the Colony (1842), at the end of which period there was a sum of 4,110*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* due to the said fund, which amount was then chargeable with the expense of the Protector's Department for the year ; but it would seem that a large proportion of this money must have been subsequently swallowed up in the pressing requirements of the Colony, instead of being devoted to the purpose for which it was intended ; and, although the surplus (4,000*l.*) was entered upon the schedule of the debts of the Colony, the Commissioner of the Treasury refused to recognize it as a claim against the Imperial Government, and the original instructions regarding the setting apart of the aforesaid percentage were ultimately lost sight of during the administration of the affairs of the Colony under Governor Fitzroy.

The proposal made by the New Zealand Company, in 1841, to advance 5,000*l.* for native purposes, on mortgage of the native reserves in the Company's settlements, was objected to, it being considered unadvisable to sanction any mode of raising money upon

the security of the native reserves which might, by any contingency, cause the alienation of these lands from the beneficial use of the aborigines.

In 1841, the Chief Justice resigned the office of trustee, as he found the duties incompatible with his official position, for in the event of the trustees being engaged in any lawsuit, he would be both judge and party in the suit at the same time; and Mr. Halswell was subsequently appointed to the sole charge of the reserves at Wellington, as agent of the trust vested in the Bishop and his co-Trustee; and Mr. Thompson, the police magistrate, was appointed to fill a similar office in Nelson.

In 1842, Mr. Thompson, in his capacity as agent of native reserves, selected 100 sections of one acre each in the town of Nelson, and 100 suburban sections of 50 acres each in the Moutere and Motueka districts, and acted as local manager of the property until June, 1843, when he perished in the Wairau massacre.

After the death of Mr. Thompson, the Bishop appointed Mr. McDonald his agent.

In February, 1844, the Bishop resigned the office of trustee, and in the same year "The Native Trust Ordinance" was passed by the Legislative Council for appointing a Board of Trustees for the management of property to be set apart for the education and advancement of the native race. The trustees named by the Act were his Excellency the Governor, the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, William Spain, Esq., so long as he held the office of Commissioner of Land Claims, and the Chief Protector of Aborigines. This act was not brought into operation, although it received the royal confirmation, in consequence of the terms of the last clause not being fully complied with, namely, that the confirmation of the Ordinance should be notified in the *Gazette* before it came into operation.

The establishment of trustees for native reserves, as originally contemplated, not being carried out, the Government appointed Boards of Management, and in June, 1848, Messrs. Poynter, Carkeek, and Tinline were appointed a Board of Management of the native reserves for the district of Nelson. The Board retained the management of the property till the middle of the year 1853, when the sole management devolved upon Major Richmond, who was then Crown Lands Commissioner, and who was ultimately succeeded, in the year 1857, by Messrs. Domett, Poynter and Brunner, by appointment dated 1st December, 1856, as Commissioners under "The Native Reserves Act of 1856."

In September, 1862, an Act was passed by the General Assembly, known as "The Native Reserves Amendment Act, 1862."

This Act provides that, on and after a certain date to be fixed by the Governor by proclamation, all the powers and authorities which by "The Native Reserves Act, 1856," were vested in Commissioners, shall vest in and may be exercised by the Governor. It also provides that the Governor may delegate the whole or any of the powers competent to Commissioners, to any person or persons, for any period, subject to such regulations, restrictions, or stipulations as may be specified in the Order of Delegation.

In conformity, therefore, with the provisions of the aforesaid Act,

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a proclamation was issued on the 4th August, 1863, fixing the 1st September, 1863, as the date for the Act to come into operation.

The first delegation of management of the native reserves in the northern portion of the Middle Island, under the Act of 1862, was made to Mr. James Mackay, jnn., on the 9th November, 1863, and on his removal to Auckland, in 1864, the appointment was conferred on Mr. Alexander Mackay, the present Native Commissioner for the South Island.

The following is a list of the town sections originally selected as native reserves by Mr. Thompson in 1842, viz.:—Nos. 5, 20, 21, 46, 47, 50, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 93, 144, 148, 152, 159, 162, 177, 191, 194, 198, 203, 205, 227, 229, 231, 233, 241, 244, 248, 253, 256, 261, 263, 265, 266, 267, 269, 283, 284, 294, 303, 305, 307, 344, 367, 382, 387, 406, 416, 417, 443, 521, 522, 529, 537, 551, 561, 575, 582, 583, 598, 608, 625, 626, 650, 706, 710, 718, 722, 768, 777, 778, 784, 797, 798, 828, 831, 855, 858, 860, 897, 905, 911, 926, 939, 941, 943, 945, 951, 953, 954, 956, 1051, 1084, 1088, 1091, 1092, 1096, 1099.

Owing to the impossibility of carrying out the original scheme of the Nelson settlement, and the consequent necessity for some equitable compromise, the inhabitants applied to the New Zealand Company to modify the arrangements, so as to allow the landowners the option of acquiring fresh land, and promoting concentration by means of reselection under certain conditions. In furtherance of this object, but not in the precise mode suggested by them, the Company proposed a new set of regulations in October, 1845. These, however, were received with great dissatisfaction, and were consequently withdrawn. The settlers continued to press for a remodelling of the original scheme, and the directors therefore made another attempt to carry out such an alteration.

Negotiations ensued between a committee of the resident land purchasers on the one hand, and the Company's agents on the other; and certain resolutions were come to by the Nelson Committee, at a meeting of land purchasers and agents, held in Nelson, on the 30th of June, 1847, which were subsequently concurred in by the Company, subject to certain modifications.

The following extract from the aforesaid resolutions has reference to native reserves:—

“One subject arising out of our proposed plan, but not coming strictly, perhaps, within the scope of our own duties, we yet consider it our duty to make a few remarks upon. We allude to the native reserves.

“With respect to the rural sections, it is understood that the Governor, in making the large reserves he has for the natives at the Wairau, has released the Company from laying out and choosing the 100 rural sections according to the original scheme, but in the case of the town and suburban sections, the effect of our proposal would be to allot a much larger proportion than one-tenth of the land actually sold to the natives. How far, now that the Crown has taken these reserves into its hands, any alteration in them would be sanctioned, is a question; but we would suggest a memorial being addressed to the Governor, with a view to limit the number of town and suburban

reserves to one-tenth of the land actually sold, so as to throw open the remainder for present choice."

In compliance with a proposition to that effect subsequently made by the resident agent of the Company on behalf of the land purchasers, the Governor consented to a reduction of the number of the native reserves proportionate to that proposed in respect of the whole settlement. This led to the surrender of 47 of the town reserves, but the reduction was not extended to the suburban sections; the following is a list of those relinquished;—Nos. 20, 21, 46, 47, 191, 194, 253, 256, 303, 382, 387, 529, 551, 561, 575, 608, 625, 626, 650, 706, 718, 722, 768, 777, 778, 784, 797, 798, 828, 831, 855, 858, 860, 897, 926, 939, 941, 943, 945, 951, 953, 954, 956, 1051, 1084, 1088, 1091.

With reference to the large reserves in the Wairau alluded to in the foregoing extracts, as having released the Company from selecting the 100 rural sections according to the original scheme unfortunately for the interest of the trust estate, these reserves, which consisted of two large blocks containing an approximate area in the aggregate of 117,248 acres set apart on the first sale of the district by the natives in March, 1847, were subsequently included in the second sale to the Government in 1853, without any precaution being taken to set apart a sufficiency of land in satisfaction of the quantity the trust was entitled to under the original scheme as rural land.

The following is a list of the original suburban sections selected as native reserves in the Moutere and Motueka districts, under the New Zealand Company's scheme:—

Moutere.—Nos. 45, 69, 71, 73, 75, 84, 85, 137, 138, 144, 145, 147, 148, 151, 201, 202, 205, 206, 213.

Motueka.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 47, 48, 73, 74, 79, 80, 82, 92, 93, 111, 113, 117, 118, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 129, 132, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 157, 159, 160, 161, 168, 169, 183, 186, 187, 192, 199, 206, 207, 208, 221, 222, 223, 234, 236, 240, 241, 242, 253, 256, 260, 262, 263, 264.

In 1844, at the time of Mr. Commissioner Spain's inquiry into the New Zealand Company's claims to land in the Nelson settlement, Mr. G. Clarke, the Sub-Protector of Aborigines, recommended the exchange of a number of the sections selected as native reserves in Motueka in lieu of an equal number of suburban sections in the same district, which were found to be in the occupation of the natives. This recommendation was subsequently acted on, and eight native reserve sections, viz., Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 28, 252, and 256, were exchanged for suburban sections, Nos. 162, 163, 164, 182, 188, 212, 219, and 220.

The whole of these sections had been previously awarded to the natives by Mr. Commissioner Spain, together with eight other sections, sixteen in all, in fulfilment of the arrangement made between Captain Wakefield and the natives, shortly after the arrival of the preliminary expedition at Nelson, to the effect that they should retain a considerable portion of the Big Wood, at Motueka, then in cultivation by them.

The following sections were awarded to the natives of Motueka by

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Mr. Spain:—Nos. 157, 159, 160, 161, *162, *163, *164, *182, *183, *187, *188, *212, *219, *220, 241, and 242.

Besides the exchange alluded to above, the Board of Management found it necessary to make further alterations, in consequence of the natives having located themselves on many of the purchased sections in the district. To obviate any difficulties that might eventually ensue from these encroachments, the Board surrendered native reserve sections, Nos. 20, 29, 35, 36, 73, and 74, for the sections encroached on, viz. Nos. 181, 184, 210, 211, 218, and 243. Upon five of these sections considerable cultivations had been made, and it would have been next to an impossibility for the European owners to have wrested possession of the land so encroached upon by the natives, from the numerous occupants.

Irrespective, however, of the advantage gained for the natives in carrying out this arrangement, it was also of great benefit to the trust estate, inasmuch as the land taken in exchange by the Board was of superior quality to the land given up, and being contiguous to the great bulk of the native estate in the wood at Motueka, it was, moreover, of much greater value than detached sections at a distance from what was then the inhabited portion of the district.

In addition to the Company's tenths, certain other lands were excepted for the natives in the awards to the Company, in conformity with certain resolutions agreed to at a conference held in Wellington in January, 1844, between the local Government and the Company's principal agent to the effect, "that the pāhs, burial places, and "grounds actually in cultivation by the natives, situated within any of "the lands appropriated to the New Zealand Company should be "retained for the use of the natives, the terms 'pāhs' and 'cultivations' "to be understood to mean as follows:—'That the 'pāh' should be "considered to be the ground that is fenced around the natives' houses, "including the ground in cultivation or occupation around the adjoining houses without the fence; and that the nature and meaning of the "word 'cultivations' were to be understood to apply to those tracts of "country which were in use by the natives for vegetable productions, "or which have been so used by the aboriginal natives of New Zealand "since the establishment of the Colony."

The lands of this description in the settlement were chiefly situated in Massacre Bay, and consisted principally of cultivated grounds scattered in small patches of a few acres in all manner of fantastic shapes throughout sections owned by the European proprietors.

In 1847, Governor Grey, in order to remedy the inconvenience caused by the vague description given of these lands, directed them to be surveyed as described in the award to the Company, and in accordance with the original understanding.

In 1853, Sir George Grey granted a number of the native reserve sections at Motueka—in all 918 acres—to the Bishop of New Zealand, as an endowment for an industrial school for the education of children of both races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons, being inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Note.—The sections marked with an asterisk are those for which an equal number of native sections had to be given in exchange.

This grant was looked upon as a violation of the contract on which the settlement was founded, and in contravention of the original intention for which the lands were set apart by the New Zealand Company.

A special Committee of the Nelson Provincial Council expressed their disapprobation of the grant, and a memorial was forwarded by them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that the necessary steps might be taken to set the grant aside, but, although permission was subsequently given to test its validity by a writ of *scire facias*, the matter was allowed to drop as other interests were involved, which it was considered inexpedient to disturb.

The origin of the numerous grants that have been made in various parts of the Colony, appears to have sprung from a correspondence in the years 1849 and 1851, between the then Governor, Sir George Grey, and Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which the Governor points out the advantages that would ensue to the promotion of industrial schools for the natives, if grants of waste lands of the Crown were made, to provide for the subsistence of the children educated thereat, and suggests that the advantages proposed should be extended to children of natives of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Earl Grey, in reply, approved of the scheme as being salutary and politic, and expressed his satisfaction of the general sufficiency of the instrument by which it was proposed to convey the lands to be set apart for the maintenance of the schools.

Had the original intention been adhered to of setting apart Crown land as an endowment for these institutions, no objection could have been taken to the appropriation of land for so laudable a purpose, but, from some unexplained cause, these appropriations were made to include lands set apart solely for the natives under express agreement with the Imperial Government, under the terms of the prospectus of three of the settlements of the New Zealand Company, and as part of the consideration for the cession of native territory.

The purpose of the reserves was clear and exclusive, and forbade their use for general endowment, and had "The Native Trust Ordinance, of 1844," been in operation, these appropriations for general purposes could not have been made, as its provisions expressly forbade alienation except by lease, and declared all charges or incumbrances on the trust estate to be void.

The right of pre-emption being vested in Her Majesty by the Treaty of Waitangi, and certain Acts and Ordinances having been passed prohibiting private individuals from acquiring native lands, under penalty, a system of land purchasing was commenced by the Government in 1847, and continued till May 17th, 1865, at which date it was done away with by proclamation. "The Native Land Act, of 1862," permitting the natives to alienate their lands by private sale, or otherwise, having been confirmed by Her Majesty, the continuance of the Land Purchase Department, by which, prior to its enactment, the cession of native lands to the Crown had heretofore been conducted, was rendered unnecessary.

In the purchases effected at various times and in various places, portions of almost every block purchased were reserved by the natives, and in some cases by the Commissioner who negotiated the purchase under instructions from the Government.

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There are four classes of reserves in the Southern Island, viz. :—

1. Reserves set apart by the New Zealand Company in the Nelson settlement under the original scheme. This class comprises an acreage of 5,053 acres, a large proportion of which is in the occupation of tenants, and the revenue accruing is spent in various ways for improving the general condition of the natives. The total amount collected from the estate since the year 1842, the period at which these lands were selected, to the 31st December, 1869, amounted to 12,634*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; and the expenditure on behalf of the natives during that period was 11,432*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a balance of 1,202*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to the credit of the fund.

2. Reserves of the second class are lands that have been brought under the operation of "The Native Reserves Act, 1856," with the assent of the natives. The reserves of this class are situated chiefly on the west coast of the Province of Nelson, and in the County of Westland. A portion only of these lands is productive. The total revenue collected from the portion of the estate in the occupation of tenants since the 1st July, 1865, the date at which the portion alluded to first became occupied, to the 31st December, 1869, amounted to 14,361*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; while the expenditure for the same period was 10,366*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of 3,995*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

3. Reserves of the third class are lands that have been excepted from sale by the natives on the cession of the surrounding territory to the Crown, and set apart for their use and occupation. Of the reserves of this class very few have been utilized in the way of producing a revenue, the land being chiefly required for the use of the natives.

The natives in the Provinces of Canterbury and Otago have obtained titles, under the provisions of "The Native Lands Act," to the whole of the reserves of this class situated in these Provinces, during the sitting of the Native Lands Court there in 1868.

4. Reserves of the fourth class comprise the awards made by the Native Lands Court in 1868, in final extinguishment of all claims under the terms of Kemp's or the Ngaitahu deed of 1848, in pursuance of which the Court set apart, in the Provinces of Otago and Canterbury, land to the extent of 4,789 acres.

Besides the reserves alluded to above, a few parcels of land have been devoted to this purpose by the Superintendents of Provinces, especially in Canterbury.

The total acreage set apart in the South Island for native purposes amounts to 119,544 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches. The quantity, when averaged over the native population in the Middle and Stewart's Island, gives 50½ acres to each individual. But, besides the quantity stated, the natives in the Province of Nelson own territory at Waka-puaka, and D'Urville's Island, comprising about 51,170 acres; and at the Island of Ruapuke, in Foveaux Straits, an area of 4,093 acres.

ALEXANDER MACKAY, Commissioner.

RETURN showing the TOTAL ACREAGE set apart for NATIVE PURPOSES in the PROVINCES in the SOUTH ISLAND.

Locality.	Total Acreage.		Total Acreage in each Province.	
	A.	B. P.	A.	B. P.
PROVINCE OF NELSON—				
New Zealand Company's tenths	5,053	1 30		
Educational reserves	3,490	0 0		
General reserves	50,022	2 5		
			58,565	3 35
PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH—				
General reserves	21,414	2 8		
			21,414	2 8
COUNTY OF WESTLAND—				
General reserves	5,937	1 16		
			5,937	1 16
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY—				
Reserves made in 1848 in terms of Kemp's purchase	3,531	1 0		
Reserves made in 1849 in terms of the Port Cooper purchase	859	0 0		
Reserves made in 1849 in terms of the Port Levy purchase	1,361	0 0		
Reserves set apart by the Canterbury Government	44	1 0		
Reserves set apart by Mr. Hamilton on Bank's Peninsula, in 1856	1,298	0 0		
Reserves made by General Government to supplement reserves at Kaiapoi, Taumutu, and Waimatamate	286	1 0		
Reserves made in pursuance of awards of the Native Land Court in 1868, in final extinguishment of promises made under Kemp's deed of 1848	2,695	0 0		
			10,074	3 0
PROVINCE OF OTAGO—				
Reserves made in 1844 in terms of Captain Symond's purchase	9,615	1 12		
Reserves made in 1848 in terms of Kemp's purchase	3,672	0 16		
Reserves made in 1853 in terms of the Murihiku purchase	242	0 26		
Reserves made in pursuance of awards of the Native Land Court in 1868, in final extinguishment of promises made under Kemp's deed of 1848	2,098	2 24		
Granted by the Native Land Court in 1868, out of an area of 1 acre 3 roods, 24 perches set apart for the natives at Port Chalmers in 1852	0	3 1		
			15,628	3 39
PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND—				
Reserves made in 1853 in terms of Murihiku purchase	4,588	0 0		
Reserved by the Provincial Government for Te Oni Topi Patuki	400	0 0		
			4,988	0 0
STEWART'S ISLAND—				
Reserves made in 1864 in terms of the Stewart's Island purchase	935	0 0		
Reserves for educational purposes made in terms of the Stewart's Island purchase	2,000	0 0		
			2,935	0 0

NEW
ZEALAND.

SUMMARY.

	A.	E. P.	A.	R. P.
Province of Nelson - - - - -	58,565	3 35		
" Marlborough - - - - -	21,414	2 8		
County of Westland - - - - -	5,937	1 16		
Province of Canterbury - - - - -	10,074	3 0		
" Otago - - - - -	15,628	3 39		
" Southland - - - - -	4,988	0 0		
Stewart's Island - - - - -	2,935	0 0		
			119,544	2 18

No. 14.

Rev. JAMES W. STACK, Interpreter, Kaiapoi, to the Hon. the
NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,

Kaiapoi, 10th July, 1872.

I have the honour, in accordance with your Circular (3rd June, 1872), to enclose my Report on the Maoris of East Canterbury.

I have made no allusion to the school, as I hope to furnish a special Report upon it shortly. The building is completed, and I am only waiting instructions respecting the appointment of a master.

I have, &c.,

JAMES STACK.

REPORT on the MAORIS of EAST CANTERBURY, for year ending
30th JUNE, 1872.

The state of Maori feeling.

For several years past the natives in this district have manifested a spirit of discontent, that has had the effect of checking their civilization, towards which they had made considerable advance. The producing causes of this irritation, so far as they are peculiar to the state of transition through which the Maoris are now passing, are inevitable and irremediable; but there are others that might have been prevented, and can be remedied. Of course it was impossible for the Maoris to foresee all the consequences that were certain to follow the sale of their lands, for the purpose of colonization. They thought only of the advantages they were likely to secure—advantages that were more appreciable twenty-five years ago than they are now; for then the Maoris found a ready market for their labour and their produce; now, both are at a discount; then, such food and clothing as they needed were readily procured; now they are often in want of both; then, they felt perfectly free; now, their liberties are seriously curtailed. Besides, the constant pressure exercised by the close neighbourhood of overwhelming numbers of civilized persons compels them to abandon their old, simple, and inexpensive mode of life, and to adopt new and uncongenial customs that require more money than they, with their indolent and improvident habits, and limited range of employments, are able always to obtain; this produces an irritable state of mind, that finds

vent in the abuse of the Government, for they trace all their difficulties to having parted with the lands, from which the Government now derives so large a revenue. Could they by any means overturn the original bargain, and regain possession of the land yet unsold, their difficulties would all vanish. They spend much of their time dreaming and talking over such a possibility. The statements made by many who were parties to the original deed of purchase, raised their hopes of a favourable verdict, if their case were submitted to a competent tribunal. The adverse decision of the Native Land Court was therefore a great disappointment, and only increased the discontent which has continued ever since to exist. The facilities afforded for the generation of ill-feeling, and the perpetuation of grievances, by the congregation of Maoris on reserves, makes it very questionable whether it is for the best interests of the Maoris that they should be placed in communities on large reserves. From what I have seen during twelve years' residence here, I am inclined to think that it would be more conducive to their welfare and happiness to distribute them among the European population, and instead of having several contiguous sections occupied by natives, to have every individual Maori's section surrounded by land in the occupation of white men. They would then become absorbed in the general population, and cease to regard themselves as a separate and foreign people. What the force of example will do, may be seen in Canterbury, where the houses, the clothing, and the habits of the people, are nearer to those of the civilized man than perhaps could be found in any other part of the country; and if the effect of surrounding the native community, even at some distance, with an European population has exercised such an elevating influence, what might we not expect were every native homestead surrounded by the same civilizing influence? So long as the present system of locating Maoris on reserves prevails, so long will they cherish their old customs—so long will they be idle, dirty, and improvident, so long will they dream of self-government, and fret about their altered position, and spend their time in idle abuse and vain complaints.

Moral Condition.

The moral condition of the people is rather above the average. Convictions for criminal offences are very rare. Drunkenness is an uncommon offence, and always punished by the natives. A total abstinence movement originating entirely with themselves, and largely supported, proves that the people favour sobriety. There is very little illicit sexual intercourse either between whites or amongst themselves. It prevailed here to a great extent some years ago, but drink was generally the inciting cause.

Physical Condition.

The rate of mortality is less than it was, owing not to the increased vigour of the race, but to the absence of epidemics. The children form little more than one-fourth of the population. It is a curious fact that the form of scrofula, so common in the North, which attacks the glands of the neck, is unknown here. Can it be owing to the

NEW
ZEALAND.

large consumption of (titi) mutton birds, add to their never eating Indian corn? Asthma and rheumatism are common amongst adults. Low fever and pulmonary diseases cause most of the deaths.

Attention or otherwise to Agricultural Pursuits.

Agriculture is very much neglected. With all the necessary appliances, and, as a rule, the best soil in the Province, the Maoris do not cultivate enough for their own support. They prefer letting their lands, though the rental they receive is but a fraction of what they might obtain by working the soil themselves, and goes but a little way towards providing the necessaries of life. Wheat and potatoes are all they attempt to grow. Kumeras, pumpkins, melons, turnips, &c., all favourite articles of diet, they never cultivate now, assigning as a reason that they require too much care. Their food at every meal, as a rule, consists only of bread and tea. They have plenty of horses, but few horned cattle, and no sheep. Though very fond of milk and butter, there is not one household that provides itself with these things, everyone shirks the trouble. The neglect of agriculture is probably owing—

1. To the perpetual interruptions caused by having to attend Runangas, called together on the most frivolous pretexts.
2. To the unsettled state of mind, to which I have already referred.
3. To the facility afforded (by the close proximity in which they live) for the *idle to live on the industrious*.

Suggestions.

In conclusion, I wish to offer a few suggestions—

1. Whether it might not tend to allay the present discontent, if the Maoris were encouraged to register as voters, and so made to feel that they had a voice in the Government of the country.
- 2.*That a form of will should be provided to facilitate the devising of property held under Crown grant. Much ill-feeling and litigation amongst relations would thus be prevented.
3. Whether the time has not arrived when the Maoris should be required to register births, deaths, and marriages, the fees being merely nominal, and the Registrars chosen from among themselves.

JAMES STACK.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor WELD to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD, Government House, Perth, March 2, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the Blue Book of this Colony for 1871, accompanied by a Report by Mr. F. P. Barlee, the Colonial Secretary, to which I beg respectfully to request your Lordship's attention.

I have, &c.,
The Earl of Kimberley, (Signed) FRED. A. WELD,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 28, 1872.

SIR,

Bearing in mind the instructions received last year from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, I have endeavoured to hasten as much as has been compatible with accuracy the preparation of the Annual Blue Book, and I have the honour to forward it with a view to its transmission by the outgoing mail, so that it will arrive in England almost within three months subsequent to the end of the year to which it refers.

Events of the Year.

1. The year 1871 promised at its opening to be an eventful year in Western Australia, and though at its close the anticipations of its earlier days were by no means realized, there has been much to mark its importance. The first Representative Council was in session in January, and during that session the principles of self-government were applied to the larger towns in the Colony, and District Road Boards were instituted. A year's experience has resulted in showing that much interest has been evinced by the colonists in managing those matters in which they are peculiarly interested; and if in all cases the proceedings have not been quite such as might have been desired, there has been at all events no reason to doubt that the step which has been taken in establishing free institutions has, taking all things into consideration, been a well and salutary one.

At a later session in July, among other matters of importance then under discussion, the question of free trade versus protection in breadstuffs was prominently considered, and the Council may be said to have been equally divided on this vexed question. A change in the constitution affecting the status of both members and voters afforded your Excellency a favourable opportunity of appealing to the colonists, and in the course of a few weeks this question and others equally interesting to those resident in Western Australia will be openly discussed between members and constituents.

Education.

2. At the session in July an Elementary Education Act was passed, for the first time placing in the hands of the people any power connected with the instruction afforded to children through the aid of public funds. The Act is intended for the equal benefit of all classes, without reference to religious denomination or calling, and more interest and excitement has been aroused in regard to it than on any matter yet brought before the public. So far as can at present be seen, the Act is working well; but it may probably have in some minor points to be modified. The number of schools and scholars has largely increased, as all classes of the community can now receive benefit under the system laid down.

Telegraphic Communication.

3. Among the principal events of the year is the connection of the capital by telegraph lines with the Eastern and Southern Districts, and in the course of a few months a further line will place King George's Sound in momentary communication with these districts, as well as with Perth and Fremantle.

Steam Communication.

4. I regret I am not enabled to report the advent of steam communication between the several ports of the Colony; difficulties arose in more than one instance when it was hoped definite arrangements had been made. I am sanguine that negotiations now in train may result in bringing about this most desirable event.

Harvest.

5. The anticipations of a plenteous harvest, which were universal till within a few weeks of the ripening of the crops, were sadly blighted by the reappearance of "red rust," which spread rapidly over the wheat crops in many parts of the Colony to such an extent as, in some instances, not to repay the labour of reaping, and in very many to reduce the yield per acre to within the quantity originally sown. Heavy floods and storms which unexpectedly made their appearance damaged a considerable portion of those which were not inflicted with rust, and poverty and distress is the rule rather than the exception at the present juncture among those whose livelihood has depended on the culture of the soil.

A succession of bad seasons has done much to impoverish the small farmer, whose position would often be improved were he a labourer instead of a dependent on advances made to him by the storekeeper.

There is, however, reason to hope that though much suffering has resulted, the system of advances has received a check, and that the present depression it may be hoped will have some good as well as evil effects.

Pauperism.

6. It is useless to conceal the fact that poverty and distress are greatly on the increase, and a very general impression exists that unless some influx of capital appears, some new interests open, or some large public works are undertaken, the poverty to which I have alluded will spread rapidly and become an evil of great magnitude.

The class of people of whom the major portion of the labouring population is composed are not fit to cope with evil times; they have been too long dependent on Government aid. In every difficulty that occurs they seem paralyzed, and look to the Government to help them; and however willing the Government may be, it is palpable that, with a depreciatory colonial revenue, a large decrease in the Imperial expenditure, an utter absence of immigration, and a stoppage of public works for lack of funds, that the help the Government can afford is but little. It is idle to conceal that a time of grievous trial is before the Colony, and that strong and prompt measures will have to be taken to avert evils that now threaten a large class of the colonists, among whom there is a strong and growing feeling that this is a fit time to undertake certain public works by means of a loan. It may be well, in speaking of pauperism, to observe that it probably would decrease if there existed, among those possessing means in the Colony, a greater spirit of enterprise and a stronger desire to further the development of the many interests that require nothing but energy and capital to become self-supporting. There is undoubtedly a large amount of savings and idle capital in the Colony, locked up, demonstrating a want of enterprise among its possessors, and tending to show that capitalists rely rather on a narrow hand-to-mouth system, than a desire boldly to open up the many resources of a profitable nature, without which it appears hopeless to expect the Colony to make satisfactory progress.

Statistical Information.

7. The returns in the Blue Book afford full information as to the position of the Colony. Notwithstanding the somewhat gloomy picture I have painted, I should regret to convey as my opinion that the state of the Colony is not sound.

The following figures will show that there is nothing radically wrong, and if work could now be found for those whose occupation has gone, and the Colony be stimulated with a little immigration of good labour, and be blessed with one or two seasons free from drought and blight, I think the present grave depression would prove but temporary:—

	1870.			1871.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue (general Colonial) -	98,131	17	1	97,605	9	6
Expenditure -	113,046	4	6	1,071,147	15	6
Convict expenditure -	67,868	12	8	60,128	3	6
Imports -	213,258	19	3	198,010	16	9
Exports -	200,984	17	6	199,280	11	6
Population -	25,084			25,353		
Horses -	22,174			22,698		
Cattle -	45,213			49,593		
Sheep -	608,892			670,999		
Tonnage (entered) -	65,716			62,279		
" (cleared) -	67,730			64,669		
Land granted, acres -	10,940			4,536		
" leased -	12,238,291			10,704,952		
Area in crops -	54,527			58,324		

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

A comparison of the above figures with those in the returns of ten years ago show at all events a steady if not a rapid progress. The revenue has increased one-third since that date. The acreage in crop, the exports, and the number of horses and sheep have doubled. The land leased has increased 70 per cent.; the horned cattle have increased 50 per cent. On the other hand, the tonnage entered and cleared has varied but little, and the sale of land has not greatly improved.

Pearl Shell Fishery.

8. The pearl shell fishery on the north-west coast bids fair to become an important trade; the price now quoted is in excess of 200*l.* per ton, and the take already is said to exceed 150 tons, and this with but very rough appliances for carrying on the fishery.

Wool.

9. The steady rise in the price of wool has been a great boon to the settlers throughout the Colony, and proved a stand-by at a time when other resources failed. I am glad to report that the increase in the flocks and the wool crop during 1871 is well spoken of throughout the Colony.

Jarrah Timber Trade.

10. The demand for Jarrah timber in India has not been so great during 1871 as in previous years, and I fear that it is in some measure to be attributed to careless shipments. The companies now at work in the Colony have invested too largely to risk any loss through such cause for the future. Competition is already reducing the price at which it has been supplied, and orders are coming in from various parts, as the valuable properties of this timber are becoming known. A very large trade and a consequent increase in the tonnage may fairly be anticipated ere very long.

Criminal Statistics.

11. I have prepared the criminal statistics as far as possible in accordance with the forms prescribed in the instructions sent from Downing Street. The total number of convictions in the Colony was 3,682 in 1871, as compared with 3,413 in 1870.

It will be found that the majority of the offences were of a very trivial character, and though the number is large in proportion to the population, it is not a matter of much marvel when the status of the population is considered.

Governor Weld,
&c. &c.

I have, &c., -
(Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE.

[J. C. B.]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. BARKLY, K.C.B., to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD, Government House, Cape Town, May 27, 1872.

I WRITE this Despatch to accompany the Blue Book of the
Cape Colony for 1871.

2. Probably no more prosperous year is noted in its annals.

3. The seasons were in most districts favourable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits; the prices of produce ruled high both in colonial and European markets; and trade, thus rendered brisk, attained an extraordinary development through the operations necessary for the supply of the wants of a large population suddenly congregated on the Diamond-fields.

4. The effects of the prosperity created by these combined causes are clearly perceptible throughout the returns, although those causes had begun so far to operate in 1870, that the improvement is much more marked by comparison with the returns of previous years.

5. *Taxes, Duties, &c.*

No change was made during last session of Parliament with regard to any of the sources of revenue.

6. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

This return is still in the old form, the incomings and outgoings of the Treasury, of whatever nature, being designated respectively as above. Deducting, as in the annexed statement, from the total of 836,174*l.* shown on the credit side, all mere items of account, the nett ordinary revenue stands at 711,713*l.*, whilst the nett ordinary expenditure is reduced by a similar process from 764,915*l.* to 622,075*l.* This makes the actual surplus 89,638*l.* Comparing these figures with those of last year, the increase of revenue will be found to be 50,320*l.*, whilst there is a decrease in the expenditure amounting to 3,700*l.* The latter must be due to accidental postponement of payments. The former is mainly attributable to larger receipts (42,000*l.*) for Customs duties on imported merchandise.

7. *Balances.*

As the financial returns of 1870 exhibited a surplus of above 35,000*l.*, the occurrence in a second year of one of nearly 90,000*l.* gives a greatly improved aspect to the General Account Current, the balances in the Treasury and Divisional Chests, and in the hands of the Crown Agents, having risen from 101,259*l.* to 212,571*l.* between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1871. A considerable portion of this augmentation has since been applied to the repayment of "loans in aid," contracted during the previous difficulties of the Colony, and I trust that the whole of the 80,000*l.* lent by the Cape

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of Good Hope Bank will be liquidated before the end of the present year. For 25,000*l.* of the amount thus repaid however, debentures, under the Kowie Harbour Improvement Act, 16 of 1869, have been issued to the Master of the Supreme Court, who advanced a similar sum from the Guardian Fund, under his management, to pay off the Bank.

This transaction was perfectly regular, as the Master is authorized by law to invest in Government Debentures. The sum of 145,000*l.* previously borrowed from the Guardians' Fund by Government, as mentioned in my Despatch with last year's Blue Book, still remains due, and may be safely treated as a permanent addition to the public debt, since the amount is little likely to be required, the annual deposits more than exceeding the payments of the Master.

8. *Public Debt, Sinking Fund, &c.*

The distinction drawn under this heading between "Loans raised by Debentures and Stock," &c., and "Loans raised for Public Works under the management of Corporate Bodies, the redemption of which has been guaranteed by the Colonial Government," is not a very definite one—the money in both cases being taken up by Government on the credit of the Colony. It does not even range in the same category all loans for which the Legislature has exacted a sub-guarantee in the shape of local rating, for the Statement is this year disturbed by the transfer from the latter to the former class of loans of the 76,500*l.* debentures issued on account of the "Kowie Mouth Harbour" (Port Alfred), owing to the dissolution of the company by Act 16 of 1869.

The sub-guarantee in that case is not as yet very productive, but at Port Elizabeth the Sinking Fund is rapidly accumulating, and in the case of the Table Bay Harbour Works, the wharfage and dock dues suffice, after payment of all working expenses, to cover the entire interest on the 299,950*l.* expended on the construction of the breakwater and dock, so that such works as these, at any rate in prosperous times, entail no real burden.

The aggregate of loans in the two classes amounts to 1,546,957*l.*, as against 1,569,907*l.* in 1870, the reduction of 22,950*l.* being the value of debentures of various loans bought up and cancelled by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund established under Act 9 of 1864.

Of the total appropriations to that fund, amounting on 31st December, 1871, to 93,924*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, the remainder are represented either by investments in Crown Land Bonds, or by remittances in the hands of the Crown Agents for the purchase of the debentures of the Colony in the English market.

9. *Public Works.*

None of magnitude were in progress. Larger sums, however, than for several years back were expended in the repair of buildings, and in the maintenance of the roads. Further sections also of some of the main lines of communication with the interior were for the first time macadamized, and the principal streams intersecting them bridged.

Two undertakings of consequence received, moreover, the sanction of the Legislature, and the necessary preparations were made for commencing them early in the present year.

One of these was the carrying out of the works for improving the harbour of East London, according to the plans of Mr. (now Sir John) Cooze, towards the necessary expenditure on which a loan of 100,000*l.* was authorized by a special Act to be raised. The other was the construction of a railway from Port Elizabeth to the Zwartkops River, the first work of the kind begun in the Eastern Province. For many years indeed the question had been mooted, and so far back as 1862 an Act was passed, empowering the Government to enter into contracts for a line from thence to Graham's Town, a distance of nearly 100 miles, but all enterprises of this kind were shortly afterwards brought to a standstill by the financial embarrassments of the Colony, and beyond the making of the preliminary survey, nothing was done.

Reviving prosperity led to the proposal by a private company for a short line to the adjacent town of Uitenhage, and as the first seven or eight miles were identical with the route projected to Graham's Town, and presented no engineering difficulties, I took advantage of the opportunity to obtain permission from both Houses to let the Public Works Department make them, so as to pave the way for the more extensive schemes both in the east and west, to which I had invited attention in my Minute.

10. *Population, Education, Crime, &c.*

I have little to add to what I stated last year on these subjects. The latest census of the population was taken in 1865, and it is said to have been by no means complete or accurate. A new one is much wanted, both for political and statistical purposes, and the colonial finances are fortunately now in a position to bear the expense, which in so large and sparsely peopled a country is considerable. I do not know, however, whether the Legislature will be disposed to sanction such a measure before the expiration of the decennial period.

The educational returns furnish the usual detailed information on this subject, but I enclose also the Report from the Superintendent-General of Education, by which they were accompanied when laid before the Cape Parliament, which is interesting and satisfactory. Dr. Dale's remarks on institutions and schools for the aborigines are deserving of careful consideration, as they go to the very root of what is known as "the Native Question," than which none is more important to the welfare of South Africa. Those remarks are, on the whole, of a cheering character, as they show continuous progress attended with a certain amount of success. Taking schools of all sorts, there appears, on comparison with last year's Report, to be an increase from 438 to 486, and of scholars in attendance during some portion of the year, from 40,142 to 43,099. The daily attendance, however, averaged only 21,310.

These figures compare favourably, nevertheless, with those which Dr. Dale quotes from the education statistics of Great Britain for

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1868, for there about 1 in 30 were at school, whilst in the Cape Colony the proportion exceeded 1 in 25.

I am happy to be able to add that the serious defect pointed out in the Superintendent's Report has at length, after the lapse of ten years, been remedied, the Legislature having voted at its late session salaries for two Deputy Inspectors of Schools, so as to admit of every aided school being inspected at least once a year.

I am sorry to say the improved Forms, relating to criminal justice and to prison discipline, which your Lordship desired to have inserted in the annual Blue Book, have not yet been furnished by the proper officers, and the old return as to gaols and prisoners has alone been filled in. Further directions on the subject have been issued, and I am still in hopes of being able to transmit amended criminal statistics with this Despatch.

Meanwhile I enclose copy of the Memorandum on the convict establishments, as annually presented to Parliament, from which very favourable conclusions may be drawn, the number undergoing sentence at the several stations, which, on the 1st January, 1869, amounted to 1,621, having declined on 31st December, 1871, to 969, or to take the averages of the three years, which is, perhaps, fairer, they stand at

1,411 in 1869
1,194 in 1870
1,068 in 1871

indicating clearly the continuous diminution of serious offences consequent on the reviving prosperity of the country. Only one capital sentence was carried out during the year, but a second, passed towards its close, subsequently took effect.

The returns relating to hospitals and asylums have already, as desired by Circular of the 27th January, been forwarded in anticipation with my Despatch of 15th May last, No. 51, and require thus no further elucidation.

11. *Shipping, Imports and Exports.*

It seems strange, at first sight, that, whilst the value of both imports and exports went on steadily increasing, the number and tonnage of vessels entering inwards from abroad continued to decline, though not nearly in the same ratio as during the former year.

It will be found, however, on closer examination, that the decrease as regards tonnage was due solely to vessels in ballast, the 307 vessels that arrived with cargoes in 1871 gauging about 1,500 tons more than the 326 bringing cargo in 1870.

On the other hand, both the number and tonnage of vessels coast-wise was much larger, so that it would appear as if, on the whole, the augmented commerce of the Colony had more than counteracted the ill effects of the opening of the Suez Canal, which, as I showed last year, occasioned at first an aggregate reduction of more than 10 per cent. in the average of shipping.

The declared value of merchandise imported in 1871 was 2,585,290*l.*, against 2,352,043*l.* in 1870, almost the whole in both cases having been at once entered for consumption.

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This increase is, however, far transcended under the head of exports, the valuation of which was 3,408,635*l.*, in lieu of 2,569,499*l.* in 1870. Nor is the principal item of increase, as might be supposed, diamonds—the declared value of which only rose from 153,460*l.* to 403,349*l.*, or barely a quarter of a million—but wool, the clip of which was abundant, and the prices high, so that the export of 1871 exceeded in value that of the preceding year by nearly half a million sterling. In other articles no very noticeable change occurred, though they were more valuable in the aggregate by at least a hundred thousand pounds than in 1870.

Last year it was doubtful whether the diamonds exported were not over-valued on this side, though it was generally admitted, on the other hand, that many had been carried away without any declaration at the Custom House. This year there can be no question that far more than the four hundred thousand pounds' worth of diamonds declared at the Customs were shipped, for it was only by a few firms that that precaution was adopted with a view to prevent any question with the underwriters, while large packets were transmitted every mail through the Post Office, without any declaration whatever. I endeavoured to obtain information as to the value of these packets at the time of registration, but it was in most cases refused; and, as the Colonial Postmaster thought it might create an idea of Government liability, the attempt was not persevered in. The lowest estimate I have seen, however, of the value of all the diamonds that left the Colony during the last year is two millions sterling, and I have heard well-informed persons place it much higher.

Looking at the very large amount of specie introduced, partly to meet the increased circulation of the banks, but mainly with a view to pay for purchases at the diggings, it may fairly be inferred that the balance of trade was greatly against the mother country. In the returns for the year ending 31st December, 1871, this amount is stated at 522,540*l.* sterling, but during the first month of the present year a further amount of 475,270*l.* was added, making a total of close upon a million of sovereigns.

Further influx has been checked by the reported falling off in the number and value of diamonds found, and unless fresh fields are opened up, it is not improbable that re-exportation of part of this gold must be resorted to.

This question of fresh discoveries is, in fact, one of the most important questions for the commercial community, both in Europe and this Colony, but it is of course almost impossible to arrive at correct conclusions on a subject involving so many elements of uncertainty.

That the original diggings on both banks of the Vaal, which were during the past year almost deserted for the "Dry Diggings," as they are called, on account of their lying at a distance from that on any other river (the nearest point of the Vaal being about 14 miles off), are so far from exhausted, that they will still, for many years to come, yield gems as splendid as any yet found in them, there can be little doubt. In all probability they will be extended both higher up and lower down the Vaal River, from Christiana to its confluence with the Orange River.

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Diamonds too will doubtless, as hitherto, continue occasionally to be discovered throughout the immense area in which trap dykes have been formed through the elevated lacustrine deposits known to geologists as the *Dicynodon* beds. Innumerable basins indeed, resembling in all respects that which has attained such celebrity under the name of Du Toit's Pan, are to be found in Griqualand West, the Orange Free State, and this Colony, any one of which may prove to be equally rich.

But to maintain the very large number of diggers of European origin now congregated at and around the Dry Diggings of Du Toit's Pan and De Beer's, far more brilliant discoveries than these are unquestionably required, and unless another "Colesberg Kopje," as the new rush on the latter farm is styled, be shortly found, the greater part of that population will be destitute of profitable occupation; and though the colonists may, for the most part, return to their farms and their stores, great distress must ensue among the immigrants from Europe, and others of that class.

Now there are many kopjes or hillocks to be seen around, and, reasoning *a priori*, the reseems no ground to suppose that the diggers should at once have hit upon the only one of them in which such marvellous treasures lay buried. It is true that in Australia the richest gold-fields were opened up within a few years after the first nugget had been discovered, but there alluvial deposits of nearly equal richness occurred at intervals along a line of hundreds of miles, which is very different from this profusion of diamonds being limited to the dozen acres covered by Colesberg Kopje; and as no theory yet propounded explains the limitation of such rich deposits to that particular spot, it may, not unreasonably, be hoped, that they will yet be found to exist elsewhere when the conditions are similar.

The time that will be taken to work out all existing claims at the kopje is variously estimated at from six months to two years, but the population is already rapidly dispersing. Fortunately the mineral resources of the interior of South Africa seem well nigh boundless. Several hundred diggers have already made their way to the newly discovered gold-fields of Marabastad, in the South African Republic, about 350 miles beyond Klipdrift, where the indications are said to be of a more promising character than at the remoter Tatin quartz reefs on the Limpopo River.

Within the Colony gold has not yet been found in payable quantities, though the rocks, extending over a large portion of its area, are to all appearance so identical with those of Australia, that geologists from that continent are convinced of its existence.

Mr. Dunn, formerly of the Victorian Geological Survey, whom I engaged, with the concurrence of the Executive Council, to prospect, especially in Namaqualand, whence auriferous specimens had been forwarded, reports that, although unable to find sufficiently favourable indications of the precious metal, he considers that the deposits of copper in that part of the Colony are only now beginning to be got at, and he is firmly persuaded that these will ultimately prove more valuable even than the Diamond-fields.

Similar deposits of copper are said to exist beyond the Orange River, in Griqualand West, besides other metals and minerals.

I am not apprehensive, for these and other reasons, even if the yield of diamonds largely diminishes, of any sudden collapse in the present prosperous condition of colonial trade, but I should be very sorry, nevertheless, to see emigration from Europe to the Fields extending, or even going on on its present scale, until prospects are more assured in that quarter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
Governor.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—August 19.—Having been much delayed in completing this Despatch, I made certain of being able to forward with it the new Forms of Criminal Statistics, as promised, but up to the present moment they have not reached me, and as I understand that they are not yet complete, I must defer their transmission to a future opportunity.

H. B.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

Enclosure 1
in No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the TRUE SURPLUS in the year 1871.

Total revenue (according to printed Statements) in 1871	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.
						836,173	19	10
Deduct items of account—						£	s.	d.
1. Advances	-	-	-	-	10,125	8	9	
2. Loans raised	-	-	-	-	91,385	17	6	
3. Receipts from Sinking Fund for redeeming public debt					22,950	0	0	
						124,461	6	3
Nett actual ordinary revenue	-	-	-	-	£711,712	13	7	
Total expenditure (according to printed Statements) in 1871	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.
						764,914	12	10
Deduct items of account—						£	s.	d.
1. Advances	-	-	-	-	12,504	2	9	
2. Loans repaid	-	-	-	-	38,950	0	0	
3. Debt and liability of the late Kowie Harbour Company, taken over by the Government	-	-	-	-	91,385	17	6	
						142,840	0	3
Nett actual ordinary expenditure	-	-	-	-	£622,074	12	7	
Total actual ordinary revenue, 1871	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.
						711,712	13	7
„ „ expenditure, 1871	-	-	-	-	-	622,074	12	7
Actual surplus	-	-	-	-	£89,638	1	0	

Colonial Office,
April 9, 1872.

(Signed) CHARLES MILLS.

CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE.Enclosure 2
in No. 10.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 61, 1872.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
February 1, 1872.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Statement showing the disposal of the moneys received by the "Commissioners for administering the Sinking Fund of the Cape of Good Hope," under the provisions of the Act No. 9 of 1864, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, and the state of the fund on that day.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

R. SOUTHEY,
Colonial Secretary.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the COMMISSIONERS for ADMINISTERING the SINKING FUND of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, under ACT No. 9 of 1864, for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1870, and STATE of the FUND on that day.

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
<i>Receipts during 1871.</i>				<i>Payments during 1871.</i>			
January 1, 1871:—	£	s.	d.	December 31, 1871:—	£	s.	d.
To Cash per balance from last Account	3,423	12	1	Invested in Crown Land Bonds (capital)	2,419	2	2
December 31:—				Advanced for accrued interest on same	162	14	9
To Capital received on Crown Land Bonds	7,735	17	10	Invested in Loan to Government, under Act 24 of 1869	3,500	0	0
„ Interest received on ditto	3,327	5	7	Premium paid on ditto	21	17	0
„ Interest on Loan to Government under Act 24 of 1869	87	10	0	Remitted to Crown Agents for the purchase of debentures	24,650	0	0
„ Do. on deposit in savings bank	17	18	3	Colonial Government, for Government Debentures redeemed under Act 9 of 1864, and handed to the Treasurer-General in extinction of so much of the Colonial Debt, viz.:—			
„ Do. on 5 Debentures due prior to cancellation	15	0	0	213 Debentures under Act 17 of 1858 (purchased from 1865 to 1867), and now written off	21,250	0	0
„ Contribution from Colonial Revenue	11,617	1	6	5 Debentures under Act 26 of 1861 (cancelled)	500	0	0
„ Amount received under Act 5 of 1870	5,169	6	7	2 Debentures under Act 8 of 1860 (ditto)	200	0	0
„ Discount on Bills on England, remitted to Crown Agents	575	0	0	2 Debentures under Act 14 of 1863 (ditto)	1,000	0	0
„ Government Debentures purchased by Crown Agents, and cancelled per contra	1,856	0	0	Premium and Brokerage paid on purchase of the above last 9 Debentures in England	155	0	0
„ Government Debentures under Act 17 of 1858, cancelled from 1865 to 1867, and now written off	21,250	0	0	Balance cash in hand	1,214	17	11
	£55,370	11	10		£25,073	11	10

29th January, 1872.

(Signed) J. C. DAVIDSON, Chairman.
E. M. COLE,
GEO. J. NICHOLLS, } Members.
JOHN T. EUSTACE, }

State of the Fund on the 31st December, 1871.

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
December 31, 1871:—	£	s.	d.	January 1, 1871:—	£	s.	d.
To capital paid-off on Crown Land Bond during the year	7,735	17	10	By amounts invested to date, viz.:—			
„ Government Debentures, redeemed under Act 9 of 1864, and handed to the Treasurer-General in extinction of so much of the Colonial Debt, viz.:—				In Government Debentures	21,250	0	0
213 Debentures under Act 17 of 1858	21,250	0	0	In Crown Land Bonds	42,106	10	2
5 Ditto, ditto, 26 of 1861	500	0	0		63,355	10	2
2 Ditto, ditto, 8 of 1861	200	0	0	December 31:—			
2 Ditto, ditto, 14 of 1863	1,000	0	0	By amount invested this year in Loan to Government, under Act 24 of 1869	3,500	0	0
	22,950	0	0	„ In Crown Land Bond	2,419	2	2
To Premium and Brokerage paid on purchase of the above last 9 Debentures in England	155	0	0	„ Remittance to Crown Agents for purchase of Debentures in England	24,650	0	0
„ Balance carried down	63,083	14	6		30,569	2	2
	£93,924	12	4		£93,924	12	4

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	Office and Rent.	Contingencies.	Schools.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western Districts - - -	1,407 1 8	622 12 6	11,201 13 4
Eastern Districts - - -	nil.	730 4 5	9,956 10 0

7. The Government expenditure for the instruction, primary and superior, of children of all classes, and for the maintenance and industrial training of Kafir apprentices and boarders, has been 23,918*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; consisting of the following particulars:—

Establishment.

Office staff and teachers of Govern-	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ment Schools - - -	2,390	0	0			
Rent of office and schools - - -	305	1	8			
Contingencies - - -	166	1	4			
				2,861	3	0

Exclusive of Establishment.

Grants for teachers in Undenominational Public Schools - -	£	s.	d.			
	6,791	13	4			
Grants for teachers in Mission Schools - - - -	9,518	10	0			
School requisites - - - -	697	3	9			
Contingencies - - - -	88	1	0			
				17,045	8	1

Border Department—(Schedule D).

Grants for teachers and for maintenance and training of native boarders - - - -	£	s.	d.			
	3,788	0	0			
School requisites - - - -	223	10	10			
				4,011	10	10
				£23,918	1	11

8. The expenditure by local authorities for the same objects and for school buildings amounted, during the year, to 27,145*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

9. The rates of expenditure for the purposes of public education have been as follows for the last three years:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government - - -	23,473 7 5	23,045 0 1	23,918 1 11
Local - - - -	26,069 10 0	24,145 1 1½	27,145 17 7
	£49,542 17 5	47,190 1 2½	51,063 19 6

10. It may be useful to compare the average attendance and rate of expenditure for education in this Colony with the ascertained proportions of attendance and of expenditure in other countries.

Tasmania, 1869.—Compulsory attendance of all, between the ages of 7 and 12, who live within one mile of a public school,—number of

schools, 116; number of children on the rolls, 9,316; average daily attendance, 4,511. Average total cost per head of scholar in daily attendance, 2*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

South Australia, 1869.—Number of licensed schools, 330; number of children on the rolls, 16,328; average daily attendance, 13,220. Average total cost per head of those in daily attendance, 2*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per annum, of which the Government pays two-thirds. Government expenditure, 21,643*l.*

Great Britain, 1868.—In an ascertained number of schools, viz. 8,397, attended on the average by 1,098,952 children, the average total cost per scholar per annum was 1*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*; of this amount the Government pays one-third. But if the expenses of administration and inspection are added, the cost per scholar would be one-third more, making the Government expenditure nearly 18*s.* per scholar per annum.

Massachusetts, 1869.—Total amount expended on public schools is equivalent to 19 dollars per child of school-going age, from 5 to 15 years.

Cape Colony, 1871.—Number of schools, 486; number of children on the rolls, 43,099; average daily attendance, 21,810. Average total cost per child in daily attendance, 2*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.*, of which amount the Government pays 1*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* Total amount expended on public education is equivalent to 8*s.* per child of school-going age, from 5 to 15 years.

Established Schools.

11. The three schools of the first class, established under the old system, without local aid and co-operation, continue to be fairly attended. They are situated at Uitenhage, Somerset East, and Worcester. The number of scholars during the year has been 284; the total cost has been 1,305*l.* 1*s.*

Undenominational Public Schools.

12. Of Class III., schools among the agricultural population, 92 have been in operation during the year. The usual Government grant is 30*l.*; but in eight cases, where the number of children who can attend is below the required minimum, viz. 20 to 30, a half grant, 15*l.*, has been given.

Of Class II., village schools, with Government grants ranging from 50*l.* to 75*l.* per annum, there are 54 in operation.

Of Class I., 13 schools in the chief towns of the respective divisions have been aided. There are only five completely organized schools of the first class, with superior and elementary departments, each under its own qualified teacher. These are entitled to the maximum grant of 200*l.* per annum. The rest receive the grant of 125*l.*, being half-salary of the principal teacher.

13. The public schools have been attended during the year by 6,234 scholars, of whom 509 have received instruction in some subjects of the superior course. The cost to Government has been 6,791*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The exodus to the Diamond-fields has affected these schools, and several remain closed, both managers and scholars being absent.

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Mission Schools.

14. These schools are 253 in number, and are attended by 31,039 children, chiefly of the coloured and mixed races. A Mission School of the first-class consists of a series of departments—infant, juvenile, and industrial (girls)—and enjoys the maximum grant of 75*l.* per annum; where there is one mixed school under one teacher, the grant is 30*l.*

15. The fundamental rule as regards attendance is, that in each department to which a separate grant is attached, a daily attendance of 30 to 40 children must be maintained.

16. The cost to Government for the year 1871 has been 9,518*l.* 10*s.*

17. The Mission Schools are managed and supported by religious societies, acting in concert with this department to provide instruction of an elementary kind for the children of those portions of the population which, from poverty, ignorance, and similar causes, are wholly unable to found and manage their own schools.

18. To test more accurately the standard of attainments of the scholars attending the district Mission Schools of Cape Town and the neighbourhood, I held a competitive examination in December, to which 32 schools were invited to send competitors. Twenty-six girls and twenty-seven boys were present, as representatives of 17 schools. The result of the examination, though not as a whole satisfactory, showed a fair standard of work in a few schools.

19. The subjects of examination were restricted to the English language, arithmetic—including vulgar fractions and proportion—and handwriting.

Institutions and Schools for Aborigines.

20. The main stations are the Free Church Seminary, Lovedale; the Wesleyan Fingo Institution, Heald Town; the English Church Kafir Institutions at Zonnebloem, near Cape Town, and at Graham's Town; Kieskamma Hoek; Newlands, near East London; and the Gwytyu.

21. These, with their subsidiary day-schools, provide school instruction for 5,542 children of Fingoes, Kafirs, or Tambookies, and industrial training for 269, who are boarders in some one of the Institutions. At the kraal or out-station schools, the instruction is rudimentary, and chiefly in Kafir.

22. The Government expenditure for the year was 3,788*l.*

23. The arrangements contemplated in my last Report for extending aid to schools among the Fingoes and Tambookies who recently migrated from the Colony to occupy stations pointed out by the Government in the Transkei territory, have been completed, and 22 schools have been in regular work since 1st July. Applications for aid are still numerous; but there is necessarily some delay in procuring duly qualified native teachers.

24. The general conditions on which aid is given to the Transkei schools from the funds reserved under Schedule D of the Constitution Ordinance, are these:—

a. That no assistance shall be given except to those schools which are situated at places previously approved by the Superintendent-General of Education, among Fingoes or Tambookies emigrant from the Colony, and which are conducted by native schoolmasters certified to have been trained for school-work in colonial institutions.

b. That every aided school shall be conducted in English as well as in Kafir, within a reasonable time from the date of opening.

c. That no Government allowance, at first, shall exceed 20*l.* per annum.

d. That a fair local contribution towards the teacher's salary or maintenance shall be made in every case.

25. The training of native teachers at Graham's Town, Heald Town, Lovedale, and to some extent at Zonnebloem, enables me to introduce into all these schools teachers of fair qualifications; and cases will occur where those who were put in charge of schools, when there was a scarcity of qualified men, will have to give place to men of higher education and of practical skill in school-keeping.

26. Should any imperfectly educated teachers wish to spend a year at any one of the institutions to improve themselves, and if possible to qualify themselves for certificates of competency, I have arranged with the local authorities to further this object. In this way the hardship of dismissing a deserving, but imperfectly educated man, will be removed, or at least mitigated.

27. It is as yet premature to try to measure the results of the great efforts which are being put forth for the instruction and civilization of the native races. There exists at present an antipathy on the part of many employers of labour to the christianized or mission Kafir, and it is erroneously inferred that the education which he receives renders him less trustworthy and useful. That the sense of freedom from the bondage of tribal customs, restraints, and oppressive exactions should lead to some anomalies in the behaviour of natives whose school-training is still imperfect, and whose moral feelings are but partially influenced by Christian instruction, is to be expected in a state of transition from utter savagism.

28. The assumption of the garb and the habits of civilized life leads the native to form exaggerated notions of civil liberty and equality, and his imperfect knowledge of the relations of society engenders self-assertion and an offensive demeanour towards others. The few native lads who have enjoyed a thorough school-training occupy a position both singular and dangerous. They are conspicuous; much is expected from them; but their very advantages have made a wide breach between themselves and their heathen kindred, and have been at the same time inoperative or inadequate to open to them a way into higher social intercourse: so that the educated Kafir, standing between the civilized European and the raw native, and having now no link with either, is in danger of gravitating towards the companionship of Europeans of a low type, whose moral and intellectual standards are scarcely higher than those of the heathen.

29. Much of the influence exercised by civilized people tends undoubtedly to the injury of the native: he superadds their refined vices to the grosser habits of his race. This anomalous state may be gradually removed by a more general spread of civilization among larger numbers, both of males and females, by which communities of educated natives will be formed. In these, their own standard of social behaviour and respectability will be set up and maintained by popular opinion and concurrence.

30. There are many customs which are adverse to the realization

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of such progress; these are—Ukulobola, or the purchase of wives; polygamy; and circumcision, with its accompanying rites and immoralities. When the native woman occupies the same relative position to the man that woman enjoys in civilized society, then only can a sure basis be considered as set up.

31. The arrangements hitherto made for the domestic training of native girls have been too limited, the only complete institution being that connected with the Free Church Mission at Lovedale. The ordinary course of school instruction is supplemented by household work of different kinds, suited to girls, as sewing, washing, and dress-making. A considerable number of girls attend the mixed day-schools; but residence in an institution, where conformity to the habits of civilized life is enforced, is necessary for the training of girls, whether for domestic service or the decent management of their own homes.

32. The native lads are generally engaged in various branches of industry,—carpentry, wagon-making, smith's work, printing, tailoring, and shoemaking; those at Heald Town are trained exclusively as schoolmasters, for which the large and well-conducted day-school connected with the institution offers unusual facilities. Arrangements are in progress at Lovedale for giving to a limited number of apprentices a practical knowledge of farming, including the use of the appliances of modern husbandry, and of more economical methods of labour than those which are prevalent among the Kafirs. A class for the study of agricultural chemistry has been at work there during the latter part of the year.

33. An important step has been taken by the authorities at Lovedale towards the abolition of the gratuitous maintenance and instruction of native pupils. At this institution there have been 106 male and 36 female boarders during the year; and this—probably the highest number yet reached—has been maintained in spite of the introduction of school fees, which have realized 200*l.* during the year.

Departmental.

34. There is a serious defect, not so much in the system defined by Act No. 13, 1865, as in the inadequate machinery provided for working it. When the Legislature adopted the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1861–63 in regard to the principles of aid, it is singular that the measures deemed by the Commissioners necessary for the efficient direction of a system of grants-in-aid should have been rejected.

35. The passages of the Report of the Commission which bear on this subject are Nos. 32, 34, page lxxvii. :—"A system of grants-in-aid from the Public Treasury implies, and for its success demands, frequent and systematic inspection, on the part of the Government, of all aided schools. Such inspection should embrace not only the school-buildings, furniture, and other appliances, but also the attainments of the scholars, with the view of ascertaining their progress from time to time, and of supplying the Government with reliable educational statistics; and should be conducted by competent persons specially appointed thereto by the Governor."

"The extent, of the Colony and the number of schools liable to

inspection would appear to require two Deputy Inspectors, at a salary of 400*l.* per annum, with travelling allowances. Every aided school should be inspected at least once a year."

36. Whatever necessity there was in 1863 for the appointment of Deputy Inspectors, has been rendered now very urgent by the augmentation of the number of schools from 287 to 486, and of the territory over which they are spread.

37. It is expected of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in England that each will inspect five schools a week during thirty-five weeks of the year; after formally reporting on each, his duties cease. If the facilities of locomotion in this Colony were similar, two Deputy Inspectors, along with the Superintendent-General, might overtake the work. For the purposes of inspection, it must be remembered that there are at least 500 schools or separate departments requiring to be examined and to be reported upon annually. I consider that an Inspector, having nothing to do with the general business of the department, could inspect and examine five schools a week during forty weeks of the year; but there would be exceptional places, which, from their remoteness and the difficulties of travelling with horses, could not be included in the annual circuit. The Head of the Department could undertake the inspection within a limited distance from Cape Town.

Pupil-Teacher Fund.

38. The interest of the Slave Compensation and Bible and School Commission Funds is paid to me by the Master of the Supreme Court, in terms of Act No. 13, 1865, for the payment and training of pupil-teachers in Mission Schools, established chiefly for the education of the poor.

39. The Slave Compensation Fund is a sum of 5,906*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, being the unappropriated balance of slave compensation due to this Colony. With the concurrence of the Secretary of State (Despatch No. 240, of 12th March, 1843), and in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislative Council, 19th October, 1843, the sum was vested in three trustees for the instruction of liberated Africans. The Education Act vests the capital in the Master of the Supreme Court, who pays me the half-yearly interest, 147*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

40. The property of the Bible and School Commission consisted of school buildings in Keerom Street and New Street, and a fund collected in consequence of an appeal made by the Government in 1813, for contributions for the spread of the Scriptures and religious education. This money had been put out at interest, and the bonds were ceded to the Master in 1867. By the insolvency of J. A. Truter, formerly Secretary of the Bible and School Commission, a loss of 337*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* was sustained, and the capital sum (which amounted to 2,062*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*) was reduced to 1,788*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The remainder of the loss was deducted from the interest payable to me, and amounted to 63*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

41. It is estimated that, if no further loss occurs, the interest available half-yearly will be 44*l.* 19*s.* The school property has been for many years in the occupation of the Committee of the Model Infant School, kept by Mr. R. Byrne, but no revenue is derived from

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it. I may probably reckon in future on an annual income from both funds of 385*l.* 5*s.* for the payment of pupil-teachers.

42. But it will be necessary to reserve the right of curtailing the period of service of a pupil-teacher, should any further loss of capital require so arbitrary a step. Owing to the uncertain state of the fund, I declined throughout the year to fill up vacancies, so that there is a larger balance than usual at the bank.

43. Of the 77 pupil-teachers admitted since 1st April, 1866, 15 have become teachers, 24 are still in training; 38 have gone to other pursuits. The means at my disposal for training teachers are inadequate; and the supply of qualified teachers for the Public and Mission Schools is therefore irregular and unsatisfactory.

44. The training of teachers of Mission Schools in the diocese of Cape Town has been carried on, to a limited extent, at the institution, Zonnebloem; and application has been made by the Bishop for Government aid. The last Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church also had the subject under consideration; and it is understood that a system of pupil-teachers will be organized in approved schools, where facilities are provided for carrying out the scheme. The best and most economical way of co-operating with these religious societies in furthering the special training of teachers, appears to be the issue of an annual allowance of 12*l.* each to such young persons as satisfy me of their qualifications, and are actually under training in an institution approved by the Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LANGHAM DALE,
Sup.-Gen. of Education.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 4 in No. 10.

MEMORANDUM upon the DISCIPLINE and MAINTENANCE of CONVICTS during the year 1871, submitted for the INFORMATION of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

On the 31st December, 1871, the number of convicts undergoing sentence at the several stations was 969, distributed as follows:—

Table Bay Harbour Works	-	-	-	-	198
Robben Island	-	-	-	-	18
Tradouw	-	-	-	-	190
Port Elizabeth Harbour Works	-	-	-	-	114
Kowie Harbour Works	-	-	-	-	233
East London Harbour Works	-	-	-	-	100
Liefeldt's (near King William's Town)	-	-	-	-	116
					<hr/> 969

The number at stations at the same period of the previous year was 1,128, showing a decrease of 159 upon the total undergoing sentence.

593 newly-convicted men and 13 recaptured deserters were received

during the year, making a total of 1,734 who have undergone punishment from 1st January to 31st December.

Of the 593 above mentioned, 248 were sentenced by the judges of the Supreme and Eastern Districts Courts, 263 by resident magistrates, 66 by Naval or Resident Magistrates' Courts, for breaches of the maritime laws. The remaining 16 were military prisoners.

The crimes for which these men were sentenced were as follows :—

Against the person.—Murder, culpable homicide, assault, &c.	79
Against property, with violence.—House, shop, and store-breaking, &c.	76
Against property, without violence.—Cattle and ordinary theft, receiving stolen goods, &c.	348
Malicious offences against property.—Arson	1
Miscellaneous offences.—Forgery, perjury, &c.	7
Offences against the maritime law	66
Military offences	16
Total	593

The average period of sentence passed upon each man by the Superior Courts was 2·349 years.

The number of second convictions was 96, third and upwards, 26.

Of the 248 convicted before the Supreme and Eastern Districts Courts, 243 were sentenced during 1871, the remainder during the previous year, 228 from Resident Magistrates' Courts were sentenced during the year, 35 remaining over from previous years; the whole of the naval and military prisoners were tried and sentenced during 1871.

The races of the newly-sentenced men were as follows :—

Europeans or of European descent	138
Hottentots, Bushmen, &c.	253
Natives of Border tribes (Kafirs, &c.)	202
	593

The total number of convicts, 1,734, was reduced during the year by 765, of whom 33 deserted, 20 died, 691 were discharged, 21 were transferred—2 to Robben Island, 1 to Somerset Hospital, 2 to George Gaol (unfit for hard labour), 2 to naval authorities, 14 to military ditto.

The general average of the year was 1,018, being 82 less than the number estimated for, employed as follows :—

Table Bay Harbour Works and Robben Island	264
George (to 4th July) and Port Elizabeth	142
Tradouw	230
Keiskama (to 9th Dec.), East London (from 15th Dec.), and Liefeldt's, near King William's Town	160
Kowie	222
	1,018

CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE.

Full particulars of the crimes and sentences of the prisoners received, the mitigations granted, minor punishments inflicted, &c., will be found in annexures No. 1 to 6.*

The educational Reports from the several stations are of a satisfactory nature.

Two Reports (in addition to those usually furnished by the chaplains) received from the Rev. Mr. Fisk, of the Table Bay Harbour Station, are annexed—Nos. 7 and 8.

The convicts (46 in number) transferred from Namaqualand on the 31st December, 1870, arrived in Cape Town on the 10th of the following month, and were taken on the strength of the breakwater gang.

On the 24th January 100 convicts were transferred from Cape Town to the Tradouw Station, arriving there on the 30th of that month.

The station at George was broken up on the 4th July, and the party of convicts, numbering 130, reached Port Elizabeth on the 13th, where they have since been employed on works in connection with the harbour at that place.

The convicts at the Keiskama (108) were transferred,—8 to Liefeldt's, the remainder to East London, on the 9th December, and from the 15th of that month the latter number, with some trifling additions, have been engaged in the erection of quarters for officers connected with the harbour works and barracks for convicts.

The total amount expended for the maintenance and discipline of 1,018 convicts during the year was 22,640*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, being at the rate of 22*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per man, and 1*s.* 2*d.* per man below the estimated cost. The saving would have been much greater had it not been for the unexpected expenditure (414*l.* 13*s.*) incurred under the head of "freight and transport" consequent upon the removal of the party of convicts from George to Port Elizabeth, a charge unprovided for in the annual estimates. A detailed statement will be found in annexure No. 9.

The above-mentioned sum is that actually issued from the Colonial Treasury; 186*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* has, however, been received under the head of miscellaneous receipts, including portion of the sum realized by sale of the abandoned station at the Vlugt, bonus on marine assurance of convict stores, &c. If credit were taken for this amount in the general statement of expenditure, the reduction in the cost of each convict would be 3*s.* 8*d.*

The average number of convicts employed upon road and harbour works (as shown in annexure No. 2) was 930, and the number of days upon which these men worked, 280. The aggregate amount of labour on the works by the number of men labouring for one day requisite to effect the same results was equal to 256,680 men, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per man per diem. The value of the work performed was 32,085*l.*, against an expenditure of 22,640*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

R. SOUTHEY, Colonial Secretary.

[s. J.]

* Annexures not printed.

NATAL.

NATAL.

No. 11.

No 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor MUSGRAVE to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD, Government House, Natal, October 19, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy in duplicate of the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1871.

2. As your Lordship is aware, I had no acquaintance with the affairs of this Colony during the period to which these returns relate, and after so short a residence here as mine I could add little of value to the Report made recently by Mr. Keate in his Despatch No. 41, of 8th March last, when transmitting the Blue Book for 1870. But it is pleasing to record that there is evidence of continued prosperity and progress. The imports, the exports, and the revenue of 1871 have all exceeded those of any of the preceding six years, and so far as the transactions of the present year have extended they show still further growth. A small but apparently steady stream of immigration from Great Britain, of a class possessing some means to assist them in their first efforts on settlement, is flowing into the Colony. Advantages to such settlers will be increased if the project now on foot for the construction of railways can be successfully accomplished, for the chief want of the Colony doubtless is facility of transport, both for obtaining imported supplies and distributing the produce of the country to the best markets. With such facility in this respect as is hoped for, and with a sufficient supply of labour at the command of producers, it would be difficult to place a limit to the capability of production possessed by this fertile land.

3. The discovery of the Diamond-fields has no doubt given an impetus in South Africa akin to that which has been experienced in Australia, California, and British Columbia from the gold mines there, in attracting population, increasing trade, and developing in diverse ways the natural wealth of a country rich in many resources. A fair share of the beneficial influence has been felt in this Colony, and I think that the future prospects of Natal may be viewed with cheerful confidence.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed). A. MUSGRAVE.

[J. C. B.]

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from General Sir W. F. WILLIAMS,
Bart., G.C.B., to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD,

Gibraltar, May 3, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1871, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary, and to submit the following observations on its contents:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue from all sources for 1871 was 38,155*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, showing an increase compared with that of the preceding year of 1,758*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* There has been an increase of 1,515*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* in the revenue received in the Port department, which has arisen from more vessels having touched at this port, and the number of vessels of greater tonnage being higher; also from the consequent issue of more bills of health and an increase in the collections made by the Health Guards, through extra quarantine. Further, greater improvement, rather than any diminution, in the annual receipts, may be reasonably entertained.

3. The total expenditure for the year amounted to 42,015*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, exceeding that of 1870 by 94*l.* 14*s.* In the expenditure, however, is included the sum of 5,000*l.* advanced to the treasury chest, and which has since been repaid into the Colonial treasury.

4. The surplus cash balance of the Colony on the 31st December, 1871, was 24,417*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

Duties, Taxes, and Fees.

5. No alteration was made during the past year in the rates receivable under the above heads.

Legislation.

6. Only one Ordinance was enacted during the year, viz. "An Ordinance to confer on certain persons exclusive privileges in respect of certain patented inventions for the improvement of electric telegraphs."

Education.

7. Education is carefully superintended by the different ministers and committees. The number of schools partly supported by Government on the 31st December, 1871, was 9. The number of children educated in them was 2,246. Of these, 1,502 in schools of the

Church of Rome; 157 in schools of the Church of England; 266 in the Wesleyan schools; 341 in secular schools.

The expense on account of education, as compared with 1870, shows an increase of 146*l.* 4*s.* The total amount expended during 1871 being 369*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Population.

8. A census of the population was taken by the Registrar of Births on the 2nd April, 1871, and the table of population is filled up on this occasion from the last Census Return.

9. The last preceding Census was taken in 1868, when the enumeration of the inhabitants, exclusive of the military population, showed an aggregate of 18,063 persons, of whom 2,281 were aliens, on temporary permits. The military population amounted to 6,368 persons.

10. The Census of 1871 gives 8,969 males, and 9,726 females, or the total of 18,695 persons, including 2,241 aliens, on temporary permits. The military population amounted to 6,521, making the total gross population in 1871, 25,216 souls.

11. The number of births registered in the Colony was 613, being 5 less than in the previous year.

12. The number of marriages celebrated has been smaller than in the preceding year, being 158 against 170 in 1870.

13. The deaths in 1871 were 538, being 35 in excess of the number registered in the previous year.

14. The rate of mortality was as follows:—Civil population, numbering 18,695, 23·53 per mille; military population, numbering 6,521, 15·05 per mille.

Shipping.

15. The Shipping Return of the year 1871 is the heaviest that has ever been made for this Colony; and comparing it with that for the preceding year, it shows an increase in the grand totals of the arrivals of 540 vessels, 330,262 tons, and 12,173 men (crews) and a corresponding increase of 384 steamers:—

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1870	4,195	1,485,229	73,178
1871	4,735	1,815,491	85,351
Increase in 1871	540	330,262	12,173

General Remarks.

16. The sanitary state of the Colony has been very good. Commerce prosperous. The markets plentifully supplied from Morocco and Spain, and the meat, poultry, and other supplies provided, are wholesome and reasonable. The town presents an improving aspect, and the community at large is in a satisfactory condition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. F. WILLIAMS,

General and Governor.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

[J. C. B.]

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor PATEY to The EARL OF
KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD,

St. Helena, March 14, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1871, which has been delayed until the arrival, on the 8th instant, of the Crown Agents' accounts to 31st December, in order to complete the returns for the year.

2. The failure in the resources of the Island, arising chiefly from the changes in the course of trade from the East, has already been fully reported on to your Lordship on several occasions, and it will not therefore be necessary that I should again enter upon that subject here.

3. In order to meet the deficiency of revenue, retrenchments have been effected in the establishment during the past year, as well as on various occasions since my arrival, and other reductions are in contemplation, to be carried out as opportunities offer.

4. The revenue and expenditure of 1871 are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue - - - - -	15,557	19	9
Expenditure - - - - -	18,438	12	1

I also add, for purposes of comparison, the revenue and expenditure of 1869 and 1870, and the estimated revenue and expenditure of 1871, viz.:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1869 - - - - -	20,779	24,505
1870 - - - - -	15,973	18,943
*Estimates, 1871 - - - - -	16,295	19,892

5. During the year a Parliamentary Loan of 5,158*l.* was granted for payment of the following claims, which remained outstanding on my assumption of the Government in 1870, viz.:—

	£
Salary of the late Governor - - - - -	950
Mail subsidy - - - - -	1,900
Money Order Office - - - - -	1,265
Savings Bank - - - - -	1,043

Of the foregoing grant, only 950*l.*, for the salary of the late Governor, had been drawn up to the close of the present year.

* Considerable reductions have been effected in the Civil Establishments since the Estimates for 1871 were prepared, and those for 1872 will show a more satisfactory financial condition.

6. A further debt, caused by the failure of revenue, has been incurred during the last two years, amounting to nearly 7,000*l.*, the larger proportion of which is due to the Crown Agents for payments made by them on account of this Government, their accounts to the 31st December last showing a balance in their favour of 5,141*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

ST. HELENA.

No. 13.

7. In the month of July a sudden and heavy flood of rain (probably from the breaking of a water-spout) caused momentary alarm and some distress, resulting in the loss of two lives and damage to many of the properties in Jamestown, as well as to the public roads and streets and the main culvert through Jamestown.

The poorer inhabitants, who were driven out of their dwellings, were promptly housed for a few days in the vacant barracks in Jamestown, until their own dwellings could be again made habitable. In addition to the relief raised on the spot, a sum of over 200*l.* was collected in London in aid of the sufferers.

8. With this exception the seasons have been favourable and healthy, the deaths during the year being only 107, out of a total population of 6,444.

9. The return of the population, as obtained by the decennial census of 1871, shows a decrease of 619 as compared with 1861, caused by reduction in the number of garrison and shipping. The births in the last ten years had exceeded the deaths by 1,045. This excess has been reduced by emigration, averaging about 70 persons annually, leaving a net increase in the native population of between 300 and 400.

10. The returns in the Blue Book under other heads remain nearly the same as last year, and call for no special remark.

11. In consequence of the distressed condition of the Island, a memorial was forwarded to your Lordship from the inhabitants on 27th March last, upon which, by your Lordship's directions, a Commission of five gentlemen was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Island, and the causes which led to its financial depression and general distress. This Commission sat from the 18th July to 23rd October, and their proceedings were forwarded to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 69, dated 26th October, 1871.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES G. PATEY, Rear-Admiral,
Governor.

The Earl of Kimberley,

&c. &c. &c.

FALKLAND
ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor D'ARCY, to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Stanley,
Falkland Islands, February 27, 1872.

MY LORD,
IN obedience to your Lordship's Circular of 7th March, 1871,
I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1871, within the
first quarter of this year.

2. Imports and Exports

Show an increase in value of 3,119*l.* in the imports, and an increase
of 4,802*l.* in the exports.

3. Legislation.

The following Ordinances were passed in 1871 :—

1st. Bankruptcy Ordinance.

2nd. An Ordinance to declare the law and practice in cases of
escheat.

3rd. Wreck and salvage Ordinance.

4th. Ordinance for regulating the disposal of Crown Lands in the
Falkland Islands.

5th. Pilot Ordinance.

Having dwelt in various Despatches on the necessity of the above
measures being incorporated in the Statute Book of the Settlement, it
is only for me now to report that they appear fully to answer the pur-
poses intended by the framers.

4. Shipping.

The tonnage of vessels which entered the port in 1871 amounts to
29,959 tons, and the following vessels arrived in distress :—

	Tons.
'Adriana' - - - - -	1,305
'Republic' - - - - -	1,361
'Anna Parode' - - - - -	1,008
'Una' - - - - -	793
'Una' (second occasion) - - - - -	793
'Flower of the Forest' - - - - -	973
'Princess' - - - - -	464
'Enterprise' - - - - -	377
'Admiral Fitzroy' - - - - -	377
'Eagle' - - - - -	307
'Galatea' - - - - -	363
'Emmanuel' - - - - -	270
'Stagshaw' - - - - -	244
'Gustav' - - - - -	216
'Victor' - - - - -	215

And moreover the crews of two shipwrecked vessels, 56 souls in all, the 'Sam Caerns,' and 'Knight Errant,' were taken off Tierra del Fuego by the Colonial schooner 'Louisa,' Charles Hansen, Master, whose humane conduct on this and other occasions deserves to be commemorated in this Report. In the depth of winter, on June 18th, a hurricane swept round the Horn, dismasting a fleet of merchant vessels, who were compelled to seek the shelter of this leeward port, to which, by an approximate calculation, may be conceded the merit of having, during the year, saved the lives of 280 mariners of all nations.

5. *Statistics.*

Of a population of 812 residents, 17 only died during 1871, and when it is remembered that 5 (five) of this small number met their death from accidents, the return speaks favourably for the climate, and on the reverse side the Registrar shows by his books 12 marriages and 33 births, 14 male, 19 female.

6. *Pastoral Prospects*

Are decidedly more favourable than they were two years ago, chiefly owing to the activity and zeal of the Falkland Islands Company's Manager, Mr. Cobb; the Company are now proprietors of between 40,000 and 50,000 sheep; the additional care and supervision bestowed has been well repaid, and the Company is in a position to offer a market to the smaller proprietors on the West Falkland, who are thus saved the expense of importing their stock from the River Plate. It now begins to dawn upon the settlers that the Islands are better adapted for sheep than for cattle; this discovery was made by Mr. Waldron of the West Falkland, and is now universally recognized; henceforth I imagine but few cattle will be raised, merely sufficient to feed the people on the farms, the ground being reserved for sheep walks. The short grasses of the Islands are very succulent (I do not allude to the tussac grass, only now to be found on the small islands that fringe the seaboard), and peculiarly adapted for sheep, so much so, that even under the primitive farming of these Islands the animal attains the same good condition it does in England with all the aid of turnips, &c. Having recently made a tour of the East and West Falklands, I am in a position to report that the settlers are contented and hopeful of their prospects, and the land in both Islands is now all taken up.

7. *Government School.*

The Inspectors' half-yearly Report, I have the honour to append.

To meet the requirements of the Inspectors a detached infant school has been erected in the school play-ground.

8. *Public Works*

Have but slowly progressed, owing chiefly to the weather being so unfavourable for work. The carpenters of the Royal Marines have

FAKLAND
ISLANDS.

worked almost continuously on the repairs necessary to be made on board the Colonial Government schooner 'Foam,' a vessel now 30 years old. Taking into consideration that the people have lately, by their indirect contributions, under the Spirit Duties Ordinance, added one-fifth to the revenue, it was thought opportune gradually to make improvements beneficial to the community. Among the first of these has been the lighting of the town. The bricklayers of the Royal Marines have repaired the reservoir, and are now employed on the gaol, which I hope to see roofed before the winter sets in. On the completion of the gaol, I have in contemplation the extension of the Government jetty, in order to enable vessels of 500 and 600 tons to discharge their cargoes alongside. A quarry of stone is in the immediate vicinity, and the only expense will be for labour, on account of which provision is made yearly in the estimates, and the wharfage dues will be a permanent, though not considerable, source of revenue.

9. *Vaccination.*

Small-pox being endemic in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, this Government has established a system of quarantine, and the following rule in the Port Regulations is rigorously carried out:—

"No person is to be allowed to land from any vessel having on board any infectious or contagious disease, without permission from the Governor signified through the pilot; and every master must answer such inquiries, as to the sanitary condition of his vessel, as may be made by the pilot, and no boat is to be allowed to board any vessel until after the pilot, nor even then in the event of there being any infectious disease on board the vessel."

Meanwhile the medical men of the Settlement have been zealously giving effect to the local vaccination law. Some little hesitation was evinced by the people as to the utility of the measure, until the following convincing tabular statement was placed on the Gazette board.

Year.	Deaths in London from Small-pox before Vaccination was by law established.	Year.	Deaths in London from Small-pox after Vaccination.
1765	7·106	1865	646
1766	15·268	1866	1·388
1767	14·542	1867	1·322
1768	6·666	1868	606
1769	3·103	1869	273

In accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, I enclose the return relating to vaccination required to be forwarded at the same time with the Blue Book.

10. *Trade.*

Owing to the late war in France the demand for oils has failed, a disappointment to the inhabitants of these Islands, many of whom earned a livelihood by boiling down the penguins for oil. I am

hopeful that, peace having been concluded, this trade will return, and in the meantime the birds will have multiplied through being left unmolested. More serious, however, has been the collapse of the sealing trade, the supply of those animals having been exhausted in these seas, although it is supposed they are still abundant in the mere southerly waters around the islands of Georgia and the South Shetlands, but the severity of the cold prevents the fishery of these seas from being attempted. Much to their credit, however, such is the energy of the people that they have already attempted new openings for trade. Cattle have been shipped to Sandy Point, where there is now a market, the Chilian Government having imported convicts for the public works, together with 600 soldiers. At first this energy was rewarded, but latterly the passages having been unusually protracted by westerly gales, the cattle died, and the undertaking has been found not to answer. An application has been received from a merchant at Buenos Ayres to rent the Beauchene and Georgia Islands for the purpose of working the large deposits known to be there of guano, of which a considerable quantity abounds at the various penguin rookeries situated on all the islands in the vicinity of the Falklands, but it is inferior in quality to that which is found in the Chincha Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, inasmuch as it does not contain ammonia. In the absence of ammonia the value of guano is determined by the amount of phosphate of lime that it contains, and the value of the penguin guano can easily be determined by analysis. I am satisfied that in a few years a trade will spring up in this article, and that to allow the penguins to be killed for oil is killing the goose with the golden egg. Yet as my predecessors passed a law sanctioning their slaughter, I hesitate before I attempt to repeal it. Is it too sanguine to hope that as the supply of guano becomes limited in the Pacific, our second rate guano may be in demand to help to compose a manure which is now selling at 15*l.* the ton in the port of London?

Mr. Waldron, of the West Falklands, is also hopeful that the amount of fine fish of the mullet kind, which are to be found in summer in the small harbours might be turned to account by boiling them down for oil. Unfortunately there is not sufficient continuous heat in the sun's rays to dry salt fish for the markets in the River Plate, otherwise this might be a thriving trade.

The line of railway has been surveyed across the continent of South America from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, and it is in course of construction; this work when completed will cause a demand for fuel in a country where coal cannot be bought for less than 3*l.* a ton.

Might not another trade be opened with advantage, that of compressing the peat, so plentiful in these Islands, into patent fuel? As a combustible this material has answered at Oranienbaum in Russia, where the locomotive engines are worked with compressed peat, and different processes have been experimented of converting it into coke.

The Rev. Mr. Bridges, the Superintendent now resident at Ooshoosia, is laboriously engaged in writing a grammar and dictionary of the Fuegian language, which may thus be rescued from oblivion. It is much to be feared that the inhabitants are gradually dying off from cold, exposure, and want of cooked food.

(Signed) G. D'ARCY,
Governor.

COPY of ANNUAL REPORT of the INSPECTORS of GOVERNMENT
SCHOOLS to His Excellency GOVERNOR D'ARCY.

SIR, Stanley, Falkland Islands, December 23, 1871.

We have the honour to submit to your Excellency our Report on the Government Schools for the year 1871.

2. There are 99 children on the school roll, as per margin.

3. The attendance has, during the last six months, been more regular, although from the subjoined examples it will be seen that there is room for much improvement.

In the first class boys of 230 schools, the highest attendance was 222, lowest 140; second class boys, highest 177, lowest 24; third class boys, highest 225, lowest 50; fourth class boys, highest 158, lowest 36; first class girls, highest 224, lowest 178; second class girls, highest 228, lowest 110; third class girls, highest 197, lowest 86. It is impossible that a child attending 60 to 80 schools in six months can learn much.

4. There are still a few children in the Settlement, rather a decreasing than an increasing number, who do not receive any education; but the rising generation in the camp are still without any prospect, as far as we are informed, of obtaining that instruction which is so necessary.

5. Your Excellency has been pleased to act on our Report of last year, and a system of drill has been lately established with some success. We would suggest that it should be extended as in England, in a modified form, to the school girls as well as boys.

6. The progress of the children, tested by an individual and searching examination, extending over the last six days, in which we were ably assisted by some of the ladies and gentleman of the Colony, is on the whole satisfactory. The girls have much improved in spelling, while their arithmetic and general knowledge leaves still much to be desired. Whenever the funds could be obtained the elder girls ought to be practised with a sewing-machine, as in some of the more practical schools in England.

7. The monitorial system has proved a comparative failure; the argument used by the working population of the Colony is, "we pay for our children to be taught, we do not pay for them to teach the others." On the other hand, the parents complain, and with some reason, that their younger children learn little or nothing, and that the monitors cannot teach. Some of the parents take a mercenary view, over-value their children's services, and others expect more for their school-pence than they could get in any part of the world. This may arise from the demand for labour, as well as from the fact that the Government have hitherto provided everything for the people, without requiring them in any way to supply their own social wants. The school till lately has been the sole exception, and the colonists have their money's worth for the amount of their contribution to the expense of the educational department.

8. Mr. Clarke cannot be expected to instruct 90 children in a morning, with the intermittent assistance of unwilling monitors.

Boys, 52;
Girls, 47.

FALKLAND
ISLANDS.

Among the results of the individual examination carried on last week, the following were obtained: of 15 boys and 7 girls whose ages ranged from 4 to 8 years, and in one case 10 years old, 10 only could tell their letters, 8 of the 15 boys only could count, all the 7 girls could, 18 of the 22 children could not give the days of the week. Of the 54 children in the 4th class of boys and 3rd class of girls, nearly all should be in a separate building, under a cheerful active young woman, who could instruct the children in the simplest elements, and, by the help of black board, singing, and the various accessories of infant school teaching at home, remove a growing evil.

We have entered thus fully on these subjects, knowing that they are those which are so important, and so much considered by your Excellency,

And have, &c.,

(Signed) CHAS. BULL, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, } Inspectors
J. FISHER, R.N., Surgeon, } of Schools.

A RETURN showing the Number of CHILDREN vaccinated in the FALKLAND ISLANDS during the YEAR 1871.

Period.	One month to twelve months.	One year to six years.	Total.
January-June - -	4	5	9
July-December - -	8	12	15
Total - - -	7	17	24

[J. C. B.]

HELIGOLAND.

HELIGOLAND.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MAXSE to
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD,

Heligoland, April 15, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for 1871.

2. Notwithstanding the closing of the public gambling tables, the absence of a bathing season on account of the war in 1870, and the necessary remittance of taxation in consequence, I am happy to be able to report to your Lordship that this little Colony is rapidly improving its finances, and that notwithstanding the above difficulties, the public debt has been steadily reduced.

The amount of the debt is now 2,261*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, whilst in 1865-66 it amounted to 7,456*l.*

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FITZ MAXSE,
Lieut.-Colonel, &c.

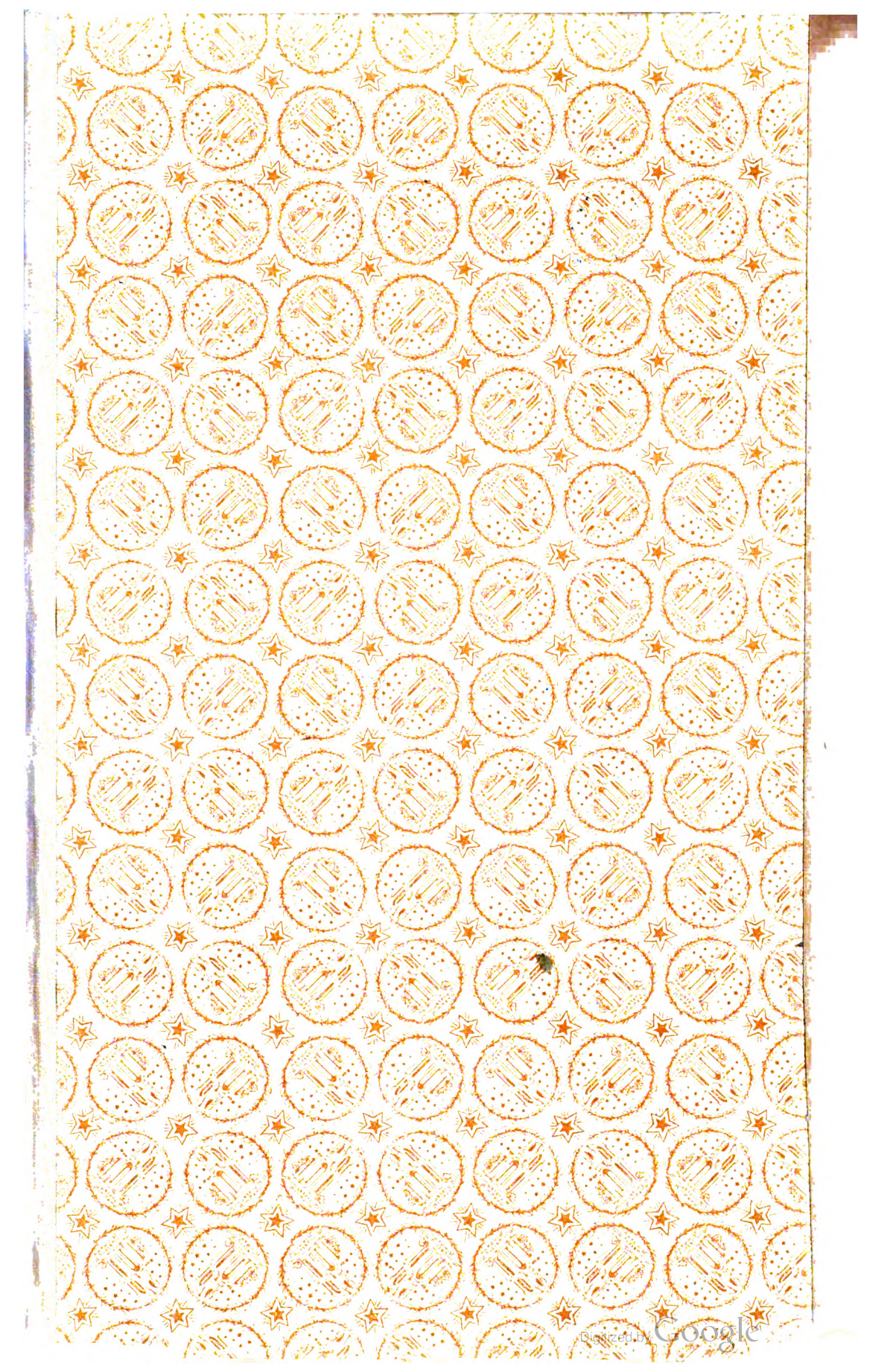
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

[J. C. B.]

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